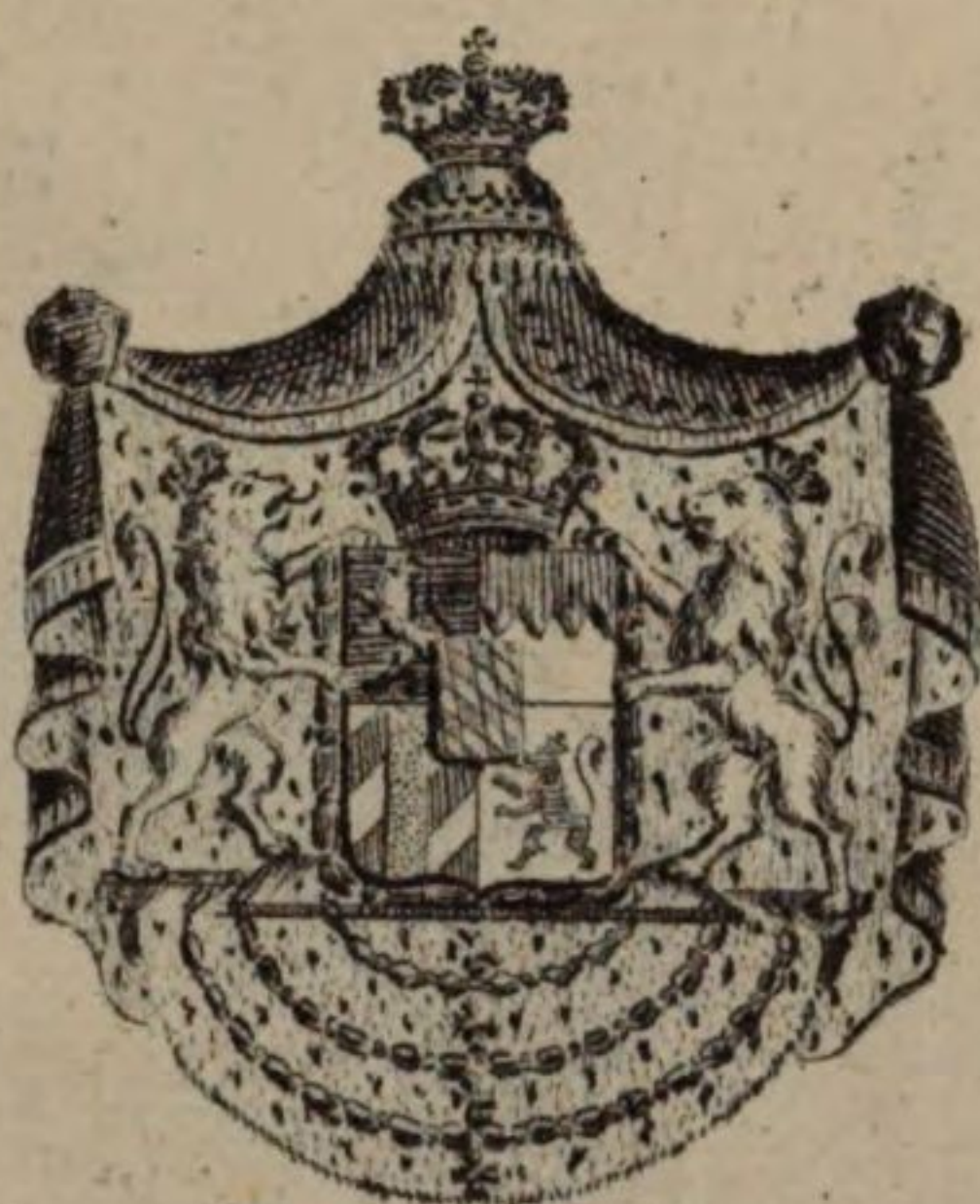
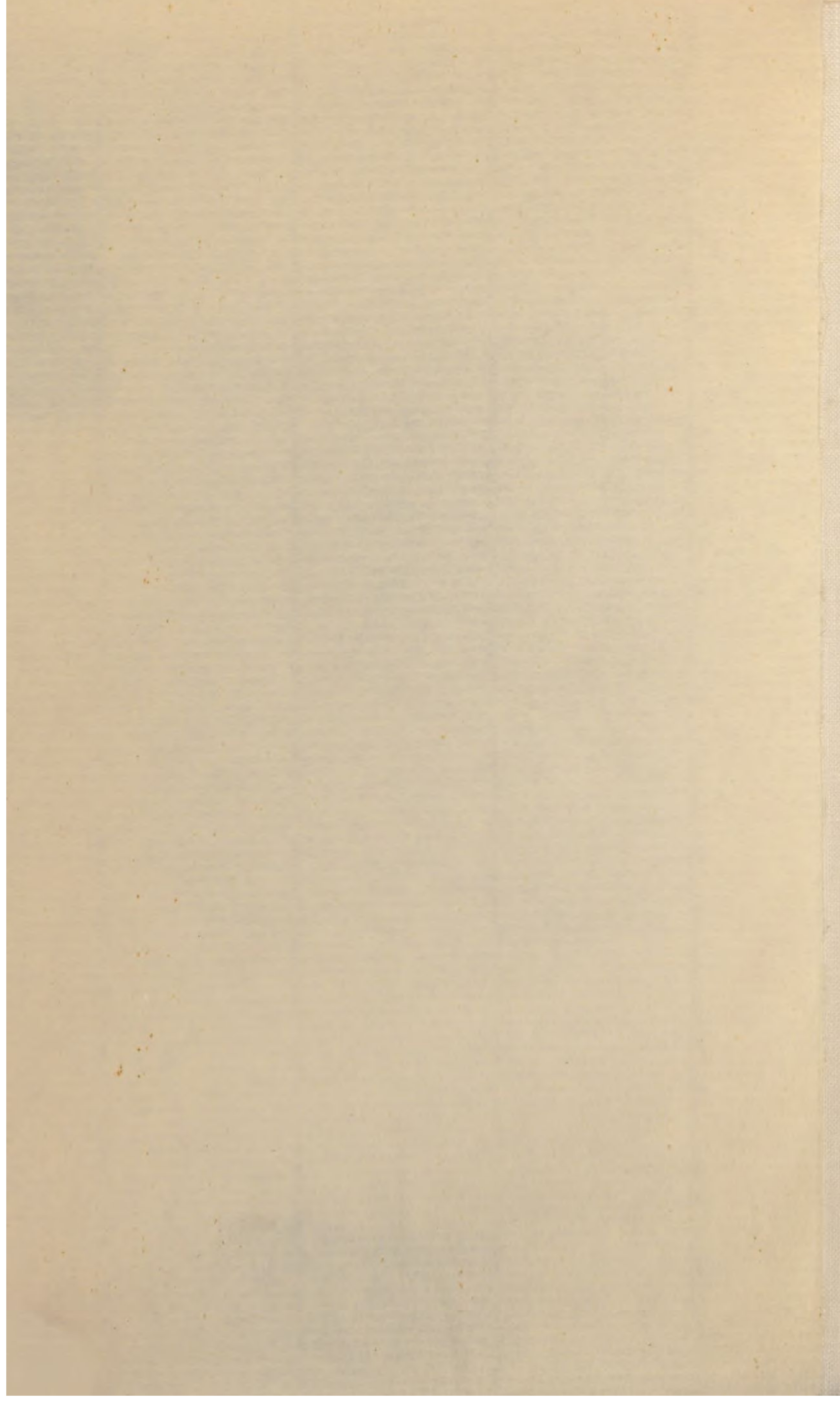


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87



The Ancient and Present State
OF THE
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OF
OXFORD
CONTAINING

I. An Account of its Antiquity, past Government, and Subdivisions into the Dean, and the College, both Foreign and Domestic.

II. An Account of its Colleges, Halls, and Public Buildings; of their Rectors and several other Officers; the Laws, Statutes, and Privileges relating thereto in general; and of their Virtues and their Power, &c.

III. An Account of the Laws, Customs and Regulations of the University, and such as are the Laws of the Realm which do any way concern the same; together with an Abstract of Letters Royal Grants and Charters given to the said University, and the Sense and Opinion of the Lawyers thereupon.

To which is added the Method of Proceeding in the Chancellor's Court.

With an APPENDIX and INDEX to the whole.

By JOHN ATKINSE, LL.D.
and Fellow of New College in Oxford.

VOL. I.

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III. An Account of the Laws, Statutes and Privileges of the University, and such of the Laws of the Realm which do any wise concern the same ; together with an Abstract of several Royal Grants and Charters given to the said University, and the Sense and Opinion of the Lawyers thereupon.

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V O L. I.

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To the Right Honourable

J O H N

Lord SOMMERS,

Baron of *Evesham*.

MY LORD,



**H E Natural Right, by
which Your LORDSHIP
may claim the Patronage
of the following Sheets,
as the Prince and com-
mon Father of Learning,
lays me under a necessary**

**Obligation of addressing the same to Your
high Protection ; which has ever been as**

The Dedication.

remarkably propitious towards Men of Industry in point of Letters, as Your LORDSHIP'S consummate Knowledge in them has been indisputably universal : And therefore ('tis presum'd) I may be allowed to offer this humble Tribute of my Homage and Duty to so great a Protector of Learning, without doing any Violence or seeming Injustice to another's Pretensions.

When the University of *Oxford*, the Subject of this Undertaking, and the Forster-Mother of Your LORDSHIP'S Education, first began to nurse Your tender Years, and to form them (in her Bosom) with the strongest Composition of Virtue and sound Literature, You gave Mankind very early Assurances of the various Blessings expected from the particular Felicity of Your natural Endowments ; which were soon after improved with the largest Share and Acquisition of the Sciences, and polished with all the Ornaments and Graces, that either Art or Nature can bestow in Favour of the most shining Genius. It was then, MY LORD, we saw You rising in this our Hemisphere, as the great Luminary of the World, not with Light borrowed from any other Body in the Firmament, but in Your own pure and primitive Lustre, gently shedding down a benign Influence on all those, who had the happy Solace of Your LORDSHIP'S Conversation.

But

The Dedication.

But no sooner had Your LORDSHIP left this delightful Seat of the Muses, e're You lay concealed for some Time from the Eyes of vulgar Spectators, thro' the dark Clouds and Exhalations then arising in this our Region by the unkind Heat of the Season, till your stronger Beams of Light and Warmth broke forth and dispelled those Mists and Vapours, infesting the Nation with the pestilential Air of Arbitrary Power: And thus was Your LORDSHIP reserved for a while by Heaven it self, in a kind of Obscurity, only to render Your Appearance again the more acceptable and beneficial to us.

Tyrants and other Monsters, raised by Tricks and infamous Means to high Titles of Honour, on the Ruin of their Country, may in the mistaken Sense of the Multitude be esteemed great, in respect of their Power or ill-gotten Riches; but only they are really so, and as such will transmit a Name to future Ages; who, advancing themselves by noble and virtuous Actions, preserve that Nobility untainted; a Quality entirely due to, and almost in a peculiar manner enriching Your LORDSHIP's Glory.

I might here pretend to a large Harangue on Your LORDSHIP's just Praises for Your

The Dedication.

great Skill in the Laws of Nations, as well as those of Your own Country; for Your deep Search and Penetration into all Matters of State; for Your solid Judgment and quick Apprehension of Things in all the politer Parts of Learning and Humanity; for Your constant Prudence and Courage in all Your several Trials of Grandeur and Adversity; for Your perswasive Eloquence at the Bar, and in National Assemblies; and lastly, for all Your other great and uncommon Abilities in the Affairs of Life, wherein the Welfare of Human Society, and the Love of Your Fellow-Subjects have so readily engaged You: But it wou'd be a needless Publication to the World, so well acquainted with Your LORDSHIP's Merit, to attempt the many glorious Perfections of that Life; which, according to its intimate and most darling Motive in Business, has ever been employed rather in doing Good, than in making it self conspicuous in the Eyes of living Men, or in the Annals of Posterity.

Yet maugre this, Your LORDSHIP stands highly visible among the first of them, who to their just Honours can receive no Addition of Glory from the Commendation of the best of Pens; tho' I must confess even the ablest Pen can never exceed the Bounds of Truth, in their Praises, where there is so much true Worth as in Your LORDSHIP'S

The Dedication.

SHIP's Character ; but then it must be also allowed, that they, who deserve most, are generally contented with the least : Wherefore lest I should offend Your LORDSHIP's known Modesty, whilst I am only willing to do Justice to the Memory of so much repeated Merit and real Goodness, I am in all Submission to Your LORDSHIP's Will and Pleasure, bound to proceed no farther. But then, MY LORD, it must be on this Condition, That I may be permitted to enjoy the Satisfaction and common Happiness of a true *Englishman* and a *Lover* of his Country, in this one Instance, of acknowledging my self with all the Professions of Honour and Esteem,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most Humble,

Obedient, and Devoted Servant,

John Ayliffe.



THE PREFACE.

THE Materials here borrow'd from History, ancient Records, and many excellent Law-Books, for the Service of the ensuing Volumes, I now restore to the Publick, with my Acknowledgments for the same, by the several Marginal Quotations the Reader will meet with in the Perusal thereof: And if the Performance shall in any wise answer the Design of the Compiler, he shall be inclin'd to think his painful Endeavours to be in some measure well rewarded, the Work it self being projected for the Use of Persons, either curious or concern'd to know, the Ancient and Present State of this renown'd and famous University. Nor is it only calculated for the Meridian of Oxford, but it also extends it self to its Sister University of Cambridge, so nearly ally'd to us in Respect of its Charters of Privileges, Liberties and Immunities granted and transmitted thither (in common) with those of Oxford by the several Princes of this Realm, &c.

The First, and about Half the Second Part of these Treatises are an Abridgment of Mr. Wood's History and Antiquities of Oxford, deliver'd from the many Errors and evident Partiality of that laborious Undertaker and Searcher into Antiquities; who being a known Friend to the Church of Rome (altho' no profess'd Papist)

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Papist) has disparag'd the Reformation of Religion in many Particulars, by his filthy Calumnies and Reflections on the State of the University through the Means of Edward the Sixth's Reign, and his high Commendations of it under the Administration of Queen Mary's Government.

The First Part being wholly adapted to the Illustration of the Third, is dispatch'd with as much Brevity and Clearness as the Nature of the Subject and my own Leisure wou'd allow, my Purpose being to render the Book as cheap and easy to the Buyer as possible. And therefore passing over the fabulous Accounts of King Memprick, &c. founded on Conjectures of the most trivial Kind, I commence the Historical Part of this Essay with the Foundations and Liberalities of King Alfred; from which Era of Time I have given an exact Narrative of the most remarkable Occurrences happening here since his Days, which in some measure has a Relation to the City of Oxford it self, the Affairs thereof being in so known a manner mingled with those of the University.

In the Second Part, which is also a Continuation as well as an Abridgment of Mr. Wood's History, &c. the Reader will excuse the want of here commemorating the Munificence of some considerable Benefactors, and not impute it to Partiality; when he shall be made acquainted with the fruitless Application and Endeavours of the Reporter made to several Colleges for a compleat List thereof, and for obtaining an Account of the Purposes for which their Benefactions were given, and whereunto appropriated. This indeed has so bad an Aspect, that the concealing thereof seems to me to be an Argument of their perverting the Uses of the Charity, or (at least) of their highest Ingratitude to their Benefactors. But this Difficulty of acquiring I cannot plead as an excuse for my Omission of Three considerable Benefactors

to

THE PREFACE.

to New-College, viz. Mr. — Rolfe, and the learned Dr. Will. Musgrave, now a Physician of great Practice at Exeter, and both of them heretofore Fellows of this College, the First of them giving 120 l. and the other 50 l. to the new Buildings thereof, as did also Cholmondley Turner, of Yorkshire, Esq; to the same Use give a Benefaction of 50 l. upon his leaving this College as a Fellow-Commoner therein, besides other Tokens of his Affection hereunto shewn by providing for Two of its Fellows; and therefore I must ask their Pardons, and remember to place them among the Number of Benefactors hereunto in another Edition, if the Success and Encouragement given to this shall demand it; wherein shall be supply'd and corrected whatever Defects or Errors shall appear in this, upon full Knowledge and Conviction thereof. But,

In the mean while, I think my self in Justice bound to declare, that I do not reflect on Dr. White Kennet, by that anonymous Editor of the History of England in 3 Volumes; but am oblig'd to vindicate that Reverend Divine and Dean of our Church from the undue Censures of such as have animadverted on him, for treating the Memory of William de Wickham with so much Reproach, in a false, scandalous, and lying Manner, by a Marginal Note under the Reign of King Henry IV. this worthy Gentleman having disclaim'd the Charge of being the Author or Publisher of that wicked and unchristian Mis-representation of so great a Prelate and Patron of Letters.

In the Laws relating to Colleges and the University, I have been as concise as possible without wronging the Sense thereof; tho' I cannot say, that they are plac'd in the Method first intended, or that this Work it self is penn'd with that Decoration of Stile and Language as might be expected from a Person of my Degree and Standing in the University; but
the

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the Trouble and Vexation which I have suffer'd from Law-Suits and other Persecutions, for the sake of my adhering to the Principles of the Revolution; which shall be the Test of my Loyalty so long as I live, have clouded my Imagination so much, that it is not so strange I write without Life and Vigour, as that I am still among the Living, when I consider the various Afflictions of Pain and other Oppressions under which I have labour'd for almost 10 Years together, from the Malice of such as are ever promoting arbitrary Power in the Prince; because it is a Weapon whereby they may aggrandize themselves in Battle with their Fellows. And here,

Lastly, If there be any proud strutting Head of a House in either of the two Universities, (as I hope there is not) unto whom I have given any Offence by bearing too hard (as he may conceive) on the Negative Voice, let him shew himself under this odious Character, and expend his angry Resentments as soon as he pleases; I shall ever be ready to expose and lay before the World the many foul and scandalous Corruptions, which may very probably arise from such an exorbitant Power. There were indeed heretofore in both Universities (as I have been credibly inform'd) such noxious Tumours, as were never wanting with the utmost Diligence, to prostitute the Honour and whole Concerns of their Societies, to gratify an insatiable Avarice, a cruel Revenge, and an insufferable Tyranny, even without the least Pretence to this domineering Empire: And if ever the like Mischief shou'd erect its Head again, it is much to be wish'd, that the respective Visitors of each College will crush this Power in its Infancy. For if the Head of a College, instead of being the Father of all his Fellows (as it is his Duty to approve himself) shou'd be assiduous in contriving Ways and Means how to vex and distress them in their Rights and Privileges; or where there is no Negative Voice claim'd by him,

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him, to divide his Society into Parties, that he may thereby govern as absolutely as by a Negative, the Publick Good and Interest of such College will not be long regarded; for many of the Fellows will either thro' Fear, or other base Considerations, go into his Party, and be always worrying and molesting the rest of the Society, until by degrees they make them their wicked Accomplices to ruin and subvert the very Design of the Foundation it self. Good God! that ever there shou'd be Men of such disingenuous Tempers, where an ingenuous Education is to be learnt and taught; but such is the Calamity of the Times, that Learning, good Manners, and a Publick Spirit, are to be laugh'd and hiss'd out of the World by an illiterate Faction.

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him, to divide his Society into Parties, that he may thereby govern as absolutely as by a Negative, the Publick Good and Interest of such College will not be long regarded; for many of the Fellows will either thro' Fear, or other base Considerations, go into his Party, and be always worrying and molesting the rest of the Society, until by degrees they make them their wicked Accomplices to ruin and subvert the very Design of the Foundation it self. Good God! that ever there shou'd be Men of such disingenuous Tempers, where an ingenuous Education is to be learnt and taught; but such is the Calamity of the Times, that Learning, good Manners, and a Publick Spirit, are to be laugh'd and hiss'd out of the World by an illiterate Faction.

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The History and Present State
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OF
OXFORD
CONTAINING

- I. An Account of its Antiquity, past Government, and Sufferings since the Death, and the Fall of Henry, both Fourth and Fifth.
- II. An Account of its Colleges, Halls, and Public Buildings; of their Endowments and special Possessions; the Laws, Statutes, and Privileges relating thereto in general; and of their Virtues and their Power, &c.
- III. An Account of the Laws, Statutes and Privileges of the University, and such of the Laws of the Realm which do any way concern the same; together with an Abstract of several Royal Grants and Charters given to the said University, and the Sense and Opinion of the Lawyers thereupon.
- To which is added the Method of Proceeding in the Chancellor's Court.
- With an APPENDIX and INDEX to the whole.

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and Fellow of New College in Oxford.

VOL. I.

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The Antient and Present State
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To the Right Honourable

J O H N

Lord SOMMERS,

Baron of *Evesham*.

MY LORD,



TH E Natural Right, by which Your LORDSHIP may claim the Patronage of the following Sheets, as the Prince and common Father of Learning, lays me under a necessary Obligation of addressing the same to Your high Protection ; which has ever been as

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remarkably propitious towards Men of Industry in point of Letters, as Your LORDSHIP's consummate Knowledge in them has been indisputably universal : And therefore ('tis presum'd) I may be allowed to offer this humble Tribute of my Homage and Duty to so great a Protector of Learning, without doing any Violence or seeming Injustice to another's Pretensions.

When the University of *Oxford*, the Subject of this Undertaking, and the Forster-Mother of Your LORDSHIP's Education, first began to nurse Your tender Years, and to form them (in her Bosom) with the strongest Composition of Virtue and sound Literature, You gave Mankind very early Assurances of the various Blessings expected from the particular Felicity of Your natural Endowments ; which were soon after improved with the largest Share and Acquisition of the Sciences, and polished with all the Ornaments and Graces, that either Art or Nature can bestow in Favour of the most shining Genius. It was then, MY LORD, we saw You rising in this our Hemisphere, as the great Luminary of the World, not with Light borrowed from any other Body in the Firmament, but in Your own pure and primitive Lustre, gently shedding down a benign Influence on all those, who had the happy Solace of Your LORDSHIP's Conversation.

But

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But no sooner had Your LORDSHIP left this delightful Seat of the Muses, e're You lay concealed for some Time from the Eyes of vulgar Spectators, thro' the dark Clouds and Exhalations then arising in this our Region by the unkind Heat of the Season, till your stronger Beams of Light and Warmth broke forth and dispelled those Mists and Vapours, infesting the Nation with the pestilential Air of Arbitrary Power: And thus was Your LORDSHIP reserved for a while by Heaven it self, in a kind of Obscurity, only to render Your Appearance again the more acceptable and beneficial to us.

Tyrants and other Monsters, raised by Tricks and infamous Means to high Titles of Honour, on the Ruin of their Country, may in the mistaken Sense of the Multitude be esteemed great, in respect of their Power or ill-gotten Riches; but only they are really so, and as such will transmit a Name to future Ages; who, advancing themselves by noble and virtuous Actions, preserve that Nobility untainted; a Quality entirely due to, and almost in a peculiar manner enriching Your LORDSHIP's Glory.

I might here pretend to a large Harangue on Your LORDSHIP's just Praises for Your

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great Skill in the Laws of Nations, as well as those of Your own Country; for Your deep Search and Penetration into all Matters of State; for Your solid Judgment and quick Apprehension of Things in all the politer Parts of Learning and Humanity; for Your constant Prudence and Courage in all Your several Trials of Grandeur and Adversity; for Your perswasive Eloquence at the Bar, and in National Assemblies; and lastly, for all Your other great and uncommon Abilities in the Affairs of Life, wherein the Welfare of Human Society, and the Love of Your Fellow-Subjects have so readily engaged You: But it wou'd be a needless Publication to the World, so well acquainted with Your LORDSHIP's Merit, to attempt the many glorious Perfections of that Life; which, according to its intimate and most darling Motive in Business, has ever been employed rather in doing Good, than in making it self conspicuous in the Eyes of living Men, or in the Annals of Posterity.

Yet maugre this, Your LORDSHIP stands highly visible among the first of them, who to their just Honours can receive no Addition of Glory from the Commendation of the best of Pens; tho' I must confess even the ablest Pen can never exceed the Bounds of Truth, in their Praises, where there is so much true Worth as in Your LORDSHIP'S

The Dedication.

SHIP's Character ; but then it must be also allowed, that they, who deserve most, are generally contented with the least : Wherefore lest I should offend Your LORDSHIP's known Modesty, whilst I am only willing to do Justice to the Memory of so much repeated Merit and real Goodness, I am in all Submission to Your LORDSHIP's Will and Pleasure, bound to proceed no farther. But then, MY LORD, it must be on this Condition, That I may be permitted to enjoy the Satisfaction and common Happiness of a true *Englishman* and a *Lover* of his Country, in this one Instance, of acknowledging my self with all the Professions of Honour and Esteem,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most Humble,

Obedient, and Devoted Servant,

John Aylyffe.



THE PREFACE.

THE Materials here borrow'd from History, ancient Records, and many excellent Law-Books, for the Service of the ensuing Volumes, I now restore to the Publick, with my Acknowledgments for the same, by the several Marginal Quotations the Reader will meet with in the Perusal thereof: And if the Performance shall in any wise answer the Design of the Compiler, he shall be inclin'd to think his painful Endeavours to be in some measure well rewarded, the Work it self being projected for the Use of Persons, either curious or concern'd to know, the Ancient and Present State of this renown'd and famous University. Nor is it only calculated for the Meridian of Oxford, but it also extends it self to its Sister University of Cambridge, so nearly ally'd to us in Respect of its Charters of Privileges, Liberties and Immunities granted and transmitted thither (in common) with those of Oxford by the several Princes of this Realm, &c.

The First, and about Half the Second Part of these Treatises are an Abridgment of Mr. Wood's History and Antiquities of Oxford, deliver'd from the many Errors and evident Partiality of that laborious Undertaker and Searcher into Antiquities; who being a known Friend to the Church of Rome (altho' no profess'd Papist)

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Papist) has disparag'd the Reformation of Religion in many Particulars, by his filthy Calumnies and Reflections on the State of the University through the Means of Edward the Sixth's Reign, and his high Commendations of it under the Administration of Queen Mary's Government.

The First Part being wholly adapted to the Illustration of the Third, is dispatch'd with as much Brevity and Clearness as the Nature of the Subject and my own Leisure wou'd allow, my Purpose being to render the Book as cheap and easy to the Buyer as possible. And therefore passing over the fabulous Accounts of King Memprick, &c. founded on Conjectures of the most trivial Kind, I commence the Historical Part of this Essay with the Foundations and Liberalities of King Alfred; from which Era of Time I have given an exact Narrative of the most remarkable Occurrences happening here since his Days, which in some measure has a Relation to the City of Oxford it self, the Affairs thereof being in so known a manner mingled with those of the University.

In the Second Part, which is also a Continuation as well as an Abridgment of Mr. Wood's History, &c. the Reader will excuse the want of here commemorating the Munificence of some considerable Benefactors, and not impute it to Partiality; when he shall be made acquainted with the fruitless Application and Endeavours of the Reporter made to several Colleges for a compleat List thereof, and for obtaining an Account of the Purposes for which their Benefactions were given, and whereunto appropriated. This indeed has so bad an Aspect, that the concealing thereof seems to me to be an Argument of their perverting the Uses of the Charity, or (at least) of their highest Ingratitude to their Benefactors. But this Difficulty of acquiring I cannot plead as an excuse for my Omission of Three considerable Benefactors

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to New-College, viz. Mr. — Rolfe, and the learned Dr. Will. Musgrave, now a Physician of great Practice at Exeter, and both of them heretofore Fellows of this College, the First of them giving 120 l. and the other 50 l. to the new Buildings thereof, as did also Cholmondley Turner, of Yorkshire, Esq; to the same Use give a Benefaction of 50 l. upon his leaving this College as a Fellow-Commoner therein, besides other Tokens of his Affection hereunto shewn by providing for Two of its Fellows; and therefore I must ask their Pardons, and remember to place them among the Number of Benefactors hereunto in another Edition, if the Success and Encouragement given to this shall demand it; wherein shall be supply'd and corrected whatever Defects or Errors shall appear in this, upon full Knowledge and Conviction thereof. But,

In the mean while, I think my self in Justice bound to declare, that I do not reflect on Dr. White Kennet, by that anonymous Editor of the History of England in 3 Volumes; but am oblig'd to vindicate that Reverend Divine and Dean of our Church from the undue Censures of such as have animadverted on him, for treating the Memory of William de Wickham with so much Reproach, in a false, scandalous, and lying Manner, by a Marginal Note under the Reign of King Henry IV. this worthy Gentleman having disclaim'd the Charge of being the Author or Publisher of that wicked and unchristian Mis-representation of so great a Prelate and Patron of Letters.

In the Laws relating to Colleges and the University, I have been as concise as possible without wronging the Sense thereof; tho' I cannot say, that they are plac'd in the Method first intended, or that this Work it self is penn'd with that Decoration of Stile and Language as might be expected from a Person of my Degree and Standing in the University; but
the

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the Trouble and Vexation which I have suffer'd from Law-Suits and other Persecutions, for the sake of my adhering to the Principles of the Revolution; which shall be the Test of my Loyalty so long as I live, have clouded my Imagination so much, that it is not so strange I write without Life and Vigour, as that I am still among the Living, when I consider the various Afflictions of Pain and other Oppressions under which I have labour'd for almost 10 Years together, from the Malice of such as are ever promoting arbitrary Power in the Prince; because it is a Weapon whereby they may aggrandize themselves in Battle with their Fellows. And here,

Lastly, If there be any proud strutting Head of a House in either of the two Universities, (as I hope there is not) unto whom I have given any Offence by bearing too hard (as he may conceive) on the Negative Voice, let him shew himself under this odious Character, and expend his angry Resentments as soon as he pleases; I shall ever be ready to expose and lay before the World the many foul and scandalous Corruptions, which may very probably arise from such an exorbitant Power. There were indeed heretofore in both Universities (as I have been credibly inform'd) such noxious Tumours, as were never wanting with the utmost Diligence, to prostitute the Honour and whole Concerns of their Societies, to gratify an insatiable Avarice, a cruel Revenge, and an insufferable Tyranny, even without the least Pretence to this domineering Empire: And if ever the like Mischief shou'd erect its Head again, it is much to be wish'd, that the respective Visitors of each College will crush this Power in its Infancy. For if the Head of a College, instead of being the Father of all his Fellows (as it is his Duty to approve himself) shou'd be assiduous in contriving Ways and Means how to vex and distress them in their Rights and Privileges; or where there is no Negative Voice claim'd by
him,

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him, to divide his Society into Parties, that he may thereby govern as absolutely as by a Negative, the Publick Good and Interest of such College will not be long regarded; for many of the Fellows will either thro' Fear, or other base Considerations, go into his Party, and be always worrying and molesting the rest of the Society, until by degrees they make them their wicked Accomplices to ruin and subvert the very Design of the Foundation it self. Good God! that ever there shou'd be Men of such disingenuous Tempers, where an ingenuous Education is to be learnt and taught; but such is the Calamity of the Times, that Learning, good Manners, and a Publick Spirit, are to be laugh'd and hiss'd out of the World by an illiterate Faction.

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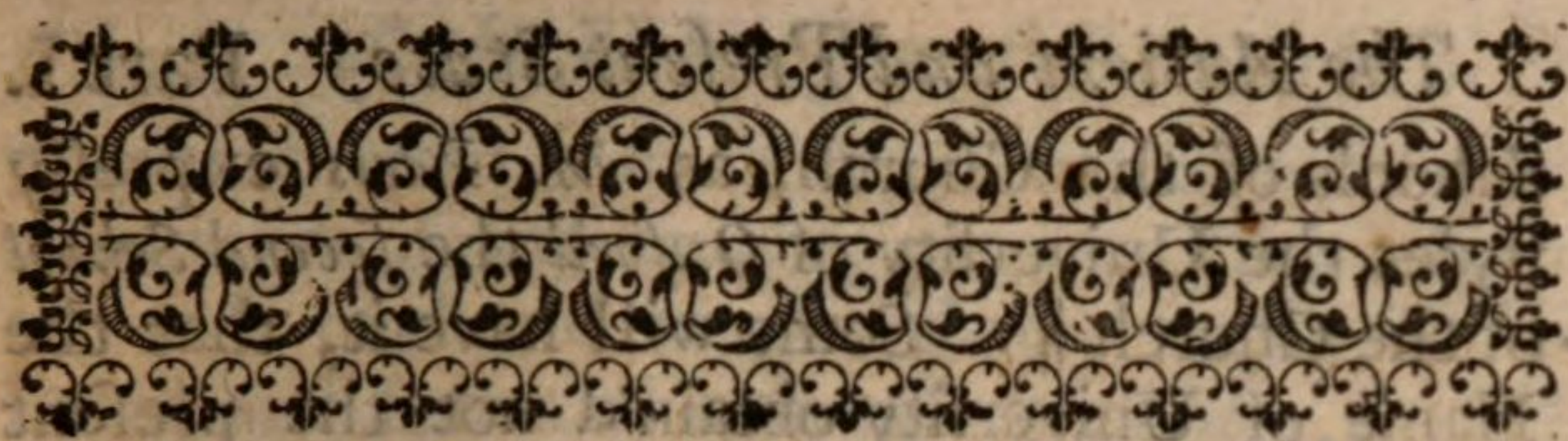
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THE
ANTIENT and PRESENT
STATE
OF THE
UNIVERSITY
OF
OXFORD.

PART I.

INTRODUCTION.

CHAP. I.

Of Universities, Academies, &c. in general.



BEFORE I proceed to the main Design of the following Sheets, it will not be thought improper (I presume) for me to give the Reader, by way of Introduction, some brief Account of Academies or Universities in general, antiently call'd *Studia generalia* *, i. e. Studies and Places of general Learning: which sometimes were stil'd the

B Schools

* Hieronymi
Epist. ad Rust.

Schools of the Church, as *M. Paris* expressly styles the University of Oxford the *second School* of the Church ||. Some will have it, that the Name of University obtain'd not the present Signification of publick Schools, till about our *K. Henry III's* Reign; for (say they) the Word *University* is not found in this Sense with any Writer whatsoever until that Age; which is a great Mistake with them; for Pope *Leo IV.* gave this Title to publick Schools of Learning long before this King's Reign; a Title perhaps at first not very grateful to *Latin* Ears: And there is now extant a Deed or Instrument made in King *Richard I's* Reign, between *Rich. Sewey*, a Citizen of *Oxford*, and the P. of *St. Frideswide*, touching a certain Tenement in *Oxford*, wherein Mention is made of the publick Seal of the University, with this Inscription round it, viz. *Sigillum Cancellarii C. T. Universitatis Oxoniensis*; as there was also another Deed made between this University and the Priory of *St. Frideswide*, in the 3d Year of *K. John's* Reign; to both which Deeds the Impression of this Seal was affixed: So that these are irrefragable Proofs, that these Schools of Learning, and even those at *Oxford*, were honour'd with the Title of Universities, long before the foregoing Epoch of Time; but the Word *University* did not at first signify so much the Place of Study, as the Society of Students therein placed. And in this Sense the Lawyers use it at this Day; for by legal Grant all Professors and Students, incorporated into a Body Politick, in the *Latin* Tongue called *Universitas*, do bear this Name, and become hereby a Republick of Learning.

Some Persons indeed affirm, that these publick Schools first received the Name of Universities, either from the Universality of Sciences taught

taught therein ; or if all Sciences were not therein read and taught, yet (say they) such as were read and taught there, ought to be heard and learnt *ab universis Scholaribus*, by all the Scholars therein resident : And *Erasmus* too to humour his Fancy, will have them styled Universities, because Professors in the Universal Parts of Learning read Lectures there ; and thus were these August Seats of Knowledge in the fore-going Style called Universities, which Style (some say) entirely prevail'd from *P. Leo's* Time to the Reign of *Rich. II.* when the Word *Academia* began to be restor'd, yet not so as to bring the ancient Name of University into Difuse.

Moreover, these higher and publick Schools *Middendorp.* were also called *Academies*, (as before noted) *de Acad. An.* and the Reason why they were so first called, *de Mendo, &c.* was from the Word *Academia*, the Name of a Place near *Athens*, (as some say) built by *Cadmus* the *Phœnician* ; and (as others) by one *Ecademus*, from whom it had its Name : For among other Cities of *Greece*, *Athens* being in a happy and opulent Condition, hither a Multitude of Persons resorted, to make their Researches into all Parts of Learning ; whereupon we even now call an University, nay also an inferior publick School, by the Name of *Athenæum*. Near this City there was a Place well planted with Trees, wherein *Ecademus* founded a School, which changing the first Letter of its Name, was, from its Founder, called *Academia*, and the Persons applying themselves to study therein, were called *Academicks* ; and from thence is the same Name derived down to our Times, by which we call the higher and more eminent Schools of Learning : And why this Word was borrow'd rather from the School of *Ecademus*

than from other publick Places of Learning in *Greece*, is a Question of no Moment. In the first Use and Application of Words, if any Congruity of Signification appears in them, the same shall give a Designation thereunto at Pleasure, and here not without good Reason, but with much Congruity in point of Sense; since this School of *Ecademus* was the most celebrated School for Learning extant in those Times, and without doubt esteem'd the first and chiefeft in all *Greece*.

Here in this Place *Plato* taught his Disciples Philosophy, who from hence were called *Academicks*. *Cicero* also called one of his Country Seats by this Name, having there fine Groves and pleasant Walks, for the Entertainment of his Philosophical Friends, where he wrote his Books *De Naturâ Deorum*, & *Amicitia*, as he also did his *Offices*, calling them therefore his *Academical Treatises*: And as the *Platonick* Sect were anciently called *Academicks* from their Study in *Academia*; so afterwards the Term of *Academicks* became the Name of a Sect of Sceptical Philosophers, maintaining Reason and Truth to be Things mutable, and all Things to be uncertain, so that Men ought to doubt of every Thing, and believe nothing.

Having given the Etymology, with the Reason why *Academy* and *University* do with us signify Schools of Learning; I next proceed to consider that all Universities, by the *Civil* and *Canon* Law, are conceived to be (at least) Bodies of a mixt Nature, if not entirely Ecclesiastical, consisting partly of Ecclesiasticks and partly of Laicks. For as the Study of Divinity is a Faculty of Ecclesiastick Profession; so are the Sciences of Law and Physick Studies of a Lay Denomination; and though the *Canon* Law contains many
Matters

Ch. I. of the University of OXFORD.

5

Matters purely spiritual, yet it may be taught and practis'd by Lay-men, since Matters Ecclesiastical and Spiritual therein contain'd are mix'd and blended together with an Infinity of Temporal Matters in the *Civil Law*.

The Polity and Government of Universities, and so of Colleges, (to be hereafter shewn) is very much of the same kind with that of our Corporations or Commonalties of Towns and Cities here in *England*; I mean as to the general Direction and Management thereof; for there are two Rules necessarily to be followed therein: And *first*, that which respects the Administration and Conservation of their Rights and Privileges, Goods and Estates, &c. which give a Subsistence and Well-being to these Bodies, and the Discipline which they ought to observe, for the Maintenance of Order and Decency. The *second* is that which respects the Offices and Duties of those Persons who severally compose and make up these Bodies in their different Conditions and Stations.

As to the *first* of these, they have Laws established, and Rules approved by way of Statutes and other Ordinances; whether they regard the Manner of electing Persons who ought to take Care and see that the Discipline thereof be observ'd; and also to have a watchful Eye in the Preservation of their Rights and Privileges; and moreover to intend those whose Duty and Business it is to bear the several Offices in such Corporations; or whether they regard the Administration and Management of their publick Revenues, &c.

As to the *second* of these Rules, it may be reckon'd two-fold; *first*, as it concerns the Duties of Persons presiding over others, for the good Government and Discipline of these Houses

ses and Schools of Learning ; and *secondly*, as it relates to the Conduct of Lecturers and public Professors, (for there must be of these in all Universities) how they demean and behave themselves towards the Publick in regard of their Offices.

There are also other Rules, which concern each particular Faculty, as touching the Time and Method of Study, the Examination of Students, and the giving of Degrees, &c.

And as all Universities have their Magistrates and Governors set over them, to enforce the due Observance of their Statutes, Rules and Ordinances ; and also Professors to instruct and teach the Youth committed to their Charge, in human Learning, and a religious Education ; so likewise have they peculiar Privileges granted unto them, distinct from the General and Common Laws of the Realm ; and this being for the greater Ease and Quiet of Scholars, in respect of their Studies, doth in a manner become essential to the Well-being of an University : *Exempli gratia*, they have Courts of Judicature proper for the Hearing and Determination of all Matters and Disputes, whether Civil or Criminal, arising among themselves, or wherein one of the Parties litigant enjoys as a Member the Privileges of the University ; and from these Courts they cannot be called to the general Tribunal of the Prince, unless in some special Cases hereafter to be observed. And a learned *German* Lawyer has brought no less than 42 good Authorities in Law, to prove, that Universities have a peculiar and distinct Jurisdiction within themselves ; and that other Judges have nothing to do with their Sentences. “ The peculiar Jurisdiction “ of Universities has had the general Consent “ of the most civilized Nations, ever since U- “ niversities

Catbman.
Resp. Acad. 1.

“ niversities have been erected in them, as ap-
 “ pears by the Constitution of *Frederick* the first *A. D. 1158.*
 “ to that Purpose ; by which all Differences a-
 “ mong Scholars were to be decided, either by
 “ their own proper Officer, or by the Bishop
 “ of the Place : Which Constitution has not on-
 ly been generally received, but so understood,
 as to exempt them from the Jurisdiction of tem-
 poral Courts, as appears by *Baldus, Accursius, Bald. in Au-*
Scipio Gentilis, Rebuffus, and others ; and *Rebuf-* *then. C. l. 4.*
fus gives the true Reason, *Ne à studiis avocen-* *Tit. 13. Ac-*
tur propter lites alibi motas. In the University of *pio Gent. de*
Paris, he saith, That he was looked upon as a *Jurisd. l. 3.*
 Monster, who being a Member of the Univer- *c. 17. Rebuff.*
 sity appealed to other Courts, and it was then *de privilegiis*
 Perjury in any such so to do, especially where *Schol. l. 157,*
 Appeals are forbidden. *158.*

There are many other Privileges, which all Universities are in Possession of, as well of common Right as by particular Grants and Indulgences, too needless for me to remark in this Place ; because I shall recount them at large, when I come to speak of the Privileges of the University of *Oxford.*

The liberal Arts and Sciences taught in Universities, are the general Studies of *Divinity, Law,* and *Physick* ; and such others as are especially conducive hereunto, as *Logick, Rhetorick, Grammar, Ethicks, Natural Philosophy, Metaphysicks, &c.* And to these three general Studies or Sciences, every Scholar therein is of the Faculty, and under the Denomination of a Student in *Divinity, Law* and *Physick* ; and the Reason of this is, because now they proceed to no other Degrees of Honour in Respect of their Learning therein, as they did heretofore in *Rhetorick, Poetry, &c.*

In the Study of the Law, which in Point of Honour immediately succeeds that of Divinity, the Study of the *Civil* and *Canon* Law chiefly obtains; because these Laws are principally establish'd upon Rules of natural Equity, and the last of them on many Texts of holy Scripture, and so by consequence more universally adapted to the Genius of private Affairs, and of publick Government, as is well known and acknowledged by Experience in foreign Parts.

I should here proceed to speak of other Sciences besides the Law, as they are taught and cultivated in all Universities, but that I have already exceeded the Length of an Introduction, according to the intended Bulk of this Undertaking; and therefore reserving many Matters to be treated of under their proper Heads, I shall conclude the same with this general Rule, essential to all Universities in the Manner and Form they are now upheld and understood, *viz.* That they must have their Magistrates and Officers to intend the Learning and Discipline thereof; they must also have Laws and Statutes, whereby they are to be govern'd and directed in point of Behaviour, &c. and likewise Lecturers and Professors, to instruct the Youth, and finally a Power of conferring Degrees according to the Laws and Statutes of each respective University: For without Degrees, which are the Honourable Badges of Learning, some maintain there can be no University; but of this more hereafter.

And thus much for Universities, Academies, and publick Schools in general. In the succeeding Work I shall employ my self in speaking of the University of *Oxford* in particular: And *first*, in the Way of an Historian, since many of its ancient Rights and Privileges do very
much

much depend thereon; and *secondly*, as a Lawyer, in the Defence and Maintenance of all such Rights and Privileges, as have been granted from time to time, as well for the Advantage of Colleges in particular, as for the Ease and Benefit of the University in general, shewing some Regard in the second Part to the public Buildings of this Place, and also to their Founders and Benefactors, &c.

C H A P. II.

Of the Antiquity, past Government, and Sufferings of the University of Oxford, from the Danes, Saxons, &c.

I N treating of the University of *Oxford*, famous for so many Ages past, on the Score of Religion, Learning and good Manners taught therein, I shall begin the ensuing Part of this Work with its Antiquity, which has employ'd the Pens of many eminent Writers; and in the Way of an Historian, deduce its Beginning (according to the Thoughts of some learned Antiquaries) from the most early Times, soon after the Christian Religion was peaceably settled in this Island. Some Writers (I confess) refer the Beginning of this celebrated University, to the Age next succeeding the Destruction of *Troy*, and to one King *Memprick*, I know not whom: for (says *Middendorp*) the Studies of Learning flourish'd here, ever since those excellent Philosophers, with the *Trojans* coming out of *Greece* under the Command of *Brute*, entred and settled in *Britain*. Nor is he a less Friend to *Cambridge*, by ascribing the Foundation of that University to King *Cantaber*, a Spaniard, driven out of his
own

own Country by his Subjects, 375 Years before the Birth of our Saviour, and coming hither in the Reign of *Gurguntius*, was receiv'd with great Humanity by the Inhabitants of the Island; and as a perpetual Monument of his Gratitude to the *British* Nation, procur'd and brought several Professors of Learning out of *Greece*, and transplanting them thither, consecrated that Place as a Seat to the Muses.

This Opinion, tho' it may seem fabulous and incredible to some, I shall neither endeavour to refute or confirm, but leave it to the wild and extravagant Belief of those, who can please themselves with such Accounts of Antiquity; yet as wild as it appears, it has met with its Supporters, pretending to fortify themselves with solid Arguments in Defence thereof.

Nor can I with a more ready Faith adhere to the foregoing Legendary Account of the Rise and Beginning of the University of *Oxford*; for 'tis probable, that both these Traditions, touching the Commencement of these two Universities, long contending with each other on the Score of Antiquity, were at first the Inventions of the *Monks* receiving their Education in these respective Schools of Learning, and were afterwards imposed on the World for the sake of Victory.

Asserius Mene-
vensis Eper.

A. D. 440.

Others affirm the University of *Oxford* to have been first founded by *Arviragus*, a *British* King, according to *Juvenal*, under the Reign of *Domitian*, about 70 Years after our Lord's Incarnation; and that it was afterwards reduc'd into a Form of Government, by the Care and Policy of *St. Germain*, Bishop of *Auxerre* in *France*, who with *Lupus* Bishop of *Troyes* in that Realm, came into *Britain* to the Assistance of the Christians, in order to compose the new Divisions in

in the Church, arising by the Means of *Agri-
cola*, a Disciple to *Pelagius*, the Monk of *Ban-
gor* in *Flintshire*, who had propagated his Here-
sy here, to the great Disturbance of the weaker
Christians, not able to withstand his Errors.

And as some have made *Arviragus* the Foun-
der of this University, with greater Appear-
ance of Truth indeed, than the foregoing Ac-
count of its Foundation by, King *Memprick*
bears; so have others * made King *Sigebert* the * *Fitzherbert,*
Founder of the University of *Cambridge*, say- *Eachard, &c.*
ing, that this learned and pious King having
been taught the Christian Religion during his
Exile in *France*, and succeeding to the Crown
of this Realm, instructed the People in the
Faith of that Age, by the Preaching and La-
bour of *Felix*, a *Burgundian* Bishop; and in a
few Years, with the Help of some Teachers
out of *Kent*, he erected a famous School of
Learning, which some think to be the Univer-
sity of *Cambridge* then first founded: And *A. D. 620.*
those who maintain this last Opinion, urge, in
Defence of themselves, the Rescript of P. *Ho-* *A. D. 624.*
norius the First, saying, that this Rescript was
afterwards repeated and approv'd by P. *Sergius*
the First, *Martin* the Fifth, and *Eugene* the
Fourth: But this Beginning will not satisfy
some others, citing the Charter of K. *Arthur*,
sent and given to *Cambridge*, for which Char- *A. D. 531.*
ter, and others, see *Appendix*, p. i, 2, 4.

But I will no more contend for the Certainty
and Exactness of the two last Accounts, than
for the Truth of the former; tho' 'tis probable
that the University of *Oxford* was founded soon
after this Kingdom embrac'd the Christian
Religion, altho' we cannot fix the particular
Aera of its Institution; for in the Papal Con-
firmation of it, under the Pontificate of *Martin*
the

Leland.

the Second, the same was then styled an antient Academy or University.

*A. D. 886.
M. Paris.
Florilegus,
Ross, &c.*

'Tis true, some Historians aver it to be with this Pope's Permission, that K. *Alfred* (whom I shall have frequent Reason to remember hereafter) being zealous for the Faith, and the Propagation of it here in *England*, at the Advice of St. *Neot*, founded this University, the *English* Schools being then under an Interdict, on the Account of certain Heresies crept into the Church, in the Infancy of Religion.

But relying on the best Authorities, we shall only find K. *Alfred* to have been the Restorer of Learning here : for National Affairs in his Reign being reduc'd to a peaceable State and Condition, he promoting all things, that might either tend to the Honour or Advantage of his Subjects, proceeded to many Regulations ; and notwithstanding Letters were at so low an Ebb in the Kingdom, that few on the South side of the *Humber* cou'd read *English*, and scarce a Priest understood the *Latin* Tongue, he order'd *Gregory's* Pastoral to be translated into *English*, and sent a Copy of it to every Bishop : And for the further Advancement of Knowledge, sent into *France* for *Grymbald*, and *John* the Monk, whom he plac'd at *Oxford*, restoring this University to its Pristine Glory : for by the heavy and continual Wars of the *Romans*, *Danes*, and *Saxons*, Learning was almost abolish'd and destroy'd in *Britain*.

*Bromp. Chr.
Col. 814.*

And as K. *Alfred* before, by his wise and pious Care of Learning, restor'd the University of *Oxford*, so K. *Edward* the Elder his Son, after the Father's Example, and by the Help of P. *John* 21, and Archbishop *Pblegmund* ; and thro' the Advice of all the Bishops and great Men of the Realm, restor'd the University of *Cambridge*,
con-

confirming to the Doctors and Scholars therein, and also to their Servants, all the Privileges granted by himself or his Predecessors, to endure for ever by a perpetual Succession, as the Contenders for the greater Antiquity of *Cambridge* say, it appears by the Copy of a Charter still extant among them. Whether there ever was such Charter, some have doubted; and others strenuously deny'd this to be an Authentic Copy, for a Reason alledging the Transmission of Charters made by the University of *Oxford* to *Cambridge*, at K. *Edward* II's Command, after the Conquest: For till that time, 'tis confidently reported, (tho' I think without any Truth) that the University of *Cambridge* had no such thing as a Royal Charter; *Edward* II. in his Charter granted then to that University, writing thus, viz. *Concessimus pro nobis & heredibus nostris, quod predicti Cancellarius, Magistri & Scholares ejusdem Universitatis, & successores sui, in perpetuum habeant ibidem omnimoda talia libertates & privilegia, qualia per nos & Progenitores nostros Cancellario & Universitati Oxon. sunt concessa, in eadem Universitate Cantabrigie perpetuis futuris temporibus exercenda; & quod de dictis privilegiis & libertatibus fiant eisdem Cancellario & Universitati Cantabrigie Literæ patentes sub magno sigillo nostro. de singulis hujusmodi privilegiis mentionem facientes*. Then the said King caus'd the Statutes and Privileges of the University of *Oxford* to be transcrib'd and sent to *Cambridge*, together with these Letters Patents, and afterwards wrote to P. *John* 21. for the Confirmation of the University of *Cambridge*, confirm'd by his Pontifical Bull cited in the Appendix, p. xvi.

*Eachard's
Hist. of Engl.
p. 78.*

Some Writers affirm, that before the Reign of *Eorpmald*, King of the *East Angles*, there were

were two Places of *general Study* here in *Englaed*; the one for the instructing of Youth in the *Latin*, and the other in the *Greek Tongue*: the last of these Places is said to have been founded by the *Grecians* at *Greglade* or *Greccalade*, now call'd *Kirklade* or *Creeklade*, a small Town in *Wiltshire*: and the other was at *Latinlade*, rightly call'd *Leccalade* or *Lechlade*, not far from *Oxford* in *Glocestershire*, which Place, say they, was founded by the *Latins* for the teaching of the *Latin*, as the other was of the *Greek Language*. In a little Narrative, call'd *Historiola Oxoniensis*, look'd on as an Authentic Account, we are also inform'd, that the *Britains* began an University at *Greglade*, which the *Saxons* remov'd to *Oxford*: But others on the contrary, think this to be a meer groundless Opinion, with whom I cannot agree.

P. 210.

K. *Alfred* only built here (according to *Fabian*) some Grammar Schools, with whom *Lanquet* seems to concur; who yet afterwards refutes himself, saying, that *Alfred* enfranchiz'd this Place with many Honourable Privileges; which is not probable he wou'd have procur'd for, and granted to Grammar Schools only. But, I think, we have undoubted Evidence to prove, that *Alfred* built three Halls here, then called by the Names of *Great University*, *Little University*, and the *Lesser University Hall*. Yet the *Oxford Antiquarian* avers it for a Truth from the Archives of *University College*, that he only founded one Hall here, under a threefold Distinction of Professions or Sciences to be therein taught: But the best Opinion is, that he built three Halls (as aforesaid) in Number, all subject to one and the same Head; and herewith *Bale* and our best Writers agree; for in the most antient Registers and Statutes of the Uni-

Br. Twyne.

University, mention is made of three distinct Halls of Learning.

K. *Alfred* dividing his whole yearly Income into two Parts, afterwards subdivided the first of these into other Portions, and gave the Third thereof to the Maintenance of his Scholars at *Oxford*. And thus as the Father restor'd the University of *Oxford*, and enlarg'd it with publick Buildings, which it wanted before his Time : So his Son *Edward* already remembred, by Right of Inheritance succeeding to his Father's Kingdom, restor'd the University of *Cambridge*, which with other Universities had then been for a long while under the Rubbish of Antiquity, in a State of Desolation, and commanded Halls to be built there, for the Use of Students, at his own Expence. And as a Nurser up of the Clergy, he placed therein the Chairs and Seats of Doctors and Masters, sending for Masters of Arts and Doctors in Divinity from *Oxford*, and formally invited them to read and teach at *Cambridge*. *Tho. Radburne* in his Chronicle of *Hyde Abbey* at *Winchester*, (where *Alfred* and his Son *Edward* lie buried) and which Chronicle *Ross* says that he had seen, mentions the same. And in this flourishing Condition were our two Universities left at the Death of K. *Edward* the Elder.

But such is the Change of human Affairs, and the merciless Enmity which War ever bears to Learning, that these two Schools of Study cou'd not continue long in a tolerable Degree of Splendor, nor enjoy a secure Peace ; but like other Places of Note and Reputation, suffer'd the various Traverses of Fortune, and were subject to the Ravages and Depopulations of the *Danes*, *Saxons*, *Normans*, and other barbarous People attending their Camps.

For

Pitfeus de Acad. Oxon. l. 5. p. 32. Knighton, &c.

For within less than 150 Years after K. *Edward's* Death, this happy Restoration of Learning, by his Father effected at *Oxford*, and himself at *Cambridge*, receiv'd several Shocks and Interruptions from these Barbarians: for we are assur'd that among the many Pillages committed by the *Danes* in the Year 1002, or then-about, the two Universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge* were both dreadfully consum'd and burnt by these People; and from thence all Studies ceas'd in both these Places (as *Radburne* relates the Matter) for above 130 Years. But yet after this, *Oxford* was soon rebuilt, and the Scholars re-assembled themselves here: but then it was again destroy'd by the *Danes*, to revenge a general Massacre committed on them not long before, at the Instigation of K. *Ethelred*, who to put an end to all their Power at once in *England*, resolv'd on a general Slaughter, and with the utmost Secrecy sent Letters into all Parts, commanding all his Subjects at a certain Day and Hour, to set on the *Danes*, wheresoever they found them, and to destroy them all without Compassion: Which Royal Commission was executed with more Cruelty at *Oxford*, than elsewhere: for great Numbers of them here flying to the Churches, were all slain without Mercy, as they stood embracing the Altars.

The Consequences of this horrid Carnage were very terrible, not only to the Citizens bearing a great Share in this bloody Tragedy; but also to the Scholars of the Place, who were afterwards on Surprize assaulted by the Incensed *Danes*, and almost every one of them butcher'd in the most inhuman Manner: Some few indeed by concealing themselves, made a Shift to escape the Rage of this unrelenting People, but immediately

diately thereon forsook their Residence here; and by this Means the Place was left void of Students for some Time. Nor were the *Danes* the only Persons disturbing the Peace and Quiet of the Muses here; for even in the *Saxon* Age, remarkable for the continual Ruin and Subversion of Towns and Cities, this Place suffer'd the common Fate of others; and for many Years, till K. *Alfred's* Time, was famous for nothing, but the Relicks of St. *Frideswide*, a Virgin of high Esteem for the Sanctity of her Life, and first reputed a Saint, for that when by a solemn Vow she had devoted her self to the Service of God, and a single Life; Earl *Algar* courted her for a Wife, and pursuing her in Flight was miraculously struck blind, as the Story goes. This Lady (as we read) built here a religious House, as a Trophy of her preserv'd Virginity, into which several *Danes*, flying for Refuge, from K. *Ethelred's* Sentence (as just now intimated) were destroy'd by the *Saxons* and their Adherents, and the House burnt with them: But afterwards, the penitent King cleansed the Sanctuary, rebuilt the Monastery, restor'd the old Indowments, and added new Possessions; and lastly, *Rog. Bp. of Sarum*, gave the Place to *Wimund*, a learned Canon Regular, who settled there a perpetual Society of Regular Canons for Divine Service, according to the Whim of those Times, of which hereafter.

*Balliolen. Poly-
chron. Johan.
Capgrave, &c.*

A. D. 700.

*W. Malmesbu-
riens.*

A. D. 1004.

But scarce were the Scholars return'd to *Oxford*, on the Encouragements of *Athelstane*, *Edmund* surnamed *Ironside*, and *Canute* the *Dane*, (the first of that Nation in whose Reign here, the Affairs of the University receiv'd any Comfort) but that *Harold* call'd *Lightfoot* immediately succeeding to the Crown, and being much

A. D. 1036.

Leland, Tom. 4.
p. 199.

incens'd against the Place, on the Account of some of his Friends slain here in a Tumult, prosecuted his Revenge in so barbarous a Manner, that the Scholars were miserably banish'd and driven from their Studies; and the University it self being made a sad Spectacle, lay almost expiring till the time of the Conquest.

But to give a further Character of *Canute*, that great Patron of Religion and Learning, in the time of his Life; who by his good Disposition to each of these Perfections, did well acquire to himself the Name of a *Mecenas* from all the *Devotees* to Literature; and hereon it came to pass, that he erected publick Schools in many Towns and Cities of the Realm, and endowed them with Stipends issuing out of the Royal Exchequer; which he commanded to be open'd for the Sons of the Nobility as well as of the Commonalty, there to be maintain'd and educated in a more profound part of Learning: Besides, this King was so great a Friend to our University, that living here he call'd together the Estates of the Realm, assembled here for the Confirmation of K. *Edgar's*, others say, the Laws of K. *Edward* the first, which at the King's Command the Scholars translated out of the *Saxon* into the *Latin* Tongue.

A. D. 1042.
Lambard in
Archainom. E.
dit. 1568. fol.
126. b.

The next Person to be celebrated with us, for his favourable Inclinations to Learning, is *Edward* the Confessor, a Man of great Justice and Piety, who, by an Edict declar'd and establish'd, that all the Scholars Goods, howsoever embezled and perverted, should be fully return'd to their ancient Owners; and by this King's Laws, the University was entirely restor'd to all its Stipends formerly granted by K. *Alfred*, and lately lost by the Rapine of *Harold*; and these were the first Symptoms of Life

Life in this University, after a Languor of many Years under a Complication of Ignorance and Barbarism.

I should now proceed to the Reign of the Conqueror ; but that I must step back a little and consider this, as an *University* or Place of *general Study*, before K. *Alfred's* Time ; which no one will doubt of, who shall reflect on the Differences betwixt this King's and the ancient Scholars of the Place ; as may be seen in *Asserius Menevensis*, who says, that a sharp and dismal Contest arose between *Grymbald* and the learned Men brought hither by him, and the old Scholars found here at his coming hither ; who absolutely refus'd to submit to the Statutes, Institutions and Forms of Reading prescrib'd by him ; which Difference for three Years did not proceed to any great Height ; but this private Enmity between them afterwards broke out with the utmost Violence imaginable, appearing more clear than the Light itself. To appease these Feuds, K. *Alfred* being certified thereof by *Grymbald's* Complaint, immediately came to *Oxford*, with a Design to adjust the Matter, and patiently submitted himself to much Pains, in hearing the Complaint and Cause of both Parties. The Controversy depended on this, *viz.* The old Scholars maintaining, that Learning flourish'd here before *Grymbald* came, tho' the Students were then less in Number than formerly, through the Expulsion of many of them by *Pagan* Tyranny ; further declaring and proving, from the undoubted Testimony of their Annals, that good Orders and Constitutions had been already made for the Government of the Place, by Men of great Learning and Piety, as *Gildas*, *Melkin*, *Nennius*, *Kentigern*, and others ; who

*De Vitâ &
Gestis Aluredi,
Edit. 1602.
p. 16.
A. D. 886.*

had there prosecuted their Studies to a good old Age, and had the quiet Administration of Affairs here: And about this Time *St. Germain* coming to *Oxford*, in his Passage through *Britain*, in a wonderful Manner approv'd the afore-said Orders and Institutions. The King with great Humanity and Attention heard out both sides, exhorting them often to preserve Peace and Amity with each other, and hereon left them, in Hopes that they would mutually follow his Advice, and obey his Instructions: But *Grymbald* resenting these Proceedings, immediately retir'd to the Monastery at *Winchester*, lately founded by *Alfred*, and soon after procur'd his Tomb to be removed thither to him, in which he design'd his Bones should be put after his Death, and plac'd in a Vault under the Chancel of *St. Peter's* Church in the East, at *Oxford*, which *Grymbald* built with Stone hewn and carved with great Art and Beauty.

As this *Grymbald* was an eloquent Man, and a most excellent Interpreter of the Scriptures; so was *St. Neot*, an eminent Professor of Theology at *Oxford*, being both Regents and Readers in *Divinity* here. *Grammar* and *Rhetorick* were taught here by *Affer* the Monk, a Man of extraordinary Parts: *Logick*, *Musick*, and *Arithmetick*, were also taught by *John* the Monk of *St. Davids*; and *Geometry* and *Astronomy* by *John* (a Monk and Colleague of *Grymbald's*) a Person of great Knowledge in those Sciences; and their Lectures were often honoured with *Kl. Alfred's* Presence, whose Memory for Learning will be ever sacred to future Generations.

As some affirm *Memprick* to have founded this City, and open'd an University here, as already remembred; so others will have it that *Vortigern*, King of the *Britains*, was the Restorer

rer of Learning herein : but not relying on the Credit of such Historians, I hasten to speak of this University in the Reign of the aforesaid *William* the Conqueror ; wherein we are informed, that this King, having heard what was done in the North, swore, that he would quite exterminate the *Northumbrians* ; and to that End, resolving to march against those Rebels, who were join'd by the *Danes* at *York*, he was forc'd to go a little out of his Way ; for that the City of *Oxford* had at that time rebelled against him ; but as soon as he besieg'd it, he took it ; for part of the North side Wall falling down (as some say) of its own Accord, it gave an easy Entrance to all his Troops : But *Hen. Knighton*, *Hollingshead*, *Speed*, and others, will have this to be *Exon*, and all Persons writing thus were impos'd on by faulty Copies.

However, the City was now so much impoverished, that whereas (according to the general Survey) there were reckon'd within and without the City Walls, 750 Houses, besides 24 Mansions on the Walls ; 500 of them were not able to pay the *Geld*, tho' this City heretofore paid for Toll and Gable, and other Duties to the King *per Ann.* 20 *l.* and 6 Sextaries of Honey, and to Earl *Algar* 10 *l.* which had afterwards the Denomination of the Fee-farm Rent, with-held from K. *Edward* the first for certain Reasons hereafter mentioned, (if any true) whereupon he consign'd to his Exchequer the Clerkship of the Market, and demised the same, as the Reader will find in the third Part, under the Title of the Market.

K. *William*, jealous of the Fealty of this Place, and the adjacent Parts, caus'd *Robert D'Oily*, a *Norman*, who had receiv'd a large Portion of Land from him, in this County, as

a Reward of his Services, to build a Castle on the West side of the City, fortified with large Trenches and Ramparts, in order to repress the Insolence of the Inhabitants, and the neighbouring Villages ; and in this Castle he erected a Parish Church dedicated to *St. George*, to which the Parishioners not having Access, when *Maud* the Empress was besieged herein by King *Stephen*, the Chappel of *St. Thomas*, hard by, and Westward from the Castle, was built for that Purpose : But some will not allow this to have been built as a Parish Church, because the *Osney* Register expressly says, that the Founders therein instituted secular Canons of the *Austin* Order. *Rog. de Iveri* being mentioned as a Co-Founder, who, with the aforesaid *Rob.* endowed this House of Canons with certain Revenues issuing out of their Baronies, and with other Lands and Possessions, as you may learn from the Deed of *Rob. D'Oily*.

See Appendix.
p. v.

That there were Scholars here in *Oxford* at this time, tho' *Londinensis* strenuously denies the same, very plainly appears from the antient Statutes of this Chappel or College of *St. George* aforesaid, frequent mention being made of the Fellows and Tutors, and also of the Commoners and others therein residing ; in which Statute there is this Provision made ; that all the Clerks, *i. e.* the Scholars, should eat and drink in the Presence of some one of the Canons ; which Canons were afterwards, in *K. Stephen's* Reign, translated from hence to *Osney* Abby, and the House it self after became an Hostel or Inn for secular Students, subject to the Jurisdiction of the Chancellor of the University.

Rob. D'Oily is supposed to have beautified and repair'd the Walls of this City, at this Time sensibly decay'd ; and from hence it is sufficiently

ently shewn, that the same was walled in long before the Conquest, or (at least) for some Time.

But from the Castle and City it self I return to K. *Alfred's* Scholars, at first despoil'd of their Exhibitions settled on them by *Alfred*, and injuriously treated by the Conqueror; for endeavouring with all his Might to extirpate and destroy the *English* Tongue, and unwilling to have Christianity any longer preach'd in the vulgar Language, which the Clergy and Scholars here as earnestly contended to preserve, he retracted and withdrew the Pensions and Stipends granted to them by *Alfred*, and issuing from the Royal Exchequer, which forced the Scholars of this College or Hall to live only on the Benevolence and Devotion of those Persons, as were then Sticklers for the *English* Tongue; which they did till such time as this College or Hall was afterwards endowed: Yet notwithstanding this Act of Resentment, he ratified the Laws of *Edward* the Confessor, made so much in favour of this University.

The *Jews*, at this time, very much frequenting *Oxford*, amass'd together great Riches, and in the chief Parts of the City soon purchas'd as many Houses in St. *Martin's*, St. *Edward's* and St. *Aldate's* Parishes, as gave them the Names of the *Old* and *New Jewry*; and in one of these they built a School or Synagogue, wherein certain learned Masters of that Nation taught the *Hebrew* Tongue, and explain'd the Dogmas of the Rabbies to the Advantage of the Students in the University: And herein they were also to perform their Sacrifices and other divine Celebrations according to their own Mode of Worship; this we often find call'd the *Jewish* School at *Oxford*; but their Burying-place was

without *East-Gate*, where now the Phyfick Garden is situated, a manifest Indication whereof appear'd when the Foundation of the Garden
A. D. 1642. Walls were laid ; as it also did when the Rampire was built between the Eastern Bridge and the North side of the Wall, when many Bones of each Sex, and of all and divers Ages, were found by digging here. Besides, contiguous to the *Jewry*, and behind the *Blue Boar* Inn in the inner Court, or near thereunto, they had a House call'd the *Converts*, where such as had been induc'd by the Industry of the Dominicans their Neighbours, to embrace Christianity, were wont to be lodg'd and supplied with all Manner of Necessaries. These Persons were banish'd the University, at the same time as the rest of their Nation were driven out of *England*, on the Account of their several Crimes committed here and in other Parts of the Realm : I shall now relate the chief of them done
A. D. 1244. at *Oxford*, viz. First, there now arising very grievous Disputes between the Scholars of this Place and the *Jews*, whether in Respect of their excessive Usury or not, is not well known : On *Candlemas* Day there happen'd a great Robbery to be committed on them, in the *Jewry*, by plundering their Houses, and taking from them great Sums of Money ; for which 45 Scholars were committed to Prison ; but yet, at the Instance of *Rob. Grossthead*, then Bishop of *Lincoln*, they were all set at Liberty by Royal Command ; for that no one appear'd against them to charge them with any Breach of the Peace, or any other Crime. Yet some say, the Occasion of this Robbery was the high Interest of Money, with which they oppress'd both the Scholars and Citizens. 2dly, That in a solemn Procession to the Relicks of St. *Frideswide*, wherein

wherein the Chancellor and Scholars were attended with all the Parochial Priests and Commonalty of the Town, the Jews treated the holy Cross, carried before this Solemnity, with many Indignities; in particular, a certain Jew of the most projected Impudence, mov'd thereunto by the Perswasion of some of his Nation, snatch'd the Cross out of the Hands of the Bearer, and in contempt of our Saviour, throwing it on the Ground, trampled on it. To punish this impious Affront, as soon as 'twas made known to the King by his Son *Edward*, then at *Oxford*, a Writ was forthwith sent to the Sheriff, commanding him to arrest and imprison all the *Jews* here, and likewise to seize all their personal and real Estates, and keep them for the King's Use, till they found Sureties for themselves, to undergo the Pains inflicted on them; and their Punishment was, first, to erect a marble Cross, of an august Size and perfect Workmanship, to be set up on one side of *St. Mary's* Church, with our Saviour thereon, which they after there exhibited, gilt all over. 2dly, They were to present a portable Cross of Silver gilt, with a Staff fitted to it, (such as our Archbishops were wont to wear before them) to the Proctors, to be carried before the Masters and Scholars at every solemn Procession. Their Thoughts were constantly employ'd in finding Ways to escape such an Expence, to be finish'd before *St. Edward's* Day, (the Day before the Epiphany) and tho' they had convey'd over all their moveable Goods to certain Friends, before they were imprison'd; yet this did not avail; for the King ordered the Mayor of the City, together with the Bankers, in whose Hands their Money lay, to consign them to the Sheriff in Execution of the Royal Mandate;

date; and after the Money was collected and brought to the King, because a Cross could not be erected in the Place, where the Impiety was committed, without Damage to some of the neighbouring Inhabitants, the King would have it built opposite to the *Jewish Synagogue*: But even this Place seeming inconvenient to the King and his Council, he order'd it to be placed near *Merton College*, just by *St. John Baptist's Church*. 3dly, That the Jews at *Oxford* counterfeited the Abbot and Convent of *Osney's Seal*, when *Rog. of Coventry* was in that Office, and this they did to the great Damage of the Abby. 4thly, They refus'd to yield any Obedience to the Chancellor of the University, and to acknowledge his Jurisdiction over them; and as little Regard did they shew to the Sheriffs Power and Authority. 5thly, They entic'd the younger Students of the University, and the Townsmen's Children, to follow their Religion, and forced them to undergo their Symbol of Circumcision. And these were some of their chief Crimes committed here; others of an inferiour Degree I pass by in Silence.

Wm. Burnell.

When they were banish'd from hence, many of their Houses escheated to the King, and were afterwards granted to the Provost of *Wells*, and their Books fell into the Scholars Hands: among whom there was then *Rog. Bacon*, well vers'd in the *Hebrew Tongue*, after whose Death they fell to the Library of the *Franciscan Friars*, (of whom I shall speak hereafter, when I come to treat of that Locust of Religious Orders infesting this Place) and were there consumed by Worms, &c. And thus I have done with the *Jews*, almost the only People who vex'd the Quiet of the Students here, from the Conqueror's Reign till the Year 1209, which open'd

open'd a Scene of new Troubles between the Scholars and Townsmen of this Place; and shall be, with other Matters, the Subject of the following Chapter.

C H A P. III.

Of Domestick Troubles and Disturbances arising within the University of Oxford, between the Students, Citizens, &c. from the Conquest until the End of King Hen. III's Reign.

TH E Mayor and chief Magistrates of Oxford this Year, not being able to find out a Scholar or Clerk, (for so were all Scholars now called) who happen'd to kill a Woman here, apprehended three of the Students, and straitways hang'd them up at the Town's End, without any Tryal or Examination: Whereupon, the other Scholars being alarm'd, forfok the Place, to the Number of three thousand, and return'd not again till some Time afterwards; but repairing to Cambridge, Reading, and Maidstone in Kent, studied there, and left the University naked of Students: This was in the 11th of K. John's Reign, who (as *M. Paris* observes) was displeased with the Scholars for having Recourse to a Papal Interdict. But on the Discovery of this Fact, it appear'd, that the Citizens had behav'd themselves very maliciously towards the Scholars; and therefore soon after came to the Pope's Legate then at *Westminster*, and ask'd Pardon for their rash Offence in hanging so many Scholars; yet a Penance was enjoin'd them, "to go to all the City Churches, with Whips " in

A. D. 1209;

Stow's Chron.
p. 168, &c.

“ in their Hands, bare-footed, and in their Shirts,
 “ and there pray the Benefit of Absolution
 “ from every Parish Priest, repeating the Peni-
 “ tential Psalm; and to pay a Mark of Silver
 “ *per Ann.* to the Scholars: which the Towns-
 men resenting, gave a Portion of Land, called
Middenham, near *Oxford*, on Condition, that the
 Abbot of *Osney* did yearly pay to the P. of St.
Erideswide, a Mark to the Use of the Univer-
 sity for this Grant; and lastly, that they should,
 on every St. *Nicolas's* Day, entertain 100 poor
 Scholars *honestis refectiōibus*, the Abbot of *Eve-*
sham yearly paying 16 Shillings towards this
 Festival Expence.

A. D. 1068.
Doomsday-
Book.

By the Number of Students withdrawing
 themselves from hence on this Occasion, it ap-
 pears that the State of the University now flou-
 rish'd; as it also does from a Tax impos'd on
 Houses, in the City and Suburbs thereof: For
 whereas heretofore only 20 *l.* and 6 *Sextaries* of
 Honey *per Ann.* were paid for *Toll* and *Gable*:
 the Citizens now, on the Increase of their Hou-
 ses being full of Scholars paid 60 *l.* which was
 chiefly owing to the Encouragement of our
 King *Hen.* from his Proficiency in good Letters,
 surnamed *Beauclerk*, who erecting a Palace here
 for the Residence of our Kings, gave so high a
 Reputation to this Place, that in succeeding
 Ages, a prodigious Multitude of Scholars flock'd
 hither from all Parts of the learned World.
 The Ground whereon this Palace stood was an-
 ciently call'd the *Beaumonts*, from its Situation
 on a fine Hill, which Time has since level'd,
 tho' the Ground still retains its Name to this
 Day. The Building of this House here by this
 King, refutes a receiv'd Notion of his being a
 Student at *Cambridge*; whereas (besides) 'tis
 well known, that the learned Harvest (as Wri-
 ters

ters term the Restoration of Literature in that University) was not carried to that *Barn* by the Monks of *Crowland*, till this Prince was advanc'd to the State of Manhood : And 'tis more probable, that he studied at *Oxford*, by the many Favours shewn hereunto in his Grants of Privileges, tho' since lost, yet remembered in the Charters of succeeding Princes, given to this University. During this King's Reign, there were many learned Men at *Oxford*, as *Walter A. D. 1099.*
Calne, Archdeacon thereof, *William of Malmesbury*, *Celsus Archmachanus*, a Person well endued with all sorts of Knowledge, and *Rob. Bertune*, whom *Gervas* of *Cant.* styles the *Oxford Clerk*, by Way of Eminency ; this Man was through the Pope's Favour, made Bishop of *Hereford* ; and after his Death, on the Score of a holy Life, in a fair Way of being canonized for a Saint. Tho' there were many others of high Perfection in point of Learning, for Brevity's sake here to be omitted ; yet I cannot pass by *Wimund* the King's Chaplain, of great Letters according to those Days ; who purchasing the Advowson to *St. Frideswide's Church*, then in a decaying Condition, had himself presented to the Priory thereof ; and expelling all the secular Canons then married, chose Persons in the State of Celibacy into their stead ; and such especially as were of the Number of Students here ; and repairing its Buildings, visited all the Estates belonging to it ; and therein introduc'd the same School-Exercise as was then in Use in the University. *Leland* avers that Learning at this Time neither flourished at *Oxford* or *Cambridge* ; but if he had examin'd the *Nomenclatures* of Doctors and Masters, now living here in Reputation, on the score of reading Arts and Sciences, he might have soon found his Error. Not

A. D. 1130.

Not long after this, *Rob.* Nephew of the aforesaid *Rob. D'Oily*, finish'd *Osney-Abbey*, and transplanted the secular Canons of *St. George's College*, in the Castle thither, making them a Society of Regulars of the *Austin Order*; and soon after granted this House to be inhabited by Scholars (as aforesaid) of which they were in Possession till *Hen. VIII's* Reign. Some impute this Expulsion of the Seculars to a Controversy, arising between them and the Regulars here and at *Paris*, about the Dignity and Superiority of each Society. *Theobald Stamp*, a Master at *Oxford*, and a Governour of some Hall, in the behalf of the Secular Clerks, publish'd a Book against the Regulars, as others had done before against the Seculars: which *Stamp* had at once under his Tuition 60 or 100 Students, another Argument of the good Estate of this University, under the reigning Influence of this King's Abode here for the most part.

— 1134.

For the better Support and Encouragement of Learning, there now came hither from *Exeter* one *Rob. Pullein*, who for five Years read the holy Scriptures to the Students here, for some Time much neglected, and in a Manner disused in *England*; and every Lord's Day preach'd to the People; from whose Doctrine many of the *French* and *English* Church received great Advantage. *Leland*, highly extolling him for his Restoration of Learning, says, that he left no Stone unturn'd, in order to instruct the Youth in the learned Languages, by reading constantly to them in the publick Schools. But he was afterwards sent for to the *Roman* Court by *P. Innocent II.* his Fame reaching far and near; and by *P. Celestine II.* advanc'd to a Cardinalship; and then by *P. Lucius VII.* made his Chan-

Chancellor; by these and other Honours conferr'd on him here by the King, he was in so much Grace and Favour with the King and Pope, that he procur'd of them Bulls and Charters of Privileges, as well for the Government and Administration of the University, as for the Defence thereof; tho' these Privileges and Immunities are since lost, partly at the Time of the *Reformation*, and partly during the Ravages of the Barons Wars; yet some have doubted, whether there ever were such Privileges or not.

On the Death of *Henry*, our great Patron of Learning, K. *Stephen* succeeding to the Crown, a Parliament was held at *Oxford*, to confirm the Royal Promises made at his Inauguration, about the *Investiture of Bishops*, settling of *Forest Laws*, and remitting of *Dane-gelt*, a Sum of Money formerly paid to the *Danes* for every Hide of Land in *England*, not to invade us. There was no doubt some Interruption given to the Students by this Prince's Death, and the Parliament assembled here, tho' it remain'd not long: But soon after a Civil War breaking out between K. *Stephen* and *Maud* the Empress, about their respective Rights to the Crown; *Maud* was received into the City to the Joy and Satisfaction of the Inhabitants, by *Rob. D'Oily*, the second of that Name in *England*; and the Day following, on a thorough View of it, she caus'd the same, together with the Castle, to be fortified; and least she should be too sorely press'd, she order'd the same to be supplied with Plenty of Provisions, and warlike Stores, wherein many of the Scholars assisted; for the chief of the Bishops join'd with the Empress, looking on *Stephen* as an Usurper, and an Enemy to Religion and Learning. During these civil

A. D. 1135

— 1140

civil Broils *Maud* was besieged in the Castle here, from *Mich.* to *Christmas*, but at last made her Escape in the dead of the Night, through all the Enemy's Guards, by the Means of her white Garments, and the Snow then fallen; the City being first subdued, and then the Castle reduc'd to the last Degree of Want: But such was *Stephen's* Resentment, that at his Departure from hence, in Pursuit of his Competitor, he caus'd the Town to be burnt to the Ground; yet, the same being rebuilt, he call'd a Parliament here to adjust these Differences, which was the third Parliament I find assembled here.

About three Years after this sad Event, the Scholars thereby dispers'd, and unhappily driven from hence, return'd again to their Studies, and being encouraged by the Bounty of several Patrons of Learning, resum'd the Reading of Lectures to the young Students, according to the ancient Institution; *Sim.* of *Durham*, a Monk of the *Benedictine* Order, and a Searcher into the hidden Recesses of Natural Philosophy, reading therein, and discovering the Secrets thereof, to the Admiration of his Disciples.

Passing by *Henry II's* Reign, as a Time which promis'd no Good to Learning, by reason of the Contests between him and his Clergy, I descend to the State of Affairs here, under King *Richard*, from his *Lion Heart* called *Coeur de Lyon*, who being born at the Royal Palace here, had good Inclinations towards Letters; and hereupon he added many Privileges and Immunities to this Place, by Charters since lost and destroy'd, and now only appearing by Letters of *Inspeximus*, as the Lawyers stile them.

In these Times there came hither many Persons from beyond Sea, for the Study of the Ci-
Reigns

vil and Canon Laws, as there also did in the Reigns of K. Stephen and Hen. II. when *Vacarius*, a Lombard by Nation, and whom *Selden* celebrates for his great Skill in the Laws, read here and explain'd the same: For till K. Stephen's Reign the Civil and Canon Laws were unknown at Oxford; nor were the *Pandects* or *Digests* restor'd, till the Year 1129. To *Vacarius* most of the Scholars here applied themselves, with great Thirst after this new kind of Knowledge, who, without Distinction of Quality, instructed both rich and poor, reading to the Commonalty as well as the Nobility; and afterwards, for the Poor's sake, collected nine Books out of the *Code* and *Digests*, for the Decision of their Causes. The Occasion of his Coming into England was to accommodate a Difference between *Theobald* Arch-bishop of Canterbury, and *Hen. de Blois* Bishop of Winton, the first claiming from the Pope, by virtue of his Office, to have the Legatine Power to him and his Successors; and the last contending thus, to have it because it had been once granted to that See on emergent Occasion, it being ill administered under the Impotency of an Archbishop. And in the Time of *Vacarius*, the Study of the Laws so far prevail'd at Oxford, among all Students there, and in other Parts of the Kingdom; yea, so far it obtain'd, that the Artists resenting the sensible Decay of Learning in their Faculty, complain'd to the King thereof, and imputing many pretended Inconveniences to these Laws, maliciously suggested them to suit ill with the English Genius, and finally pray'd the King to impose publick Silence on *Vacarius*, and to inhibit him further Reading; nay, so much Esteem did this Study gain among all Persons of Knowledge, giving Delight

D and

and Satisfaction to all Men, in Point of sound Reasoning, that it almost extinguish'd Divinity it self.

A. D. 1190.

There now happen'd a dreadful Fire at *Oxford*, whereby the whole Town was in a Manner consum'd, together with *St. Frideswides Church*; whereupon the Citizens being sufficiently warn'd both by this and the Fire in *King Stephen's* Reign, after the Example of *London*, resolv'd to lay a-side the Use of Board and Straw, and build their Houses with Stone and Slats; and the poorer sort not able so to build, were to have a Stone Wall between every 6th or 7th House. There were many Halls erected after this Fire, some cover'd with Lead, and others with Slat and Tile; and thus were they distinguish'd by the Names of *Leaden-Hall*, *Tile-Hall*, &c. as another was called *Glazen-Hall*, it being the first of the Halls adorn'd with Glass Windows.

—1180.

I shall close this Reign with *K. Richard's* extraordinary Friendship to Learning, and especially to the Scholars of this Place, of this and of foreign Nations, maintaining many of these out of the Royal Exchequer: Nor had he less Affection for the City, where he was born, than for the University, where he had part of his Education, holding the same so dear to himself, that he granted to its Citizens many honourable Privileges, making their Mayor his Butler on the Coronation Feast, and giving to the City the Honour of two Aldermen (for *King Henry III.* added the other two) and incorporating them also into the same Rights and Liberties, and in as ample Manner as *London* then enjoy'd; which Dignity conferr'd on the Mayor, most of our succeeding Kings have since confirm'd with the additional Honour of Knighthood: And the

the Citizens, in return for this Mark of Affection to them, that they might redeem him out of the Imperial Hands, being taken Prisoner and detain'd in *Germany*, rais'd and chearfully contributed a large Sum of Money; and this I mention, (tho' out of the Compass of my principal Design) to give a just Commendation due to such loyal Gratitude.

The State of Learning here, during his Reign, was checquer'd with the Subtleties of the Sophists; for tho' School-Divinity now flourish'd to such a Degree, that the University of *Paris* began to look on this Place with an envious Eye; yet Philosophy was in Disrepute, and the Study of Languages almost exhausted by Barbarism succeeding in its Room. Indeed the Knowledge of the *Civil* and *Canon* Laws still kept its Ground, maugre the invidious Endeavours of the Artists to destroy it; and the University was so famous for Students in the Law and School-Divinity, through all the World, that if any Foreigner was known to have studied here, he was immediately (in his own Country) esteem'd a Doctor or Master thereof. Among the eminent Professors of Arts and Sciences resident here, in the Reigns of King *Stephen*, *Henry II.* and *Richard I.* appear'd *Alberick de Vere*, Earl of *Anjou*, for his Skill in the Laws Attorney-General to *Stephen* and *Henry II.* *Laur.* of *Durham*, an experienc'd Lawyer, and an excellent Divine, who, returning from *Rome*, died in *France*, and was buried among the Monks at *Durham*. *Rog. the Infant*, a great Astronomer and Mathematician, read to the Scholars here, as did *Dan. Morlay*, a celebrated Mathematician. *Rog. Hoveden* was remarkable for his Researches into History and other Parts of Learning; which I particularly mention to re-

fute a groundless Error of *Middendorp* and others, averring the want of Letters here till *Edward* the first's Reign.

'Tis true, Learning was under a Cloud in *K. John's* Reign, a Time of known Madness and Folly, as well in this as in other Parts of the Realm; for besides the Insult committed on the Scholars afore-intimated, and the King's unjust Sentence then at *Woodstock*, for the Execution of many guiltless Persons; there settled now at *Oxford* several Orders of Monks and Friars, from *Spain* and *Italy*, under *St. Francis* and *St. Dominick's* Banner, for the pretended Propagation of the Christian Faith. For this Locust was so far from serving Religion, that they introduced a greater Blindness and Superstition into Mens Mind; and were rather sent to devour the vital Parts of Learning, than by Rays of Light to cherish the same, the Pope well knowing, that if Learning increas'd here, he should lose the Dependency of the *British* Crown; so that in this and the succeeding Reign, our Students were overshadowed with Darkness and Error, out of which they did not extricate themselves till the Day-break of *Wicklif's* Doctrine.

Besides, at the Beginning of this King's Reign, towards suppressing good Letters here, (as aforesaid) there happen'd a Recess of Scholars from hence on the Grounds of their ill Treatment above-mentioned, and the Pope to punish the Inhumanity of the Town, by an Edict, forbad all Academical Exercises here; yet notwithstanding this Papal Mandate, some of the Masters, not regarding its Authority, read to the Scholars remaining here; for which they were after severely handled by the Pope's Legate, and debarred the Power of Reading for three Years together. This

This Procedure of the Pope (for now was the University under the supreme usurp'd Jurisdiction of the *Roman* Court) struck such a Terror into all the Citizens of *Oxford*, under Oppression of Grief for the Loss of Trade and Want of the Scholars Rents for their Hostels; that when the Legate came into *England*, they in the humblest manner applying themselves to him at *Westminster*, deprecated their Crime, and prayed Absolution from the Apostolick See; which with much Difficulty obtaining, they were again received into the Bosom of the Church, (being excluded thence by a Papal Interdict) on the Conditions of Penance already remembred, which they performing, were accordingly absolved; yet in the said Legate's Bull there is a severer Punishment recorded, which, by virtue of this Bull was deriv'd down to Posterity. For they were hereby to remit a Moiety of the Rents of all Houses letten to Scholars, for ten Years ensuing the Feast of *St. Michael*, and then all Hostels were to be *sub Mercede Cleri taxatâ*, i. e. letten according to a Rent tax'd by Scholars, for the next ten Years following, &c. for which Bull see the *Appendix*.

Hereupon the Scholars returning to *Oxford*, reported this Matter and its Consequences to the King; who on their Complaint, that the University needed larger Privileges (as aforesaid) repenting of his rash Proceedings against them, granted them several Privileges and Immunities; and (among others) that they should not be oblig'd to appear at any foreign Court of Judicature, but that the Chancellor of the University should have the Cognizance in all Causes and Matters whatsoever, wherein a Scholar or his Servant shall happen to be one of the Parties litigant.

A. D. 1212.

This King about four Years before his Death, came to *Oxford*, with a Resolution of meeting his Barons in a Convention then call'd here ; but they disobeying his Summons, declar'd they would stay at *Brackley* in *Northampton-shire*, till such Time as he had confirm'd the Laws of *Edw. the Confessor*, and their noble Liberties ; whereupon a Civil War ensued, giving great Disturbance to the Students here. But after this Prince's Death, and the Legate's Departure out of the Realm, the Citizens soon forgetting their late Obligations, return'd to their antient Frauds and Oppressions, in Taxing their Houses ; for under a Pretext of the Legatine Constitution, they tax'd some primarily belonging to Religious Houses, as appertaining to the Citizens *pleno jure* ; all which Frauds *Guallo*, another Papal Legate, sent into *England*, at the Beginning of *Hen. III's* Reign, and coming to *Oxford*, on due Examination of the Scholars Complaint, redress'd by another decretal Bull made for that purpose ; and so for about 12 Years the University and City remain'd in Peace with each other. But then arose a sharp and dismal Conflict between the Scholars and Townsmen, insomuch that the latter, thro' Violence, broke into the Scholars Houses and Inns, and many were wounded on both sides ; whereupon the Bishop of *Lincoln*, their Diocefan, laid all the Citizens under an Interdict, and the City it self escheated to the King ; and as many Citizens as died during this Excommunication, were buried in the Cross-Ways, at a small Distance from the Town. But 'twas at last agreed, that all Citizens guilty of this Assault, should receive their Tryals at the Court of *Rome*, and that the Plunder taken from the Students should be restor'd, and the Citizens only oblig'd to pay 50 Marks,

Marks, to be distributed by the Masters among the poorer Scholars; and 'twas further decreed, that if any future Animosities should arise among them, the Town should submit the whole Matter to the Decision of four the principal supreme Masters, and willingly undergo the Pains inflicted on them, according to the Canon Law, without any further *Appeal* or *Provocation*.

Soon after, there arising a Tumult between the Students and Citizens of *Paris*, about the Price of Wine, *Henry III.* by Letters Patents, invited the *Parisians* over into *England*, to Study at *Oxford*, who, induc'd hereunto by his Royal Promises, came and settled here to the number of a thousand, or (as some say) several thousands; in return of Gratitude, 20 Years after, they received the King with all the pompous Joy imaginable: And about the Time this Difference was at *Paris*, a Controversy happen'd at *Oxford*, between the Scholars and preaching Friars, who no sooner came hither, but (by a Power they obtain'd about School-Exercises) they assum'd new Privileges: But it does not appear how this Dispute was allay'd; and these Feuds lay dormant for some Time; yet they continued by Intermissions for 130 Years at least, according to the various Opinions Popes had about the State of these Mendicants, and this Constitution; and the first Provincial Chapter held by them in *England*, was about this Time at *Oxford*.

The University of *Oxford* now abounding with Scholars, the Friars were ever provoking them with ill Treatment. Hereupon the King, at the Chancellor's Request, by Letters Patents this Year, commanded the Mayor and Bailiffs of the City, to accommodate the said Chancel-

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lor with a publick Prison for keeping the Peace, by the Commitment of rebellious Scholars, &c. according to the Nature of their Crimes and Offences; which Right he still enjoys: Also this Prince being appriz'd of the Profit accruing to his People, and of the Honour he received himself by this Concourse of Strangers, by his Writ to the Mayor and Bayliffs here, commanded all Persons, letting Houses to Students, to set a just and reasonable Price on them, the Citizens hereunto yielding ready Obedience. But the Number of Scholars increasing, the Burghers for their Reception were forced to enlarge the City Bounds, and to repair all the decay'd Inns about the Town; and to so great a Bulk was the University now grown, consisting of *French, Irish, and Scotch*, besides *English*, that *Rich. of Armagh*, and other Writers of this Age, affirm their Number to have been at once 30000 at least.

Among these there crept in certain Rioters, who under a Pretence of Study, were all the while waiting for Opportunities of Rapine and Plunder, and attending all Manner of Villanies: To cure this Debauch of Manners, the King, on the Chancellor's Complaint, commanded the Sheriff of the County to make Proclamation at *Oxford*, forbidding the Continuance of Scholars above 15 Days within the University Precincts, not matriculated and subject to a Tutor, according to the Rules of the Place. How long the aforesaid Friendship between *Oxford* and *Paris* continued, occurs not in History; but it remain'd till the War broke out between the two Nations in *Edw. III's* Reign; and so good a Correspondence was kept between these two Universities, that in all times of Danger they mutually aided each other.

But

But the Commerce between the Scholars and Townsmen lasted not so long, there happening another Conflict betwixt them, wherein many were wounded, among the former especially. The King, on enquiry after the Authors and Occasion of this Quarrel, caus'd several Townsmen to be imprison'd, who were privily dismiss'd and set at Liberty by the City-Bailiffs; but were after seiz'd and committed to the King's Prison.

About two Years after, the King, by a Precept transmitted hither, at the Instance and Complaint of the Chancellor and Masters, order'd the Mayor and Bailiffs to release all lewd Women then in Goal, on condition they straitways left the Town, finding Sureties not to come again to Scholars Chambers. On the Publication of this Writ many loose Women were expell'd from hence, maugre the Tumults then made by some of the *French* Students, whose infamous Lust had engag'd them in their Quarrels, and by haunting Stews and Brothel-Houses, had contracted the foul Disease almost in an Epidemical Manner; which deprav'd Course of Life, some Years after, brought over the Pope's Legate into *England*, sent hither to reform the Corruptions of the Place, and residing at *Osney* was at first respectfully treated by all the Scholars, liberally entertaining him with all Marks of Honour; and thereby thinking to have pleased him in the best manner. One Day, after Dinner many went to welcome him, hereby presuming a good Reception of themselves; but as soon as they came to the Abbey-Gate, were rudely saluted by the Porter, in his loud *Italian* Voice, demanding their Business; who reply'd, they came in Duty to attend the Legate; but he,
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in contumelious Language, refus'd them Admittance at the Door, which they forcing open, went in, the Legate's Retinue at the same time repelling them with Staves; but at length falling together by the Ears, many Blows ensued on both sides: Whilst some of the Scholars ran home for Arms, there happen'd a poor *Irish* Scholar to wait at the Gate for Alms, on whom the chief Cook (being the Legate's Brother) threw scalding Water; which a *Welshman* perceiving, shot the Cook dead through the Body, which caused an Uproar throughout the House. The Legate hearing this Tumult, ran into the Belfry, and locking the Door, stay'd there till Midnight, but the Scholars, in no wise pacified, sought after him in every Corner, exclaiming against him as an Ufurer, Simoniack, and one guilty of Extortion, &c. The Cardinal, in the Silence of the Night, coming out of his Fort, convey'd himself over the River to the King, then at *Wallingford*, who, on this Outrage, sent Troops to protect the Legate's Attendants, through Fear hiding themselves. Hereupon was one *Odo*, a Lawyer, with 38 other Students, seiz'd and brought before the King, and, from *Wallingford* in Carts sent to *London*, where, after much Entreaty of the Bishops, on doing of Penance, the Legate absolv'd them from their Offence, and the University was releas'd from the Anathema or Interdict under which it groan'd.

The Citizens, by virtue of the fore-going Writ to the Mayor and Bailiffs, claim'd to have sole Jurisdiction over lewd and incontinent Women here; whereas the Intent of it was only to give them a Power of aiding the Chancellor in the Execution of his Office, impugn'd by the Disobedience of the Townsmen,
and

and the Contempt of the Monks and Friars settled here, and maintaining Concubinage; for the University was now under a very unquiet State, by Reason of these turbulent and rebellious Spirits, as we read in *M. Paris, &c.*

In the Year 1235. a Ferment arose between the Scholars and Townsmen (as suppos'd) about the Breach and Violation of a certain Composition lately made between the said Parties, in which Strife many were wounded on both sides: but the King, on Notice hereof sent *Sim. the Norman*, and *John Juband* his Marshal, to decide these Differences, and punish the Ringleaders thereof. But a dreadful Fire happening here, towards the End of this Year, was of worse Consequence, not only destroying most of the Houses, but even creating new Jealousies between these Bodies, the one charging the other with the Perpetration of this Villany: to enquire into which, the King again sent Commissioners, but the Issue thereof is not recorded; but the Citizens soon rebuilt their Houses, and the Scholars their Halls and Inns, returning hither.

The next Year after this Calamity, another Contest appear'd between these Bodies, which the King and Nobility could scarce appease; but 'twas at last quieted, and the University restor'd to its antient State: I know not how these Differences arose, whether touching Privileges or Injuries offer'd, tho' generally believ'd touching the last; for many of each side were imprison'd, among whom was *Currey, a Scotchman*, and the chief Encourager of the Insult offer'd the Cardinal Legate two Years after, who being in Prison on the Chancellor's Warrant, was afterwards discharg'd, on condition that he procur'd 24 honest Men to be his Bail, for his future good Abearance in the University. Scarce

Scarce were the Scholars return'd to *Oxford*, after their Penance for their Attempt on *Otho*, which they perform'd by walking barefoot, and naked down to the Waste, from *St. Paul's Church* to *Durham House*, the Legate's Residence, but the Citizens began new Troubles with the Scholars about the Rents of their Inns and Halls, which grew to such a Height, that many Students leaving the Place went to *Cambridge*, and obtain'd some Liberties and Privileges against the Townsmen; yet some disbelieve this, because there is no Mention of it in a Manuscript Copy of *M. Paris*, now in the Queen's Library; nor does this agree with our Archives, from whence it appears that the Scholars were commorant in *Oxford*, and quiet enough till 28 *Hen. III.*

A.D. 1244.

— 1242.

The King intending now to go into *Gascoigny*, committed the Guardianship of the University to the Care of *Walt. de Grey*, Archbishop of *York*, a Person very fit for this Trust, having had an Education formerly here, and also to *William de Cantelupe*, and *William of York*, by Letters directed to them, giving them a Power to receive all Scholars Complaints, and redress them according to the Laws, Statutes, and ancient Customs of the University.

— 1243

Soon after a Dispute being between the King and *William de Ralegh*, Bishop of *Norwich*, about his Election to the See of *Winton*, the King referr'd the Matter to the Lawyers at *Oxford* and *Paris*, to have their Opinions thereon; but the Bishop obtaining his Election from the Pope through Fraud, was highly displeased with the Determination of the *Oxford* Canonists in the King's Favour, and was not a little rallied in the Schools by the young Students Wit; and for a fuller Refutation of the Bishop's Right, the

the King obtain'd a Decifion from the Lawyers of *Paris*. Tho' there was this Consent of Opinion, the Bifhop never forgave the Judgment of the *Oxonians*, but purfu'd them at the *Roman* Court with the umoft Hatred a few Years after, when the *Carmelites* came and fettled here by the Pope's Favour, obtain'd thro' his Means, rather for the fake of fubduing the Scholars Minds, than for improving their own. But as I fhall treat of thefe Caterpillars elfewhere, I will now return to our feditious Citizens, neither to be oblig'd by Cenfures, nor by any Act of Grace.

For now did they enterprize new Difur-A. D. 1248.
bances with the Students, and in their Madnefs on *St. Phil.* and *Jac.* flew a Scholar of Noble Extraction, whom they met late at Night paffing through *St. Martin's* alias *Cairfax* Church; affaulting him, on no Provocation, firft with Blows; and then with offal Butchers Meat from the Stalls befmeared him all over, in his Attempt to efcape; whilft others pelted him with Stones and all the Filth pickt up in the Streets, in their purfuit, reviling him with contumelious Language, till at length he fell down half dead before *All Hallows* Church Door, and being three Days after carried to his own Houfe, died there early in the Morning. The Bailiffs of the City fuffering his Murderers publickly to walk the Streets, convers'd with them after their ufual manner, and with Arms conducted them to *St. Mary's* Church, there to refide, as in a Sanctuary, with greater Safety. The University much incens'd at thefe Proceedings, declin'd the further reading of all Lectures, and declar'd, that unlefs this Matter was duly animadverted on and punifh'd, fince the like had often happen'd with Impunity, they wou'd al-
toge-

together leave their Studies here: nor would they suffer the Body slain to be interr'd, till they receiv'd an expected Answer from the King and their pretended Diocefan the Bishop of *Lincoln* touching the same; who because he cou'd not have legal Cognizance of the Fact, so as to pronounce any certain Sentence of Condemnation on particular Persons, or against the County at large, he commanded his Chancellor immediately to repair to *Oxford*, and there in Person forthwith to cause a publick Excommunication in general to be solemnly denounc'd against all Persons disturbing the Peace of the Church and the University, by laying violent Hands on this Scholar, and giving him his Death; and also against all Aiders and Abettors thereof, commanding the same to be pronounc'd in every Church of the City, with Candles lighted, and Bells tolling. After the Performance hereof, he was diligently to enquire, by a Jury of honest Men, taken to his Assistance, touching the Reason of this Murder, and to publish an Agreement made between the University and City by the Pope's Legate, during his Residence at *Osney* Abbey, as already noted; and on discovery of any of the guilty Persons, to proceed against them with all Severity, according to the Canon. What Issue this had is not so well known, tho' 'tis said, that the Sheriff of the County, by virtue of a Royal Writ, seiz'd on all the Goods of a certain Vintner, an Accomplice in this Murder, mulcting him in the greatest part of his Wine.

Nic. Tusca.

The Scholars pursu'd their Resentments for the repeated Injuries done them by the Townsmen with a constant unshaken Resolution, of which they gave a Specimen by their Suit against *Rob. Wells*, Bailiff of North-Gate Hundred,

dred, and a notorious Disturber of the University Privileges; declaring on Oath, that they wou'd immediately shut up the Schools, and supersede all Exercises, unless Justice was done them on this their implacable Enemy, according to his Demerits; which they obtain'd, tho' not according to the Humour of their own Minds.

On the 29th of May this Year, the King at Woodstock granted to the University several Privileges and Immunities by Charter, as well in the Presence of the Proctors of the University, as of the Town-Burgeesses: the King hereby in some measure taking care to fortify the Rights and Privileges of the Scholars against all the Attempts made on them lately by the injurious Townsmen, as formerly by the afflicting Jews. *Vide App.*

The Affairs of the University being now in a low and troubled State, Learning was corrupted with the Subtleties of Logick and Metaphysics; for altho' there were at this time several Persons eminent in these Points of Study; yet having had some part of their Education at Paris, they brought from thence things very light, and hurtful to sound Knowledge: Among whom was Richard of Cornwall, Chancellor of York, who poison'd the Youth here by Lectures read in the Schools on the Sentences, in imitation of the Paris Fryars; which employ'd the studious Care of many Learned Men for 40 Years afterwards in refuting these erroneous Doctrines, and restoring the University to a sound State of Mind: nor were his Tenets only destructive of Divinity, of which he was here a publick Professor, and (according to some) got a great Reputation by his Expositions of it; but also of many of the liberal Arts and Sciences.

Nor was the University only perplex'd with religious Heresies, and false Principles of Philosophy; but was also embarras'd with the continual Diffensions and Strugglings of the *Predicant* Fryars, complaining of the Rigour of some Statutes now chiefly made (as they alledg'd) in their Prejudice; which Statutes had their Rise from a Constitution for the Advancement of Study in Divinity, decreeing it unlawful for any one to be an Inceptor in Theology, unless he had been first either in this or some other University a *Regent* in Arts; and that no insufficient Person should be promoted to this high Degree thro' any Sollicitations or Demands of great Men, as heretofore usual for them to be; which as it procur'd Esteem to the Degree itself, so it was of great Service to Religion: and thus without a perfect Knowledge in Philosophy, no one was qualify'd for this Degree in Divinity. The Fryars highly resenting this, by Appeals and other Complaints solicited the Abrogation of this Statute; hereon giving the University much Trouble and Anguish of Thought, by their adulterating the Sciences here with new Opinions, and by their impugning the Rules and Institutions of the Place: Thus did they disturb the peaceful Progress of Letters, tho' the Disputes about Exercises grew not to any height till 1311. when the Fryars wholly apply'd themselves to distract the Measures of Learning, as hereafter to be shewn.

The King and Queen coming to *Oxford*, the Scholars address'd themselves on behalf of two Students imprison'd for certain Offences against his Majesty, praying that all Scholars arrested for any Crime whatsoever, and claimed by the University, might be discharg'd from the King's Prison, and deliver'd to the Chancellor thereof: which

which the King granted in all such Crimes, wherein the Chancellor, as the Bishop's Vicegerent, might in the Administration of Justice inflict condign Punishments on them: but in Crimes of a more heinous Nature, requiring Degradation or Deposition, he would have all Scholars hereon imprison'd to be deliver'd to the Bishop, or his Official for this end appointed. Hereon a Contest ensu'd between the *senior* and *junior* Students, the one in no wise accepting, and the other approving this Grant in the highest manner. At the Scholars Petition the King releas'd the aforesaid Prisoners; the Masters notwithstanding desisted from reading Lectures for several Days. The King promis'd the Scholars to confer with the Bishops and Nobility on their Petition, and by their Advice would provide for them, either according to the Form of their Request, or in some other competent manner, in pursuance of the Laws of the Realm and holy Church. The Scholars obtain'd their Wish, and the two imprison'd Members for wounding a Man, were by the King's Precept, *April 25th* following, deliver'd to the Chancellor, to purge themselves according to the Laws and Customs of the University, unless the Person should happen to die of his Wounds.

This same Year, a little before the King came hither, a Controversy began between the Scholars and Townsmen about Payment of Murage; the Scholars refusing to pay it, for that it issu'd out of certain Tenements of theirs. But the King, on notice hereof, by his Writ to the Chancellor commanded him forthwith to collect the same according to the Custom of the City, and to see it deliver'd to the Mayor and Bailiffs, and that the collecting thereof be

not retarded through any Defect or Neglect of him.

A. D. 1252.

Animosities and Disputes had been frequent between the *North-English* and *Irish* Scholars, lasting till now, when those of each Nation were reconcil'd by an Agreement mutually enter'd into at a full Congregation hereon held at *St. Mary's Church*, where 12 of each Country were delegated for the happy ending of these Differences, and preserving the future Peace of the University: And a Statute was hereon made, with an Oath first to be taken by the Delegates, and then by all Inceptors in each Faculty, and by all Scholars coming hither, and taking Degrees; and on Refusal of it, tender'd by the Proctors, to stand depriv'd of all Academical Exercises and Advantages.

We know not the Rise of these Dissensions, but believe the same to proceed from the Celebration and Commemoration of National Festivals, by indulging themselves too freely in Eating and Drinking, which usually produces Quarrels and Fighting. After this Concord the Chancellor by a Statute made thereon, with the Sanction of the greater Excommunication, forbid all these Feasts; these Broils being of bad Consequence, as the Chancellor and Masters averr by their enacting this Prohibitory Law.

The Year succeeding this Composition, the *Carmelite* Fryars, a great Nuisance to *Oxford*, came hither to gain a Settlement, as they were also willing to do at *Cambridge*, on a Pretence of instructing their Youth in the Knowledge of Divinity and Philosophy, growing weary of their Habitations in *Kent* and *Northumberland*, where after their first coming into *England* their native Country, on the Invitation of two Chieftains in the *English* Army against the *Saracens*,
the

A. D. 1232.

Ric. Grey,

Joh. Vesey.

the Enemy of Christendom, they had settled themselves at *Ailsford* and *Holney* near *Aulney*, in those Counties. These Fryars, with the *Provincial Prior* of their Society, a Lover of Solitude, had dwelt for some time on the Top of Mount *Carmelus* near *Ptolemais*, under many Austerities of Life, chastising their carnal Lust with such kind of Penance; and being visited by these Captains, led thither either through a religious Opinion or a Curiosity of seeing the Place, were by them prevail'd on to leave the Mountain, and return into *England*, with a View of establishing their Order here; and no sooner were they settl'd (as aforesaid) but they dispers'd themselves through the chief Cities among us; and being principally delighted with *Oxford*, first insinuated themselves into the Affections of the Mob, and then into the Mind of the better sort, making their way hither by frequenting our Lectures, and taking Degrees in the manner of other Religious Orders. *Pet. Swannington*, a Co-temporary with *Hum. Nefton* (the first Professor of Divinity at *Cambridge*) was the first Doctor in that Faculty of this Order at *Oxford*, as was *Sim. Stokes* the first Batchelor therein among them, being promoted to this Degree at a Time, when no Dwelling had been assign'd them here; but by aspiring to Academical Learning with all possible Diligence, they us'd their utmost Efforts to obtain the same; Persons from all Parts of the Learned World coming hither for Knowledge. At last, through the Request of their *Provincial*, they acquir'd a Mansion in *Stockwell* Street of *Nic. de Meules*, sometime Constable of the Castle here, and now bearing the Title of a Barony in *Somersetshire*, whose chief Seat was at *North Cadbury*. See the Instrument or

Ralph Frescoburn.

A. D. 1244.

—1254.

A. D. 1256.

July 25. 1257.

Deed of Conveyance in *Wood's* Antiquities, in answer to those ascribing this Gift to *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, and Brother to *Hen. 3d.* This House was situate, where now the South part of *Glocester Hall* stands. The Fryars, desirous to erect a Chappel and other Buildings, but straitned for want of Room, prevail'd on an *Oxford* Burgess, on the score of his Riches and Wisdom Mayor hereof for many Years together, to assign and grant them a Spot of Ground contiguous to *Meules*, or *Noell's* Building; for so *Bale* calls him; which he readily gave them, admiring the Sanctity of their Lives; on the Acquisition whereof they purchas'd Leave of their Diocesan, and also of the Abbot and Convent of *Osney* (this Seat of theirs being within *St. George's*, now call'd *St. Thomas's* Parish, and from the Foundation of it belonging to this *Abbey*) for the building of their Oratory; which they obtained through the Means of their Founder *Nic. de Meules*, *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, and *Ela* the pious Countess of *Warwick*: And on *St. Agatha's* Day an Agreement was made between the Abbot and Convent on the one part, and the Prior and said Fryars on the other, by the Consent of *Henry* then Bishop of *Lincoln*, the Diocesan. This Agreement may be read at large in the afore-cited Page of *Mr. Wood*: And for the Confirmation thereof their Provincial in *England* by Letters granted a Power to *John de Ropha*, Procurator of this Order at *Oxford*, to take an Oath in *animas fratrum*, for the faithful Observance of all things therein contained; and the said *John* accepting this Proxy by Oath, oblig'd himself and all his Family, before the Abbot and Prior of *Osney*, and certain Canons thereof. This Oath these Fryars repeated every five Years,

as

as they did it, according to a certain Writer, *A. D.* 1278. when *Rog. de Croftmeyer* was their Prior, and under the Government of *Hugh de Rifeburge*. — 1301.

But these Fryars, regardless of the Necessaries lately obtain'd, began now to wish for fine Gardens and pleasant Groves, and hereon they had an Accession of Ground belonging to *Osney* Convent : and having amass'd a good Sum of Money, they purchas'd the Tithes and Obventions usually paid by them to the said Abbey ; and insinuating themselves into vulgar Affections (as before noted) they grew so popular, that by a Covert Fraud, under the Name of Buying, they got many Houses, as *Nic. de Forst-hull* fold them a Tenement, wont to pay three Shillings to the Priory of *Littlemore* ; so that they appropriated to themselves many real Estates. — 1268.

After this, the Abbot and Convent of *Osney* granted and quit-claimed, for themselves and their Successors, to the said Prior and Fryars and their Successors, that they might for ever hold and quietly enjoy, as far as to them related, all that Portion of Land which *Richard Maydelock* for some time inhabited, where they built a Gate 60 Feet in Length, and 30 in Breadth, lying between the Land of *William Eynsham* on one side, and *Richard Lekam's* on the other, in *St. George's* Parish, in the Suburbs near *le Huxe*, free and quit for ever of all Demands of Tithes, Oblations and Profits whatsoever, belonging to *St. George's* Church ; which the said Abbot and Convent had appropriated, &c. for the Yearly Rent of 16 Shillings. Upon enlarging their Ground, they increased their Buildings, with the Ornaments of Gardens and other Pleasures, living here for almost 60 Years, during which time they had many *Lecturers* of

their own House. But at last transferring themselves to the King's Palace, opposite to *Stockwell* Street, call'd the *Beaumonts*, they continued there till their Dissolution. This Mansion they obtain'd by the means of one *Rob. Baston*, a Carmelite, and in his Time a celebrated Poet, who in a Poem on King *Edward* the 1st's engaging the *Scots*, render'd himself acceptable to the Father, as he afterwards did to the Son *Edward* the 2^d, who being in danger by Flight, after the Battle fought between him and *Rob. Bruce* King of *Scotland*, was promis'd Safety, on Condition that he would build a House for the Carmelites, on his Return into *England*. But through want of Money being not able to build the same, he was by the Perswasion of Persons then in Power prevailed on to grant them his Palace, which accordingly he made good; and farther ordained the Residence of 24 Fryars therein, attending the Study of Divinity, and each of them to receive five Marks per Ann. out of the Royal Purse; which Pension was afterwards, in the 4th of *Edward* the 3^d's Reign, disputed, and whether wholly taken away we know not. *Edward* the 2^d, the same Year he gave his Palace to the Carmelites, granted to them, for the more commodious enlarging this Seat, two other Tenements, situated almost opposite to *Glocester Hall* in *Stockwell* Street. And thus these Carmelites in their Primitive State living the most recluse from Human Conversation, but afterwards by receiving Confessions grown popular, advanced themselves to great Riches; and having the most ample Seat in the City, solaced themselves with all manner of Pleasures. And that this Palace might have the firmer Continuance to them and their Successors, they procur'd a Bull from P. *John* 21st, in
the

the 2d Year of his Papacy, by which King *Edward's* Grant was confirm'd to them, and a Power given them of leaving their antient Seat, and either of felling or commuting the same for other Lands and Houses, notwithstanding *Boniface* the 8th's Bull to the contrary. After this they purchas'd Leave of the *Osney* Convent (for their new Seat was within *St. Mary Magdalen's* Parish) either in the same House, or the King's Palace, of celebrating Divine Service, and a Liberty of burying their Dead, &c. according to the Tenor of their Privileges, without Diminution or Impediment: which Licence they obtain'd from *Rob. Garfington*, then Vicar of this Parish, and from *John Dalderby*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, by Letters dated at *Bugden* A. D. 1318. the first Sunday in Lent.

These Fryars had one School in their first House, built by *Hen. de Hanna*, and in their new Seat they built two Schools themselves, calling one the *Divinity* and the other the *Philosophy* School, from whence issu'd many learned Men. Their first House was in the *Area* of the lesser Quadrangle, to the South of *Glocester Hall* now standing; which from its Antiquity some believe to have been built by these Fryars, tho' *Ross* will have their antient Mansion to be near the Banks of the River *Thames*, opposite to *Remly* Abbey: but wheresoever it was, they let it on their going out from thence, to the *Benedictine* Monks of *Glocester*, and the Close lying on the South-side, then called *Corumall*; which *Henry* the 8th sold to *Edm. Powel* of *Sandford* in *Oxfordshire*, Gent. An. Regn. 33.

And thus having done with these Fryars for a season, I proceed to speak of *Rob. Grosthead*, A. D. 1254. Bishop of *Lincoln*, whose Death gave the Students here great Grief: For he was not only a

pious and indefatigable Promoter of Learning, but a strenuous Asserter of the Rights and Privileges of the University, and an Avenger of their Infringements, and also a great Supporter of poor Scholars here, who living and dying free from Censure, was lamented by all Men, and after his Death by the Vulgar reputed a Saint. Yea, King *Edward* the 1st and this University, by Letters to Pope *Clement* the 5th, solicited his Canonization, which may be read in Mr. *Wood*, dated *May 6th* at *Carlisle*, as did also the Abbot and Convent of *Osney* to the same End, which were transcrib'd into the Abbey Register, and carefully preserv'd with those of the University. *Hen. Lexington* succeeded him in the See, who from a different Temper immediately began to enlarge his Jurisdiction over the Scholars, by disturbing that of the University, which, to obviate his Incroachments, obtain'd several Bulls from Pope *Innocent* the 4th, just before his Death. By the first, in the 10th Year of his Papacy, he gives Protection to the Liberties and Privileges hereunto granted by Kings, Bishops, &c. as he does by the 2^d, dated at the same Time and Place *, and inscrib'd to the Bishops of *London* and *Sarum*: and a 3^d dated at the same Place, is directed to the Students, in confirmation of the University and of its Immunities, Liberties and Customs, which differs little from the former. The 4th, dated the same Day and Place, concerns the Confirmation of the Statutes, &c. which was afterwards confirmed by the Bull of *Sixtus* the 4th. These Bulls for the present quash'd the Bishop's Endeavours, tho' he afterwards gave the University great Trouble: for after *Innocent's* Death *Alexander* the 4th being advanced to the Apostolick See, the Bishop of *Lincoln* complain'd to him

* *Anaginæ.*

him of the Scholars lodging in the Castle at *Oxford*, alledging, that they refus'd to yield Obedience to the Authority, which he and his Predecessors had ever been in Possession of; to whom *Alexander*, in his Bull dated at *Naples*, in the first Year of his Papacy, wrote, that he should exercise Jurisdiction over this Place, notwithstanding any Letters from the Pope obtain'd or to be obtain'd to the contrary, unless the Letters hereafter obtain'd made full mention of these Presents; and so far *Lexington* prevail'd, that he afterwards visited the University, and made Inquisition into the Rights of *St. George's Church* here.

The Affairs of the University every Day in- *A. D. 1255.*
creas'd so fast, by reason of the great Number of *Clerks* and *Laymen*, that the Magistrates of the University were insufficient for the Government of the whole Place; wherefore the Masters and Scholars were in some measure oblig'd to pray the King for an Institution of more Magistrates among them, with a Power to intend the Peace and Welfare of both City and University; whereupon two more Aldermen, and eight Burgeses Assistant, were added to the Mayor and Aldermen already settled, with two *Bailiffs* to aid and assist these Persons; and this the King granted with other Privileges by Charter.

But I observe, that in the first Article of a Charter of Composition made between the University and City touching the Institution of these Aldermen and their Assistants, &c. the same is said to have been granted to the Chancellor and University; and that this new Institution was for no other Reason, than for the Peace and Advantage thereof: it appearing from hence, that they cou'd claim no Jurisdiction over the

the University, for then this Institution would not have been to the Peace and Advantage thereof, but rather to its Prejudice. "We have (says the King) inspected the Charters by us granted to the University of *Oxford*, the 39th of our Reign, under our Seal then used, in these Words, *viz. Henricus, &c.* where the Charter for settling these Aldermen is recited in the first place; therefore this was granted as a Privilege to the University. But the Townsmen submitted not to this Charter, deeming the same as void, and only granted in favour of the University; for that they were hereby obliged to take an Oath of Fealty in the presence of the Scholars, who would add another Oath hereunto, which had its rise on the hanging of certain Students before remember'd; which would be a new Argument for their Subjection to the University. The Scholars were so far incensed at the Townsmens Disobedience to the King's Commands, that by a Deputation of Masters they impeach'd their Contempt before the King himself, who by Writs to the Mayor and Bailiffs, commanded them, on pain of Forfeiture of their Estates, readily and inviolably to observe these Liberties and Privileges, which he had granted for the Quiet and Advantage of the Scholars, and cause the same to be observ'd by others within the City of *Oxford*: which Writs were sent by the Advice of his Nobility and Privy Council. About the time as the City Magistrates were increased in Number, the Scholars, aggrieved with the Taxations of their Inns and Halls, made their Complaint to the King then at *Woodstock*, who by Letters Patents ordain'd, that all Citizens in the possession of Scholars Houses, should be for the future rated every 5th Year, according to the

Judg-

An. Regn. 43.

Judgment of certain Clerks and Laymen hereunto sworn to act according to Equity : which, tho' much for the Scholars Advantage, was oppos'd by the Convents, having a Property in many of these Houses ; but especially by the *Osney* Convent, which lost several Marks *per Annum* hereby : for before the founding and endowing of Colleges at *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, the Scholars liv'd either in Houses of their own, or in Houses hir'd of the Townsmen, by the Names of Inns and Halls, and were subject to the Rule of certain Presidents, all which even now obtain in foreign Universities. Thus the Monks of *Crowland* living together with their Disciples, taught in a Barn which they hir'd at *Cambridge*.

It was not lawful for the Proprietors of these Inns and Halls to exclude Scholars from thence, applying them to other Purposes ; and therefore as often as any one demised a House to a Fellow Citizen, it was always understood, if no Student wanted the same ; and of this we have many Precedents : I shall cite one here, *viz.* *Phil. Burgeſs* conveying a Tenement in *St. Mary's* Parish to *William Ruſſel*, his Heirs and Assignees, was in his Grant understood to reserve the Right of the University thereunto, &c. And that the Scholars Houses might not go to Ruin for want of Repair, 'twas agreed between the Parties, that every Principal of such House, according to Custom, should admonish his Proprietor or Host, to look after all necessary Repairs thereof ; and in Defect of such Care, on three Admonitions, the Landlord might repair the same out of the Rents thereof ; but in Defect of such Admonition, the Principal was to repair it, and pay the full Rent notwithstanding. But it was not entirely at the Townsmen

A. D. 1258.

mens Will to encrease the Rents of these Houses; for what the Pope had before granted to the *Parisians*, and the King, by his Authority, to the *Cantabrigians*, the same was now granted by certain Charters to *Oxford*, Custom giving the like before these Charters, *viz.* That two Masters, and as many Townsmen, should upon Oath, as *Taxers*, make an equal and just Taxation of Houses; which *Taxers* being chosen the first Congregation after *Mich.* were statutably obliged, the last Congregation in every Term, to declare and deliver in Schedules of what Houses and Schools Scholars were possess'd, and in what Parishes, and how tax'd; and these things were registred by the Chancellor and Proctors. And tho' these Taxations were disused on the building of Colleges, and the Decrease of Students, yet there are Traces thereof even now (as I am informed) at *Cambridge*; there being two called *Taskers*, who bear this or the like Office, and are almost the same with our Clerks of the Market. Of these *Taxers* there

A. D. 1231, is no mention in our Registers till 15 *Hen. III.* (and only in *Tusculanus's* Bull) for then the King being made acquainted at *Oxford* with the cruel Exactions of the Townsmen (whereunto the great Number of Students resorting hither from all Nations contributed) did by a Royal Writ to the Mayor and Bailiffs, thus inhibit the same, *viz.* *Idcirco vobis mandamus firmiter injungentes quatenus super predictis Hospitiis locandis vos mensurantes secundum consuetudinem Universitatis per duos Magistros & duos probos & legales homines de Villâ nostrâ ad hoc assignandos, hospitia predicta taxari & secundum eorum taxationem ea locari permittatis:* And if any Controversy should arise about the Taxing or Payment of the Rent tax'd, the Determination thereof

thereof should belong to the Chancellor and University, as appears by the Royal Charter granted for the Cognizance of Pleas. But whereas, on the advanc'd Rent of Houses the Students had been at frequent Expences in repairing and enlarging them, it would be difficult for the Chancellor and Taxers to decide Suits arising hereon; the King therefore ordered such Taxation to be quinquennial, and to begin this Year; from whence the Townsmen perverting the Words of the Charter, infringing the Charter granted 1244. and saying, no Taxation ought to be repeated, *Nisi interjecto quinquennio*, let out whatever Houses were not tax'd before *currente illo quinquennio*, and refus'd to submit to the Arbitration of the Taxers, having Recourse to a solemn Taxation. Besides, from the Word *Domorum* in the Letters Patents, they cook'd up a new Fraud, alledging this Word only denoted entire Houses; and let out single Chambers to Scholars of meaner Rank at pleasure. But the King, acquainted herewith, commanded the Mayor and Bailiffs to observe his Orders to them directed this Year, *tam ad utilitatem pauperum & minorum quam divitum & majorum*; commanding them also to cause all Houses in Oxford, as well greater as lesser Chambers, letten to Scholars, to be taxed without delay, in the foresaid Form, when they should be thereunto requir'd, on the Part of the said Masters and Scholars.

The Bishop of *Lincoln* still persever'd in his Claim of Jurisdiction over the Students, making such Steps herein, that he violated the known Liberties and Statutes of the University, received here for many Ages past. Wherefore, towards the End of this Year, the Scholars chose nine Artists, and sent them to the King then at St.

A. D. 1244.

—— 1256.

St. Albans, to complain of the Injuries inflicted on them by the Bishop, and to pray timely Relief against these Misfortunes ; which they did there in St. Oswin's Chappel, partly in Writing, and partly by Word of Mouth, according to the Testimony of *M. Paris* recording their Prayer in these Words, viz. *Domine, pro Domino curam habe de Ecclesiâ jam vacillante, Universitas Parisiensis tot altrix & Magistra sanctorum Prelatorum non mediocriter perturbatur, si similiter uno tempore perturbetur Universitas Oxoniensis cum sit Schola 2da Ecclesiæ, imo Ecclesiæ fundamentum, timendum est vehementer, ne Ecclesiæ tota ruinam patiatur, &c.* From hence it appears, that our University was in these Times in a high Degree of Dignity, since the eminent *Parisian* gave it so honourable a Title.

— 1257. But to pursue this Controversy, which was this Year adjusted between the University and the Bishop, at a Convocation held in Lent, on the Appearance of these Artists at the King's Command ; where, lest any thing should be enacted in Fraud of the Bishop, his *Official* was constantly present to protest against all Attempts ; which he did, when then the Chancellor and University made certain Statutes about the Ordinary Lectures of Masters, and other Matters, as appears by a *Memorandum* on the 4th of June, to be seen in *Wood's* and *Twyne's* Antiquities.

— 1258. Among the Convulsions with which the University was this Year shaken (passing by those of the Parliament called *Insanum*, and held at *Oxford*) there happen'd Diffensions among the Scholars themselves, being of different Nations, breaking out in an outrageous Manner ; so that the University was divided into Parties, the *Welch*, *Scotch*, and *North English*, erecting their Banners,

Banners, fought it out against the Southern Men, in the Fields about *Oxford*; in which Engagement many were kill'd and wounded on each side, and the Southern Men being subdued, the other Party triumph'd; but as soon as the Heat of their youthful Courage grew cold again, they seriously considering the Heinousness of the Fact committed, on mutual Advice apply'd themselves to the King, to deprecate the Vengeance threaten'd them, dreading the same very much, especially from killing the Brother of *Leoline* Prince of *Wales*, lately in Prison; and to ingratiate themselves with the King, they at last resolv'd to make a tender of 4000 Marks to him, 300 to his Son *Edward*, and 200 to the Queen; but in Answer to their Supplication the King said, he had more Regard for the Life of any one Subject than for any Sum offer'd him. And thus they returned to *Oxford* with great Anxiety, tho' they were not instantly punish'd, the King being employ'd in War, partly with *Leoline*, and partly with his Nobility, and so not at leisure to inflict a Punishment.

This War in the University was a Prelude of the ensuing Tumults in the Kingdom, if we may credit the following Verses, *viz.*

*Chronica si perpes, cum pugnant Oxonienses
Post paucos Menses, volat ira per Angligenenses.*

For the Year after these Diffensions were at *Oxford*, the *English* Barons and Nobility, *Sim. Mountford* being their Leader, appear'd in Arms, and when the Matter came to be decided by Battle, they fell into a Parley with the King, and made some Statutes concerning Provisions at *Oxford* to be observ'd by Foreigners.

But

A. D. 1259. But in *Lent* this Year (a Time for Disputes here as well as at *Cambridge*) new Disturbances arose, on the Account of a certain Scholar's breaking Prison, and making his Escape, the Students thinking to exempt him, being detain'd for Murder by a Rescous, and by Force to carry him off into some Church, according to Custom, to prevent the Execution of Justice on Scholars condemn'd; being brought out of Prison to be hang'd near the Castle, or in a Place called *Green Ditch*, they would take them out of the Sheriffs Hands, and carry them into *St. Giles's Church*, and forcing them to abjure the Realm, dismiss them.

— 1260. Soon after this, an Authority was granted to *Pat. 45. H. 3. John Wyville* and *Laur. Brooks*, of enquiring into *M. 19. A. fol. 53. b.* all Causes belonging to the *Scholars* and *Jews*, and of certifying them to the King, whose express Duty 'twas to acquaint him, what Power would accrue to the University, and what Jurisdiction the King would lose thereby, if such Authority was given to the Chancellor in these Cases; but hereof nothing more occurs; yet, when the same Question was again mov'd, the following Return was made by a Jury, *viz.*

“ That the Chancellor of the University of *Oxford* for the Time being, in past Ages, had
 “ been accustom'd to have the Cognizance of all
 “ manner of Contracts, Quarrels, and Com-
 “ plaints, arising between the Scholars and the
 “ *Jews* at *Oxford*, and has been used to deter-
 “ mine the same; except in Matters relating
 “ to the King's Crown and Dignity, and Pleas
 “ of Land. And the Jury say moreover, that
 “ the King loses no yearly Profit, nor has the
 “ University any, by Cognizance of this kind,
 “ because the said Chancellor neither shews a-
 “ ny Compassion herein to Scholars, nor does
 “ he

“ he receive any Gain from the *Jews*, but only
“ keeps and maintains the Peace of the Uni-
“ versity among the *Jews* and Scholars.” And
this was the End of this Strife: But ’twas signi-
fied to the King in his Privy Council, that the
Oxford Scholars suffer’d great Inconveniencies
from the Number of Persons resorting thither,
either on the Affairs of the Realm, or some o-
ther Account, whereon Riots ensued, by their
Commerce with Citizens; for the future pre-
venting whereof, the King granted leave to the
Masters and Scholars to go to *Northampton*, if
they pleas’d, and erect Schools, and profess the
liberal Arts and Sciences there; and that they
be received into that City with greater Benig-
nity, he commanded the Mayor, Bailiffs, and the
rest of the Magistrates, to treat them with Hu-
manity, and provide them with all Necessaries.
He that reads this, will not believe *Cambridge* to
have been yet an University, or an approv’d
School of General Study; for if it had, the
new University at *Northampton* had been as pre-
judicial to it, as to *Oxford*; but we see nothing
in the King’s Letters relating thereunto; *Ox-*
ford being only mentioned, as the only Univer-
sity in *England*; whereas, doubtless *Cambridge*
would have been mentioned as well as *Oxford*,
if it had been an ancient University. At o-
ther times, when the *Oxford* Scholars left that
Place, they immediately went to *Cambridge*,
and so would have done now, if *Cambridge* had
been an University: But this is not so fair a
Consequence, for now they were not forced
from hence by Civil Discords, but by the King’s
Writ. This Controversy I shall leave to *Bryan*
Twyne, and *Londinensis*, Persons in their times
better pleas’d than I am at present with the like
Dispute. Indeed, when the Scholars of *Ox-*
ford

ford were dispers'd throughout *England*, on the Account of the Insult offer'd to *Otho*, the King in his Writ to the Sheriff of *Cambridge*, makes no mention of any Fugitives to be arrested there, as he does in his Writs to some other Sheriffs in *England*, commanding them to seize all Scholars within their Bailiwicks; and yet we cannot believe *Cambridge* a Town of so little note, as our Scholars not to go thither for Refuge, especially if it was then an University. Besides, the Licence to commence an University at *Northampton*, was not granted to *Cambridge* but *Oxford* only; and *Rob. Hare*, among his *Memorabilia* of *Oxford*, saying, that *Cambridge* had the like Letters of the same Date, is a Mistake; for he who consults the Archives at *Northampton* will find no mention of *Cambridge*, or of this Matter.

It has been said, that the King, in 39th of his Reign, ordain'd that *Oxford* should have four Aldermen and eight Burgeses Assistants: A. D. 1261. It is moreover said of them this Year, that the King granted a Power to the Constable of the Castle here (a Person at this Time in great Honour and Authority) to give them an Oath of Fealty in his stead; but whether it was only granted for this Time, or to him and his Successors for ever, I no where find: And this Year, according to a certain Author, the School at *Oxford* was erected into an University, and endowed with Privileges under that Name, *Boniface*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, obtaining a Papal Bull for this end: but of this see the Introduction, Page 2.

— — 1262. This Year the Bailiffs of *Oxford* were excommunicated by the Chancellor, for retaining certain Scholars in Prison, committed by them on the Score of *Mayhem*. On Complaints to

to the King, he commanded the Proctors of the University at their waiting on him, to cause a Revocation of this Sentence, under Pain of the University's being depriv'd forthwith of all its Privileges and Immunities. But we must not from hence infer, that the Chancellor assum'd this Power of Excommunication unjustly to himself, (using the same very antiently, as appears from many Writers) but that he illegally inflicted it on the Bailiffs for their Offence committed.

Prince *Edward* this Year returning from *Paris* A. D. 1263. soon after St. *Matthias*, march'd with an Army towards the Borders of *Wales*, and coming to *Oxford* in his way, was, by the Burghers, forbid Entrance into the City, on occasion of the Tumults now among the Barons. Under this Necessity he quarter'd his Soldiers in the adjacent Villages, disposing of them as he could; and lodg'd himself that Night at the Royal Palace in *Magdalen-Parish*, the next Morning proceeding on his intended Journey; but the Scholars shut into the Town, being desirous to meet and salute that Prince whom they lov'd so much, first assembled about *Smith-gate*, and demanded to be let into the Fields. Being denied this by one of the Bailiffs, they return'd to their Hostels for Arms, and broke open the Gate; whereupon the Mayor arrested many of them, and on the Chancellor's Request was so far from releasing those whom he had committed to Goal, that he order'd the Citizens to bring out their Banners, and display them in the midst of the Street, and embattling them, commanded a sudden Onset on the rest of the Scholars remaining in the Town, and much Bloodshed had been committed, had not a Scholar, by the Sound of the Schools Bell in St. *Mary's* Church,

Church, given Notice of the Townsmen drawn into the Streets, near *Albhallows* Church, and of the Danger that threaten'd the Students then at Dinner. On this Alarm, they straitways arm'd, and went out to meet their Assailants, and in join'd Battle courageously subduing the Enemy, put the Townsmen to flight, wounding many of them : The Scholars, on this Victory, broke into the Citizens Houses, and plunder'd them of their Goods, and fir'd the Bailiffs Houses, and drank up the Mayor's Wine, who was then a Vintner, or what they did not drink they spilt. The King, on Complaint hereof, by a Writ transmitted to the Chancellor, Mayor, and others at *Oxford*, commanded full Enquiry to be made into this Matter, strictly requiring them to certify him thereof, that he might, in due season, redress these Calamities ; but their Certificates disagreeing with each other, he sent *John de Balsam* and *Sim. de Len* hither, to enquire into the Reason of these Distractions, and to make Peace between the University and City ; and in their Report the King acquiesc'd, proclaiming the Scholars Pardons by the Mouth of the publick Cryer ; the King requiring the Persons from hence retir'd, to return again, and join in Endeavours with the City to preserve the future Peace thereof. Some few Days after, the King, to quiet the Commotions now throughout the Realm, assembled a Parliament here ; and thinking it inconvenient for the Scholars to continue at *Oxford*, among such a Concourse of People, commanded them for a time, to depart the City, till the End of the Parliament ; when their Goods, and all their Immunities should be entirely restor'd them, according to his Promise, deputing some Persons to collect their Revenues,

nues, in their Absence for them; moreover promising, that as soon as these Tumults were compos'd, they should be readmitted to their ancient Seat of the University; binding himself by Oath to decide all Differences in the meantime happening between them and the Townsmen, according to Law and Equity, in pursuance of Letters Patents.

Feb. 28.

Some say, the Students at *Oxford*, now censured (according to *Rishanger*) out of the Matri-*Chron.* culation-Book, to the Number of 15000, were forced from hence by the Barons, and not by the King's Command; (among those dismiss'd, some went to *Northampton*, and others to *Sarum*) *M. Paris.* which is not very probable: Others say, they were sent from hence on the King's coming to see *St. Frideswide's* Shrine; and others, that the King caus'd this Recess as a Punishment of the Citizens, frequently insulting the Scholars Persons and Privileges, by the Imprisonment of several Students, contrary to the Immunities granted them, as well by the King himself as by his Progenitors; which is neither probable, that the whole University should be dissolved on his visiting of this Tomb; nor is the Banishment of the Scholars just for the Punishment of the City-Outrages.

But what-ever was the Reason of this Recess, all the Students, some few going to *Sarum* excepted, went to *Northampton*, where some of them had lately founded certain Schools, whither many repair'd before the King's Decree: *A. D. 1264.* And when the King, the same Year, drawing together his Forces at *Oxford*, mov'd against the Barons, and came to *Northampton*, where they defended themselves, he besieged that City with his whole Army; but the Scholars aggrieved with their late Removal, join'd the

Nobility ; and armed under their own Standard defended themselves, and gall'd the King's Troops more than all the besieged, and so gallantly they behav'd themselves, that the King, on asking who they were, swore that he would hang them all ; who, being frightned with so severe a Doom, on the Victory's now leaning to the King, some of them, with shaven Crowns, fled to the Church for Sanctuary, others endeavoured to save themselves by flight. The King having, in some measure, suppress'd these Troubles, and in Possession of the City, had, according to his Oath, commanded some of the Scholars to be hang'd, had not some there present dissuaded him from this Execution, fearing least he should thereby incur the Hatred of many Friends, having Sons amongst the Scholars fighting against him ; which induc'd him to pardon them. Soon after, making a firm Peace with his Barons, on the Supplication of the City, he caus'd a Proclamation to be made for the Scholars Return to *Oxford*, which they did, on *Midsummer-Day*, under the Conduct of *Sim. de Mountfort*, and the Townsmen readily submitted their Causes to the Decision of certain Arbitrators ; and the King, to unite the Minds of Men, not only forgave all Offences against the Crown, committed by each Side, but shewed the same Benevolence as formerly to this University, and antiquated what he had before granted to that at *Northampton*.

Pat. 48. H. 3.
Pat. 2. M. 11.

Chron. Wykes.

Pat. 48. H. 3.
M. 10. A. fol.
53. a. B. 17.
a. E. B. l. 79.
Claus. 49. H.
3. M. 10.

[*A. D. 1266.*

Tho' the King was said to have pardon'd this Revolt of the Scholars, acquitting them from all Punishment ; yet this Matter was under Debate in a Parliament held this Year at *Kenilworth*, wherein it was decreed at length, that those who came to *Northampton* under the Command of the aforesaid *Sim. Earl of Leicester*, and on the

the King's Approach fled to the Church, quitting their Arms, should be exempted; but those who came without the Earl were fin'd in the Loss of half a Year's Revenue, such only excepted as held in Fee from him: And among other things it was thus ordain'd, That all *Clerks* affording Assistance to the Barons in their Wars, should lose all the Privileges and Immunities granted by Kings and Popes to this University.

The Scholars returning this Year to *Oxford*, A. D. 1267. had scarce settled themselves to their Studies, before new Contests arose between the *North English* and *Irish*, and also those of *South* and *North Wales*, join'd by the *Scots*; which grew so high between the *English* and *Irish*, that they were not contented to disturb the Peace of the University, in the hostile Way of School Disputations, but often, even in the midst of the City, Suburbs, and adjacent Fields, fought it out in set Battles; but at the Instance of the Bishops and Nobility, a League was made between them, which some say the Scholars broke before they went to *Northampton*: See the Agreement in Mr. *Wood's* Antiquities, p. 114. And for the greater Firmness thereof, it was strengthen'd with the Seals of 18 considerable Men, with the Chancellors in the midst thereof, on Parchment; which was the second Peace made between the *Irish* and *North English*, and this remain'd unshaken for many Years. Some will have the Occasion of these Differences to be about the Antiquity of their Country; and from hence it appears, a great Number of *Irish* studied here about this Time, giving the Name to a certain Street in *Oxford*, call'd *Irishman-street*; which Street has disappear'd long since, and nothing now is seen thereof.

Pat. 53. E. 3. m. fol. 53. B. 17. a. C. 78. b.
 The King (as aforefaid) for the Peace of both Bodies, ordering the Scholars Halls to be tax'd every 5th Year, according to the Discretion of certain *Clerks* and *Laymen*, now farther decreed, that all Townsmen letting out any Chamber whatsoever, should submit without delay to the Taxation of these Persons; and also to shew his great Affection to the University, commanded the Sheriff and Bailiffs on occasion to aid and assist the Chancellor in the Execution of his Office, and to support and defend the Privileges and Immunities of the Scholars, according to their Abilities: and upon the Complaints of the University about two Years after, touching Injuries inflicted on them by the Citizens, he sent *Geoffrey* Bishop of *Worcester*, with *Rog. Mortimer*, to enquire into the same, and to assert the Privileges granted by him and his Predecessor, a plain Refutation of the partial Error of Archbishop *Parker* *, who speaking of Archbishop *Boniface*, says, that he was the first Person that obtained a Royal Charter for the University, and that we have none granted by any King more than that.

* *Ant. Brit.*

A. D. 1248.

Pope *Innocent* the 4th empowering the Hermits of *St. Austin*, or the *Austin* Fryars, to travel the World over, and build Monasteries, &c. they came over into *England*, anno 1251. and the next Year settled at *London* in a House built by *Hum. Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*; tho' in an Epistle Dedicatory to *Hum. Duke of Gloucester*, 'tis said, that *Richard*, Son of *Gilb. de Clare*, Earl of *Gloucester*, provided them with the first Habitation; who, after their said Settlement, sent some of their Order to hire a House near the publick Schools at *Oxford*, with a Desire to settle there, and retail out their Knowledge in Divinity and Philosophy to the Students

dents of the University, where they were soon taken notice of, and endow'd, thro' the Bounty of Sir *John Handlow*, a Person of great Riches, then living at *Borsthall* in *Buckinghamshire*, tho' he had many good Estates in the County of *Oxon*; who, purchasing a convenient Spot of Ground, built an Inn or Hall for them without *Smith Gate*, near the present Scite of *Wadham College* on the North-side of *Halywell Street*, together with a Chappel, at his own Expence; which he not living to see finisht, committed the Care thereof to his Heirs: which *K. Hen.* at his Request confirmed to them by a Charter, to be read in the aforefaid Antiquities, p. 115. And because this Ground was too strait for a Dwelling House and a Chappel, the King, at *Handlow's* Instance, commanded the Rector * of * *Bogo de St. Peter's Church* in the East (whereunto be- *Clare.* long'd the Mannor of *S. Cross de Halywell*) to grant and demise to them a small parcel of Land of the said Mannor, and in lieu thereof, he had a House given to the Church in *St. Aldate's* Parish by *John de Coleshul*, their great Friend and Patron. See the Deed in *Mr. Wood's P. 116. Antiquities* aforefaid. And this the King confirm'd to them by *Inspeximus*, as Pope Gregory A. D. 1269. the 10th also did by his Bull, upon *Handlow's* purchasing of some other Houses of the Canons Regular of *St. Frideswide's Church*, for the Enlargement of their Seat, according to a Rubrick in their great Register, tho' all their other Records mention not this Purchase. Their Buildings were not only beautiful, and situated in a wholesom Air, but were near the publick Schools, and consequently well plac'd for the Hearing and Performance of all Exercise.

The *Austin* Schools (as already remembred among other Friarly Orders) were distinguish'd by

by Names taken from *Divinity* and *Philosophy* : and hither they enticed almost the whole University, performing therein all Scholastick Acts in the best manner, thereby thinking to make a great Gain to themselves ; and as they were formerly us'd to do their Exercises in Cellars and lower Rooms, they now carried them to *School Street*, on the Increase of their Auditory : And altho' some say, when they first came hither, they were the most rude and illiterate of all the *Mendicants*, and were sent to the Minor Fryars to be instructed in Letters ; yet they now made the most considerable Figure in all Parts of Learning here ; and from them have we our *Austin* Disputations now in use every Wednesday and Saturday in full Term, from one a Clock to three in the Afternoon, under a Master of the Schools bearing the Office of a Moderator, and for his Trouble receiving of the University, ever since *Henry* the 7th's time, 13 Shillings and four Pence.

A. D. 1272. I shall end this Chapter with the Close of *Henry* the 3^d's Reign, which as it was long, so it administred Variety of Fortune to the Affairs and Learning of this Place, which were for some time in so high a Reputation, that Pope *Alexander* the 4th, in a Letter to the *English* Nobility, called it *the most pleasant Fountain of the Muses*, as *M. Paris* styled it *the second School of the Church* ; and considering on what ruinous Foundations the Sciences were now built, it was laudable to behold even so little a Superstructure thereon ; for I will not affirm with some, that the liberal Arts were now in a flourishing Condition ; but rather conclude with *Rog. Bacon*, that they were drooping and almost expiring with us, as well as among other Nations, from the many Errors got into the
Versions

Versions of almost all Books, whereby Sophistry had necessarily overspread the Commonwealth of Letters. And tho' by the Study of St. *Austin* and *Boethius* the *Peripatetick* Philosophy was known to the Western Christians, yet *Aristotle* himself was almost a Stranger to this Age, or (as *Bacon* says) *Aristotle's* Philosophy came late into Use among the *Latins*. The Translation of his *Natural Philosophy* and *Metaphysicks*, with the Comment of *Averroes* and others thereon, were in the Year 1237. excommunicated and driven out of this Part of the World by the *Parisians*, by Reason of his *Eternity of the World and of Time*, and also on the score of his Book touching the *Divination of Dreams*, and many other Errors translated into the *Latin* Tongue. *William de Moerbeek*, a *Brabantine* by Nation, and Bishop of *Corinth* in the greater *Greece*, deserves well for his Translation of many Books into the *Latin* Language about this time; especially *Aristotle's* Philosophy, done at the Instance of *Tho. Aquinas*; and *Themistius's* Comment on *Aristotle's* Book *de Cælo & Mundo*, as also his Translation of the Theological Elements of *Proclus Diodochus*. Again, *Aristotle's* Analyticks and the other Parts of his *Organon*, came very late into the University. And if the Reader considers the great Resort of *Latins* hither, he will acknowledge, that there were but few Interpreters of *Aristotle* in any Esteem until forty or fifty Years after this Time: yet I would not have him believe, that *Aristotle* was not taught here until then; for that is a great Mistake, and contrary to the Truth of History; since *Asserius Menevensis* will have it, that *Johannes Erigena*, a *Scotchman*, read *Aristotle's* *Logick* to the Students at *Oxford*, even in the Reign of King *Alfred*; as also it appears that

Ingulphus was a Scholar here at *Oxford* in the Time of *Edward* the Confessor, and became a great Proficient in the Doctrine of *Aristotle*; not to remember *Rob. Pullein*, *Simon* of *Durham*, and *John* of *Salisbury*, and others too numerous to cite here. But I must not yet forget *John Hantville*, who in the Year 1200, or before, took a Master of Arts Degree in the seven liberal Arts or Sciences, (among which *Logick* we reckon as one); nor that the Monks of *Crowland* read *Aristotle's* Philosophy at *Cambridge* in the Year 1109.

What contributed moreover to the Decay of Learning during this Reign, besides the Tumults, which were frequent here among the Students themselves, as well as between them and the Townsmen, and the Civil Wars between the King and his Barons, was the Avarice and Luxury of the Scholars and Clerks themselves, and the daily growing Orders of the Religious Clergy, who desir'd so far to introduce Novelties in Point of Faith, that they departed from the Rules and Sanctity of their Founders, and became the very Bane of Religion and Learning. It is true there are some who have ascribed this Declension of Letters to the Reception of the *Imperial Laws* here; but whoever consults *Justinian's Institutes*, will find more sound Reasoning therein, than in all the Works of *Ramus*, *Ockham*, and the rest of that Tribe. Yet I offer not this to dissuade or depretiate the Reading of *Logick* to young Students, since 'tis of admirable Use to them in the Conduct of other Studies, if they can avoid the Chicanry and wrangling Part thereof, which is sure to render a Man a great Trifler in his Pretences to Knowledge, but in no wise (I think) more learned or knowing. And thus I finish this Chapter

Chapter with the Life of *Henry the Third*, who died this Year, not much lamented by the University, notwithstanding his several Grants of Privileges thereunto.

C H A P. IV.

A Continuation of the chief Troubles happening in the University of Oxford, from the Beginning of Edward the First's Reign, to the End of Henry the Seventh's, with some other Remarks and Matters relating thereunto.

PAssing by the Diffensions, which arose at *A. D. 1273.* this time among the Scholars themselves, viz. between the *Welch, Irish*, and those of *Cambray* living here, with the *North-English* and *Scotch*, whose Minds were so much inflamed against each other, that they committed all the Outrages of War imaginable; which were notwithstanding adjusted the next Year, by the means of a Delegacy chosen on each side for this End: And waving also to speak of the several Liberties and Privileges bestowed on the University by King *Edward the First*, on his Accession to the Crown, viz. of citing the Burgeses *Pat. 3. Ed. 1. m. 6. & in Lib. Plac. de Banco, fol. 103, 104. Claus. 3. Ed. 1. m. 18, &c.* and other Laymen into the Chancellor's Court in all personal Actions, notwithstanding the King's Prohibition, and of setting Affizes and Prices on Victuals, Wine, and other things sold within the University; and also his Confirmation of other antient Charters; I shall hasten to treat of the Accommodation made this Year *— 1278.* between the University and City, touching the Number of *Regrators*, who at this time came under

27 *Edw. 3.*
ch. 3.

under the Notion of such as bought by Wholesale and sold by Retail; tho' afterwards those were only so styled, who bought and sold in the same Market, or within five Miles of it. See 5 *Edw. 6. ch. 14.* 5 *Eliz. ch. 12.* 13 *Eliz. ch. 25, &c.* who in the *Civil Law* are called *Dardanarii*, from one *Dardanus* the Author of this Offence: And it was now by unanimous Consent agreed unto on both sides, *viz.* by the University and City; that in the City and Suburbs of *Oxford* there should only be one and thirty *Regrators*; two without *East-Gate*; between this Gate and *St. Mary's Church* four; between this and *All-hallows Church* four; between *All-Hallows* and *St. Martin's Church* four; between this Church and the *Castle* one; in *Cat-Street* two; within *North-Gate* two; without this Gate six; on the high *Bridge* two; between *South-Gate* and *St. Martin's Church* two; without *Smith-Gate* one; and near *St. Mildred's Church* one. Of these more hereafter.

A.D. 1279.

John Peckam, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, held a Synod this Year at *Reading* with an Assembly of *English Bishops*; and being pressed with the Chancellor of *Oxford's* Complaint, made a Decree in favour of our Privileges, and for the Protection of Scholars Goods; and confirmed the Sentence of Suspension and Excommunication pronounced by him or his Commissary against Delinquent Scholars; and also ratify'd the Suspension of all Clerks holding Benefices, and the Sequestration thereof, as oft as the Chancellor should animadvert on them as Disturbers of the Peace, according to a Power long since committed to him; and by other Evidences he testify'd himself a Patron of Learning, and a strenuous Asserter of Discipline here. At the same time, on the recoinage of false and clipt Money

Money condemn'd by publick Authority, and brought into the Mint by many *Oxford* Citizens, a great Summ thereof was, by the King's special Order, sent hither, as a Means for the Scholars to buy themselves Provisions.

Oliver Sutton, Bishop of *Lincoln*, being this *A. D. 1281*. Year advanced to that See, in his Visitation of the City of *Oxford*, demanded an Account of the Actions and Behaviour of the Chancellor and Proctors; and believing, by some Means, his Authority was slighted, resolved thereon, for the future, to deprive the University, then situated in *Lincoln* Diocess, of certain Ecclesiastical Rights claim'd by the Chancellor, who was wont to take Cognizance of Scholars Crimes, belonging of *Common Right* to the Court-Christian: But yet, thro' his Affection to Learning, and being reconciled to the Chancellor, he granted, that if, at his Visitation at *Oxford*, there were any Masters, Scholars or others, by what Name soever called of the University, found guilty of any Crimes of Ecclesiastical Cognizance, especially that of Incontinency, they should be referr'd to the Chancellor's Court, which was yielded by the Bishop on this Condition, that the Names of notorious Offenders, not submitting to the Chancellor's Sentence, should be denounc'd to him, whom he promis'd not to prefer afterwards, until they had made the Chancellor sufficient Amends for their Contumacy. But soon after, far greater Disputes broke out between the University and the Bishop; which grew to that Heighth, that the Archbishop was forc'd to interpose his Authority, as well as his Prayers, to keep the Peace between them, by writing to the University to yield Reverence to their Diocesan, and to the Bp. to moderate his Claim of Right,
and

and to abstain from future Grievances ; in which Letters there are many things respecting the University of *Paris*, and extolling ours in such a Manner, that they added new Reputation thereunto ; for says he, *Quanta utilitatis & quanta sit spei Ecclesie Anglicane, quantique honoris & glorie genti nostrae studium Universitatis Oxon. quod diversarum Scientiarum personas producit eximias multiplicium virtutum decoratas ornatibus, vos planè novistis, & universalis Ecclesie non ignorat, &c.*

A. D. 1283.

Upon Points of some new Differences arising this Year, between the University and City, touching certain Rights and Privileges, some of the Burgeses were excommunicated by the Chancellor ; who believing themselves injur'd by this Sentence, appeal'd to the King, to whom the Proctors of the University, with some of the Citizens applied, residing then at *York*, and laid the Case before him and his Council ; whereon the King wrote to the University, and determin'd the Matter, by decreeing, that *Rob. Wells*, and other Fellow-Citizens, under the Chancellor's Sentence of Excommunication, should be forthwith absolv'd, and a temporal Punishment inflicted on them for their Crimes, until the Meeting of the next Parliament ; and that all Forfeitures arising from *Regrators*, &c. infringing the said Rights and Privileges, should be received by the Servants of each Body, upon their View, or by the first Discoverer of these Forfeitures, and be distributed among the Poor of *St. John's Hospital* ; so that nothing do accrue to either of the Parties in suit : And as to all other Disputes among them, they were to continue in the same State, till the King and Council should make further Provision touching them, commanding all Persons so to behave them-

themselves, as to administer unto him no just Cause of Complaint.

The State of Learning was so much corrupted by the Deliriums of the Schools, and the new and subtle Opinions of the *Mendicants*, ever studious of shaking the Foundations of Divinity and sound Philosophy, which the Arch-*Kilwarby* bishop could not correct by his late severe Sentence, that *Peckham* now in Visitation of *Osney* Abby, resolv'd to try the Cure, as his Predecessor *Kilwarby* had done, in his Speech full of Advice to the Convocation of Masters, reproving their Ignorance, &c. whereby they had propagated and defended Errors very unworthy of the University, and supported with no Arguments, yea rather invented for Contention sake, being the same which his Predecessor had censur'd, and of which the Chancellor had sent him a List; wherefore, by a Decree, he condemn'd the same to a perpetual Silence, and confirm'd *Kilwarby's* Sentence. These Errors for the most part had their Rise here on the Scholars Return from *Paris* to take their Degrees as usual, after *Michaelmas*, when the *Predicants* and *minor* Friars disputed and read Lectures with more than ordinary Subtlety. But scarce were these Propositions condemned, which the aforesaid Fryars defended, and the *Austin* Fryars openly impugned in their Sermons, but a *Dominican* Doctor here, not only attempted *Rich. Knap-* to resist the Archbishop's Censure, but endea-*well.* voured to sow 80 new Heterodox Opinions among the People, and refus'd to appear on the Archbishop's Summons; who calling a Synod of Suffragans, and other orthodox Men, according to those Times, after a publick Recital of his Heresies, by a Sentence condemned the same, and excommunicated the Authors and

Defenders of them: But *Hugh de Manchester*, the Predicants Provincial, declar'd to the Archbishop, that none but the Pope had any Power over his Order, and so appealed to the Court of *Rome*, and protracted for a while thereby the Execution of the Sentence. But at last, in a Convocation held at *London*, the Archbishop upon consulting Men of the most consummate Wisdom, and in the highest Stations of the Church, condemn'd eight of the aforesaid Articles or Propositions as impious and heretical, forbidding all Persons to make any mention thereof, or to defend the same even in their Scholastick Exercises and Determinations. Besides a Difference now arose between the Scholars and the *Jews* (as before intimated) about the Exercise of Jurisdiction over the latter, whereupon the King, on a Report hereof, made to him, granted unto the Chancellor of the University, a Power of hearing and determining all personal Contracts and Actions whatsoever, already commenced, or to be hereafter commenc'd and entred into, ordaining, That if any *Jew* should, in any of these Cases, be convict of any Fraud or Injury, the Chancellor might reduce him to Obedience, by his Ecclesiastical Authority; and if he was found a Disturber of the Peace, the Chancellor might commit him to the Hands of the Constable of the Castle here, as a Malefactor; who was to be detain'd in Prison, till such time as he made Satisfaction to the Party offended, and had suffer'd the Punishment due to his Crime.

A. D. 1286.

Pat. 15. Edw.
1. m. 15.

A. D. 1287.

There happen'd the Year ensuing some Disputes between the Scholars and Townsmen, about the Violation of Privileges given unto the University by Royal Grant; wherefore the King, being mov'd with daily Complaints, granted

granted a Commission to *John de Limetot* and *Rob. de Luttlebury*, to enquire into the Cause, and to determine this Difference, tho' what became of it afterwards, is not so well known. But in the End of the Year 1288. a Controversy of a fiercer Nature shewed it self between the Bishop of *Lincoln* and the Masters of the University, who being without a Chancellor, chose *William de Kinscote*, a Person of good Abilities; and after their Election, by Proxy, they presented him to the Bishop, for his Admission and Confirmation of the Chancellor elect; who stiffly refus'd to admit the Presentation, declaring that he would by no Means commit so great Jurisdiction to a Person absent and unknown to him, which not only extended to things corporal, but also to Matters merely spiritual: On the contrary, the Masters alledg'd, that they had, Time out of Mind, been used to present their Chancellors elect by proxy, and without appearing in their own Persons: But the Bishop disallowing this Plea, the Masters, by way of Resentment, began to supersede all Lectures; and during this Controversy, many Lecturers left the University, and going into the Country, demean'd themselves with great Pride and Insolence towards the Bishop; yea, they refus'd to appear before him out of the Precincts of *Oxford*: But this Dispute was afterwards adjusted, by the Mediation of some discreet Men in the Week before *Whitsontide* following; and upon the Bishop's Admission of their aforesaid Presentation, the Masters resum'd their Lectures, and began to read solemnly in their Chambers the *Friday* in the same Week.

No sooner was *Rob. Wells*, the Bailiff of *North-Gate* Hundred releas'd from his Excommunication on the foregoing Royal Mandate,

but he began to insult the Masters, and to lord it over them ; first, by denying them their ancient Liberties and Privileges enjoyed by them in this Hundred from Time out of Mind, *viz.* the Right of Cognizance, and of judging in all and every Cause of Action arising from Contracts made between the Scholars and Townsmen there. *Secondly*, by defaming them with Lies, and by impeaching the Masters of the University in the King's Courts unjustly, with Theft, Rapine, &c. which was only their seizing of Timber, Stone, and other Nuisances lying in the Streets, and therefore, by a Statute, forfeited to the University. *Thirdly*, by imprisoning the common Servant of the University for two Days together, in the Goal without *North-Gate*, and exciting all Persons living without the said Gate, to resist the ancient Liberties of the University. *Fourthly*, by attaching, with the King's Writ, the Chancellors Commissary, and one of the Proctors, together with some other Masters and Scholars, and also many of the common Servants of the University, in order to answer such Complaints, as he should prefer against them in the King's Court; these were the Crimes for which he was, by the Means of the Masters, removed from his Bailiwick ; and lest that the said *Robert* should be restor'd to the same, or to some other within the City or Suburbs of *Oxford*, and thereby disturb the future Quiet of the University, through his Malice and filthy Dealings, there was a Statute or Provision made by the common Consent of the Masters, that in case the said *Robert* should at any Time procure such Restitution in the City or Suburbs aforesaid, they would supersede all Lectures until he was totally and forever remov'd and discharg'd.

At a Parliament held this Year, an End was A. D. 1290. put to all the Disputes, for so many Years remaining between the University and City, A. 16. & 69. touching several Liberties, Privileges and Customs, to the Satisfaction of the University; B. 12. & 80. for now the Chancellor and Scholars as well as C. 60. a. the Mayor, (who before had the sole Authority) 18 Edw. 1. Rot. 62. had the Power granted to them of having the Custody of the Peace, and of the Assize of Victuals, and also the Power of determining about Weights and Measures. The Articles objected by the Burgeses against the University, and consider'd in this Parliament, were eleven in Number, complaining *first* of the Privileges of the University, and particularly of that whereby they were forbid to arrest and imprison any Scholars suspected as Malefactors. *2dly*, They complain'd of Regrators, Hucksters and Forefallers. *3dly*, Of the Bail and Sureties which Townsmen were forc'd to find on their committing any Offence against the Scholars. *4thly*, Of the Mayor and Burgeses Oath of Fealty to the University. *5thly*, Of the Mulcts and Amerciaments, and of the Forfeitures of corrupted and vitiated Flesh and Fish. *6thly*, Of those who enjoy'd the Privileges of the University. *7thly*, Of demising and letting out of Townsmens Houses to Scholars. *8thly*, Of citing Townsmen into the Chancellor's Court. *9thly*, Of convening Strangers, or extraneous Persons into the said Court in Causes relating to Scholars, *i. e.* where a Scholar is one of the Parties litigant. *10thly*, Of the Claim of Clerks or Scholars, and their Causes from foreign Courts made by the Chancellor of the University. *11thly*, Of the Taxations of Scholars Halls or Inns. And these were the Points whereon the Citizens petition'd the Parliament,

and the King answer'd them hereunto, in Defence of the University, declaring the same to have been in Possession of these Privileges *optima fide*, as appears from very ancient Charters and Customs.

A. D. 1291.

The Fryars of the holy Trinity being desirous to settle at *Oxford*, *Edm. Plantagenet*, Earl of *Cornwall*, and a great Patron of the *Religious* in *England*, at the Intreaties of these and other Fryars favouring them, purchas'd of the Prior and Fryars of *St. John's* Hospital here, certain Tenements lying between *East-Gate* Westward, and *Magdalene* Bridge Eastward, leading to the Fields behind *Merton* College, and yearly rendering to this Hospital, in lieu' of all Dues, a Pound of Frankincense. *Edmund* pulling down these Houses, built a Mansion House and Chappel, and by a Deed, the next Year, gave it to these Fryars; and soon after, King *Edward I.* at *Edmund's* Request, ratified and confirm'd to them and their Successors for ever, the Grant thereof. About which Time, *Merton* College, and the Vicar of *St. Peter's* in the East, wherein this House and Chappel stood, granted unto these Fryars to have a free Oratory, Chauntry, and a Burial Place, which the Bishop of *Lincoln* approv'd and confirm'd unto them. Then to enlarge their Bounds, they purchased of the Mayor and Citizens of *Oxford* a small Piece of Ground, with Buildings thereon, paying to the City 13 s. 4 d. per Ann. but this Rent being afterwards unpaid, *William de Paris* and *Hen. de Leeds*, were, on the Demand of the Mayor and Commonalty, oblig'd to covenant for them and their Successors, that if, for the future, this Rent, or any Part of it, should be left unpaid, for the space of a Week after due Demand, the Mayor and Burgeesses might re-enter and distress

strain for the same. There was formerly an ancient Chappel on the North side of the Street within *East-Gate*, dedicated to the *Trinity*, which these Fryars endeavoured to obtain of St. *Frideswide's* Priory, with the Ground adjoining to it, resolving to quit their old House, being too narrow for them, and to go thither. After a vain Attempt hereof for some Time, they at length obtain'd a Demise of an adjoining Shop, and two empty Spaces of Ground, upon an Inquest confirm'd unto them by *Edw. II.* whereby² *E. 2.* it was consider'd, what Damage would accrue to him on this Concession; as they also bought⁴ *Edw. 2.* of the City three other Pieces of Ground, under the Town Wall, the one reaching in length from the Postern near *Smith-Gate*, opposite to *Hart-Hall* Corner, unto a Spot belonging to *Trinity-Chappel*, on the North thereof, and granted to them for ever, by the Priory of St. *Frideswide*, and the other two lying contiguous on the South side thereof, and reaching to a Bastion at the End of *Runceval-Hall* Court, yielding therefore a yearly Rent of 13 s. 4 d. After these Purchases, they, not able to transfer themselves according to their Desire, with a Royal License, procur'd a Writ of Enquiry to the Sheriff, to report on the Oath of a Jury impanell'd, “ touching the Damage the King, or any other, might suffer, by this Removal of the Fryars to *Trinity* Chappel, within the Gate, which they had lately purchased by the King's Leave, with other Parcels of Land, &c. there to build and dwell for ever, &c.” Whether ever this Inquest made any Report thereof, or whether the King gave leave, I know not: Yet 'tis certain, *Edw. III.* gave them Leave to build and live there, on condition they would make a Chauntry therein,

for their Founders and Benefactors ; and here they liv'd till they were all killed by an epidemical Sicknefs, *Anno* 1351. when their old Houfe and Chappel efcheated to the King, and their Lands to the Lord of the Fee, for want of an Heir or Poffeffor. On the Return of thefe Fryars afterwards to their antient Seat without the Gate, upon a Transplantation from *Houndeflow* Convent, of a new Set of them, the Mayor and Burgeffes re-entring their Houfe and Chapel, the Founder of *New College* bought thefe Ground-plots, unto whom the City remitted the aforefaid Rent, to be feen hereafter, and as thefe Men had the King's Leave to remove, fo had they the fame to return, where they liv'd till the Diffolution of the Houfe.

A. D. 1294.

Rog. Wefenham.

I fhall pafs by the Difpute renewed this Year between the University and the Bifhop of *Lincoln*, touching the Admiffion and Confirmation of a Chancellor to that Office, who was chofen by the Mafters, and prefented to the Bifhop by their Proctor, *Peter de Medburn*, Doctor of Laws, in the Name of the whole Congregation, but was not admitted and confirm'd without fome Difficulty, the Bifhop declaring, that the Chancellors were not elected, but only nominated by the Mafters ; and proceeded to fpeak of the riotous Behaviour of the Scholars, reforting hither in fo great numbers, that it imploy'd the whole Care of our Magiftrates to govern them ; for though the Chancellor had punifh'd fome with Excommunication, and others with Suspension, yet their Infolence and Contumacy was fuch, that they would rather quit the University than obey his Cenfures : wherefore he wrote to the Bifhops to affift him herein, who for Answer return'd, that if any beneficed Clerk was found in Rebellion to the Discipline
of

of the University, on a Denunciation of his Name, he should either suffer the Pain inflicted on him by the University, or stand deprived of all the Profits of his Living for a certain Term of Years ; and if the Offender had yet no Benefice, he should be for the future rendred incapable of holding a Benefice. See the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Winton's Letters. *Reg. Winchelsey, fol. 171. Tur. Schol. pix. 11. N. 4.*

Upon a Grant of the Bishop of Lincoln, an. 1230. for observing of Processions and other Solemnities at Ensham Church near Oxford, in obedience to the Mother Church of Lincoln, in the Whitson Week, many of the Scholars repairing thither on the score of jovial Doings, were assaulted by the Country People, who killed some, and wounded others, and forced the rest to fly back to Oxford through Fear of their Lives. But the Bishop, on a Report hereof, excommunicated the Authors and Abettors of this Sedition, in all the Churches in Oxfordshire, by Sound of Bells and Lighting up of Candles, &c. excluding them even from the Chancels of Churches, and depriving them of the Society of Christians, and the Benefit of Confession : Which Excommunication lasted till the Feast of St. Bartholomew following ; and what was the Issue thereof, or what other Punishments were inflicted, is not recorded ; but the Scholars resented this so highly, that intermitting their Lectures, they resum'd not the same, till the Offenders had undergone the severest Punishments. But on their resuming their Lectures, Oliver Sutton, at their instance, requested the Pope's Permission for the Doctors and Masters at Oxford, to become Lecturers and Regents in any University whatsoever, without any farther Examination ; which Petition of the Bishop not only shews

A. D. 1296.

Boniface 8.

P. 141.

shews the Honour and great Antiquity of this University, but that the Scholars received the Power of Reading, &c. from the Pope for many Ages before, as they did in other publick Schools of Learning. See the Petition in *Wood's Antiq.* Nor do I doubt, but that the Pope granted the Bishop's Request, through his good Inclination to this Place of Study, having formerly given hereunto many Privileges.

A. D. 1297.

But the Conflict, which ensued the next Year between the Scholars and Townsmen, was of far more dismal Consequence than the Ruffle the Students received at *Ensham*: This Conflict was begun on the account of two Varlets of different Countries falling together by the Ears on some trifling Occasion; some endeavouring to help the one, and others the other, in respect of their Countries, the Fight was transferred to their Favourers, and the Skirmish so far increased, that the Scholars and Townsmen leaving their Houses, came to fight it out in an open manner, and many were killed on both sides, particularly one *Fulk de Neyrmish*, Rector of *Pichelston*: whereof a Complaint being made to the King, he sent his Judges to restore the Peace, and condemn the Homicides; who on their coming to *Oxford*, and hearing the Matter, obliged the Townsmen to pay unto the Scholars the Sum of 200 *l.* for the Damage they had done them in the Plunder of their Goods.

Chron. Edit.
1603. p. 69.

And thus far from *Walsingham*. But Mr. *Wood* gives a much larger Account hereof, refuting the false Assertions of those, who say this Difference happen'd at *Cambridge*, an. 1260. and not at *Oxford*; which Relation, because of its Length, I rather chuse to refer to, than give it in this Place; tho' I must subjoin, that the Townsmen were readily disposed hereunto, by
their

their Disinclination to the Chancellor's Authority, and from their Aversion to maintain the Immunities of the University. Their Hostilities continued for many Days together with such Outrage and Fierceness, that the Scholars were at last compelled to leave the Place, and retire. But no sooner was the Bishop of *Lincoln* acquainted herewith, but he excommunicated the Townsmen, according to the usual Form, with Bell, Book, and Candle; under which they remained from *Easter* till *Ascension* Day, the Sentence being read every Sunday during that time, in all the Parish Churches within the Archdeaconry of *Oxford*: when at length the University and City came to an Agreement, upon their paying the Fine imposed on them by the King's Judges, and obliging themselves to yield and submit to all the Liberties and Privileges of the University hitherto used, in all and every Article; and on their Restitution to the Chancellor, of all such Persons, as had been rescued and set at liberty by the Bailiffs of the City, on their Commitment to Prison by the Chancellor.

But yet, notwithstanding these Bloodsheds and Dissensions; and altho' *Minerva* at this time seem'd to give place to the angry God of War; yet the next Year the sixth Book of the *Decretals* being very lately brought into the University, the Scholars began to read the same, on the Recommendation of *Boniface 8th* not long before. And from this Pope's Letters some have inferr'd, that *Cambridge* was not at this time reckon'd among the Number of Universities, for that this Book is not in his Letter recommended to it, as it is to *Paris*, *Oxford*, *Bononia*, and *Salamanca*, and many other Places; yet he directed it to no other Place, under the Name of an University, besides the four Places or Schools

Schools of Learning just now mentioned : But I shall not now proceed on this Head, having already given a more early and probable Beginning to that University.

A. D. 1300.

The Animosities between the University and City again reviving, King *Edward* sent Commissioners to heal their Differences ; and soon after, on the Scholars Complaint of the publick Ways near *Oxford* neglected, and of the great Filth and Nastiness in the very Streets of the City it self, commanded the Mayor and Bailiffs by a Writ sent to them (and inserted in the *Appendix*) forthwith to see that all the Lanes and Streets were repaired in their Pavements and Pitchings, for the future removing from thence all Swine ; as he also by Writ commanded the Sheriff to see, that the same Care was taken in the Suburbs ; whereby every Townsman was obliged to mend the Way before his own Door, and to remove all Nufances of Stone, Timber, Dirt, &c. Yet all these Matters were to be done according to the Discretion of the Chancellor and Proctors for many Years past, having had the chief Power herein ; and as oft as the Townsmen refused to obey the University in respect of cleansing the Streets, recourse was had to the King's Writs, to be met with in the 33^d and 34th of *Edward* the 1st, and not only levelled against the afore-said kind of Nufances in the Streets, but also against Tallow-Chandlers melting Tallow, &c. in the Streets, before their Doors, or in their Houses, infecting the Air with noxious Smells and Stenches, to the prejudice of Mens Healths. *Edw. III.* in the 5th Year of his Reign, commanded the Chancellor and Mayor to see that Clerks and Laymen, *i. e.* Scholars and Townsmen, did every third Year repair the Pavements of the Streets,

Streets, so far as each of their Houses reached in Length; which Writ was afterwards repeated. Of others I will not here speak, tho' our Kings have from time to time sent a great many to this End, whereby we enjoy a pretty wholsom Air even to this Day.

The King this Year calling a Parliament at *Lincoln*, with which he resolv'd to consult about his Right to the Travers'd by Pope *Boniface* the 8th, whom the *Scotch* had corrupted with Money: whereupon he sent for four or five of the most able *Civilians* from hence, and two or three from *Cambridge*; but *Oxford* only sent two, for which see *Prynne's Animadversions* on *Cooke's Fourth Part of his Institutes*, Chap. 44.

Pope *Boniface*, in Friendship to our University (as afore said) did either in this or the foregoing Year, by his Bull, in the *Appendix*, confirm all the Royal Charters granted hereunto, exempting it from the Power of Archbishops, Bishops, and all ordinary Jurisdiction; which yet *Mr. Wood* thinks was obtained from Pope *Boniface* the 9th, on his Entrance on the Popedom, anno 1389. first, on the Students Refusal to acknowledge Archbishop *Arundel's* Jurisdiction, on his attempt to visit the University, being exempted by the Authority of a Papal Bull from Archbishops, Bishops, &c. which Bull *Richard* the 2d by Writ commanded to be rejected, *Boniface* the 9th being then in the See of *Rome*; and for that this Exemption was more probably granted at the Scholars Request then living there (as the King's Words *ad instantiam vestram* seem to declare) than at the Prayers of those commorant in the University almost 100 Years before. Besides, 2dly, when the *Decretists* and *Civilians* openly accus'd our Chancellor

A. D. 1301.

Page xiii.

Pat. 20. R. 2.

part 3. m. 32.

lor and Masters, in a Convocation of the Clergy held in the Province of *Canterbury*, for obtaining this Bull; they said, that this ought to be the more resented, because the Exemption was modern, and lately purchas'd. Moreover, 3dly, when the Scholars refus'd to appear at the Archbishop's Visitation, pretending the Authority of this Bull, Pope *John*, on the Archbishop's Complaint, by a Bull dated at *Rome* in the 2d Year of his Papacy, irritated and annulled this Bull, expressly calling of it *Boniface* the 9th's, and order'd the University to become subject to the Metropolitical Visitation. Again (says he) if *Boniface* the 8th granted this Bull, why was the Agreement made between the University and the Archdeacon, to be hereafter shewn? Why also did a Custom prevail after his Papacy, of presenting our Chancellor to the Bishop of *Lincoln* for his Confirmation? This *Boniface* not only granted Leave for reading the *Decretals* here (as before remembred) but also at this time releas'd us from a Royal Tax, exempting the Clergy from Tenths and Fifteenths.

The Scholars being in distress for want of Halls and Inns, now in the Possession of the Citizens, refusing to yield them up to them, in pursuance of antient Statutes, whereby they were forbid the future converting of their Houses letten to Gownsmen, to any other Use, provided they *bonâ fide* paid the Yearly Rent, as tax'd by Clerks and Laymen afore said; the King, on Complaint hereof, by Writ commanded the Townsmen to quit their Possession of the Scholars Inns, especially now since the Students had resum'd the reading of Lectures; and what induc'd the King to see his Commands executed with more strictness, was the Resort of *Scotch-men*, whom he would have reside at
Oxford,

Oxford, lest the young Nobility and Gentry of that Nation, by a foreign Education, should be poison'd with State-Innovations; and on his Return from his Expeditions thither, he brought all the *Scotch* Prisoners to receive their Education here. And indeed so far had the Citizens infringing'd our Laws and Customs, that they were now summon'd into the King's Court, and on hearing of the Cause, were by his Command forbidden all future Violations thereof. The first Crime charged on them was their suffering the Number of Regrators to increase, contrary to the late Agreement between them and the Scholars, limiting them to one and thirty; which Agreement being reported to the Parliament, and afterwards to the Privy Council, the King by Writ signified to the Mayor and Burgeffes, that he would have them abide by the same Agreement, if according to Equity. 33 *Edw. 1.*
2dly. They pray'd him to prohibit the City Bailiffs in meddling in and about the Weight and Measure of Bread and Beer, without the Advice and Consent of the Chancellor, or his Deputy or Deputies, according to an Ordinance of *Henry* the 3d, ratify'd and confirm'd by *Edward* the 1st, by his Writ aforesaid, expressly commanding the Burgeffes not to meddle herein without the foregoing Advice and Consent.
3dly. This Writ moreover commands the Mayor and Citizens to aid and assist the Chancellor, upon an Occasion, in arresting and imprisoning Disturbers of the publick Peace. And lastly, commanding that they would not hinder Strangers, and Persons not free of the Town, from selling their Wares by Wholesale here according to Custom, if they did not sell by Retail within the Town. And at the same time Letters or Writs were sent to the Citizens about their

their observing the Privileges and Immunities, which this King and his Predecessors had granted to the University, which yet were not regarded; for the Townsmen being enrich'd by Trade, through the vast Number of Scholars, fortify'd themselves in their Wealth, and not only despised the Students here, but also shew'd Contempt and Resistance, even to the King's Commands.

D. 1305.

Claus. 33.

Edw. 1. m. 2.

The King, on a Report of the many Inconveniencies attending the Exercises of *Justs* and *Tournaments* near this Place, and of the Prejudices accruing to Scholars thereby, and also having fresh in mind the frequent Complaints made to his Predecessors against the same in *Cambridgeshire*, and the several Quarrels ensuing thereon, by Writ to the Sheriff prohibited these Sports; with a Design, as some think, to secure himself against evil Conspiracies hatch'd at these and other celebrated Games, commanding the Chancellor and Burgeffes here to fortify the Town-Walls, and to shut up their Postern Gates, which till now were without Doors; for that (as he said) Men of bad Fame lurk'd in the Suburbs, and were sometimes received into the City.

—1307.

And now coming to the End of King *Edward* the 1st's Reign, I shall shew a Reason, why Learning made no greater Advancement thro' this Prince's known Affection thereunto; who was so far displeas'd at the Papal *Provisions* of Ecclesiastical Livings and Dignities conferr'd on Foreigners, that out of a pious Care for Religion and Learning he apply'd to Pope *Clement* the 5th, for a speedy Remedy hereby; and against these ill Practices were the Statutes of *Provisors* made, to prevent the entire Diminution of the Number of Students here, at the
Close

Close of *Henry* the 3^d's Reign, amounting to thirty thousand ; and tho' the Decrease hereof may be in some measure imputed to the Plague then more frequent here than since, and also to the Fryars enticing away young Scholars into their Societies ; yet most Writers of that Age chiefly ascribe this ill State of Learning to the Papal *Provisions*, i. e. the Grants of Benefices not yet void to Strangers. To confirm the Truth of the foregoing Number of Scholars here at the End of the late, and Beginning of this Reign, Mr. *Wood* says ; First, That the Number of Halls and Inns here, whereof he had seen a List of their Names and Situations, were above 300. 2^{dly}, That there were no less than Ten Religious Houses then in *Oxford*, wherein Scholars dwelt. 3^{dly}, That the Number of Victualling Houses, wherein Scholars lived, was great ; as was that of Cottages in the Suburbs, and of Houses on the City Walls and Gates. 4^{thly}, He remembers the flourishing Trade of the Citizens from the several Parts of the Town assign'd them to vend their Commodities, as the *Drapery*, the *Cordwainery*, the *Fletchery*, *Cotelary*, &c. Places now only known to us by Name. 5^{thly}, The great Resort of Students from all Parts of *Europe*, repairing hither on the Score of Literature, as *Welch*, *Scotch*, *Irish*, *French*, *Italians*, *Spaniards*, *Bohemians*, *Polonians*, &c. and because the Chancellor was not able of himself to intend the Government of them, besides his Commissary he was wont to depute, for his Assistance, in hearing the Causes arising from such a Concourse of Men, a Person called the *Hebdomodal Judge*, or Arbiter, much like to the present Assessor in Power.

The next Year King *Edward* II. to demonstrate an early Care of the University, during

Pleasure granted, that it should be lawful for the Chancellor to convene any Citizen before him, notwithstanding any Prohibition of his to the contrary; and at the same time, another Writ was sent to the Sheriff, Mayor and Bailiffs, strictly commanding them to assist the Chancellor in the Execution of his Office, and in no wise to infringe the Privileges granted by him or his Predecessors to this University.

The Year 1310. supplies us with nothing, besides the Increase of the Number of Regrators now in *Oxford*, exceeding a Hundred, contrary to the aforesaid Agreement, which was made for the mutual Advantage of Scholars and Townsmen dwelling here; the Chancellor and Masters hereupon impeached the Townsmen before the King, and so far prevailed in their Suit, that he determin'd the Matter by two Writs, the one dated *May 14th*, and the other *September 26th*: The Tenor of the last runs thus, speaking to the Burgeffes, *viz. Vobis igitur mandamus, sicut aliàs mandavimus, quòd si ita est, tunc id quod per vos contra ordinationem prædictam, ad damnum prædictorum Cancellarii & Scholarium, & aliorum in villâ inhabitantium & confluentium ad eandem, est minus ritè attentatum in hac parte, faciatis sine dilatione emendari, dum tamen per hoc nobis nullatenus præjudicetur, vel causam nobis significetis, quare mandato nostro prædicto aliàs inde directo minimè parvistis.*

A. D. 1311.

The Dominican Fryars here at *Oxford* refusing to undergo any other Examination than that of their own Order, began this Year to cavil at some of our Statutes made (as they said) in Fraud and Prejudice of their Society; whereby they came to such a Rupture with the Scholars, that the same was the next Year carried to the Court of *Rome*: First, complaining of a Statute made

made 60 Years before, against Persons being Inceptors in Divinity, until they had been Regents in Arts; whereunto they were admitted only by the previous Consent of the Chancellor and Masters, every Master having a Negative Voice herein as to the Grace sued for: And this, they said, was an Injury to them, in that they became *Regulars* even in their most tender Years, and thereby rendred themselves incapable of this Regency, as contrary to the Institution of their Order. 2dly, Impeaching a Statute touching *Vespers* performed by Inceptors in Divinity at St. Mary's Church; but antiently celebrated by these Fryars in their own House, as they were by others formerly in the Schools. They moreover complained of the Sermons, preached for the Degree of a Batchelor in Divinity, and now transferr'd from their House and Schools to the said Church; the antient and approved Customs of the University being hereby lost, which every one at the taking a Degree was sworn to observe: And further, that this Place of the Masters Appointment was not so well adapted for Sermons and Disputations, as their own House, being remote from all Noise and Disturbance; and that the University had not Power to make this Alteration. 3dly, They condemned a Statute, empowering Batchelors in Divinity alone to read on the Bible in the University, as a preposterous Way of Study for them to explain the holy Scriptures in the most difficult Parts, without knowing the Elements of Divinity; it being not of that difficulty to read on the *Bible*, as on the *Sentences*; and therefore ill done to lessen the Number of Expounders on the one to increase the Number of the other, contrary to the Custom at *Paris*, where the Students expounded twice on the Bible, before

they proceeded to the Sentences. *4thly*, They blamed a Statute made about nine Years before, requiring the Consent of the actual Regent and the Majority of the Non-Regent Masters, for the Confirmation of any Law or Statute made : So that when the Statutes were made about expounding as aforesaid, and transferring Disputations, only the actual Regents, with part of the Non-Regents, and one Physician, gave any Vote thereunto ; the actual Regents in Divinity, *Canon* and *Civil* Law all dissenting ; yet the Divines ever submitted to these and other Statutes. *5thly*, They disallowed a Statute obliging every Graduate first of all to swear to the Observance of the Laws and Customs of the University, the Imposition of this Oath being prejudicial to them, especially at this Season ; the Oath forbidding them the Consultation of Lawyers, and frightening Scholars from their Converse, left contrary to their Academical Oath, they should too much favour the Fryars. *6thly*, That the Laws of the University were enacted without mature Deliberation, which wou'd therefore among wise Men lose their Force. And lastly, among their Grievances was reckon'd the Non-Admission of one of their Order into the Congregation, with the rest of the Masters. Such and the like Reasons were the Grounds of all their Quarrels with us ; who, on their Complaints, having no other Relief from the King, than bare Letters to the University to cease aggrieving them, and to yield them their Privileges and Customs entire, had recourse to Pope *Clement* the *5th*, by an Appeal ; which by their Proctor *Warmyke*, they presented to the Chancellor and Proctors, according to Form : But on the Chancellor's Refusal to admit the same, their Proctor the next

Day

Day would have read it publickly in the Schools, had not the Chancellor's Minister and others of his Appointment prevented it; yet he soon after endeavour'd to read it at a Congregation of Masters in St. *Mary's* Church; and being turn'd out from thence with his Attendants, he got up to an open Window, and in a loud Voice recited the same, with a Protestation of so doing in the Church, had he not been excluded by Violence; and after affixing a Copy thereof on the Doors, he thus departed with his Notary and Witnesses, not a little rallied by the Reproaches of the younger Students. The Fryars hereon, by Application to the King, had a Writ directed to the Scholars, not to molest them in their Liberties and Privileges, who, on a Transmission of their Royal Charters, by Counsel, in the next Parliament, obviated all the Fryars Objections. But the Matter did not rest with the Judgment of Parliament, for they afterwards solicited the Pope's Determination, either then at *Rome* or *Avignon*, by Persons delegated for that end; and pray'd him to grant the same Bull to them as *Alexander* the 4th had *A. D. 1255.* done to the Fryars at *Paris*: which was oppos'd on the behalf of our University, on the different Conditions of these and those Fryars; and instead thereof, on the humble Suit of our Advocates, he decreed the Determination of all such Controversies to be made at home in *England*, by reason of the insufficient Income of the University to maintain Suits at the Court of *Rome*. Archbishop *Reynolds*, in the midst of these Troubles, employ'd his good Offices with the Chancellor and Masters, and by Letters endeavour'd to bring them into an Opinion with these Fryars; and that they wou'd suffer one of their Order to expound on the Bible without

A. D. 1314.

a previous Reading of the Sentences, writing other subsequent Letters to the University in their behalf, which for a while gave them some Comfort, until an Agreement was made between the Students and them, by the means of an Arbitration afterwards confirmed by the King ; and was as follows, *viz.* That *first*, all *Vespers*, according to a Statute lately made, should now be transferred to St. *Mary's* Church, and be for ever celebrated there, and not in Houses, as antiently. *2dly*, That the Examination Sermons, preached by *Secular* as well as *Religious* Batchelors in Divinity, before their Inceptorship in that Faculty, shou'd, in pursuance also of another Statute made twelve Years since, be now transferred to the said Church, contrary to a Custom of the *Predicants* and *Minorites*, whose Members were wont to preach them in their own Houses ; yet on this *Proviso*, That every one, after his expounding on the Sentences in the publick Schools, should be oblig'd to preach another Sermon at their respective House, before their Admission to a Regency in Divinity. And lastly, as to all other Articles of this Award, they were to be governed according to the best Discretion of the University, confirming those Statutes which the *Dominicans* complain'd of. And thus by this Arbitrement the Fryars, to their great Mortification, obtained only the Use of their own Schools for Lectures, Disputations and Determinations ; and in these Exercises also, even as to other Respects, they were to conform themselves to the Statutes of the University ; whereby their House soon lost that Resort of Scholars, and the Profit, which did accrue to it by so feeble a Discipline.

But

But the Conflict, which happen'd this Year between the Northern and Southern Men, joined by those of the Western Parts, had a worse Fate : for therein were killed several Persons, and many others much wounded. Upon Notice hereof given to the King, with an Account of some other Differences now in Agitation, he order'd Commissioners to *Oxford* to enquire into the Occasion, and after the Authors of this Mutiny. What these Commissioners did, and what Punishments they inflicted, I know not ; for it is certain that *Rob. Bridlington*, one of them, escap'd ; for he some Years after, upon ill Treatment from the Townsmen, complain'd thereof to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who by Letters laid the whole Matter fully before the Bishop of *Lincoln*.

Moreover the King, upon the Chancellor's Request, by Writ commanded the Sheriff not to suffer the Privileges of the University to be any wise infringed : and that he would, as often as Need requir'd, assist the Chancellor in maintenance of the Peace here : And also this Year confirmed a Composition made between the University and City, *An. 1290.* and also all the Privileges granted unto us by King *Henry the 3d.* *Pat. 8. Edw. 2. m. 5.*

There also arose about this time another Dispute between the University and Bishop of *Lincoln*, who claiming the Power and Jurisdiction of the Chancellorship during the Vacancy of this Office, excommunicated all Persons disallowing of his Jurisdiction, until a succeeding Chancellor was presented to him : a Part of which Sentence of Excommunication you read in the Register of *John Dalderby*, Bishop of that Diocese, in these Words, *viz. Cum nonnulli fama sua prodigi, vacante in Universitate Cancellarii*
H 4
officio,

officio, jurisdictionem ad illud officium pertinentem (prout ex fide-dignorum relatione intelleximus) perperam exercere præsument, in nostra jurisdictionis præjudicium manifestum, & Episcopalis dignitatis contemptum, &c.

A. D. 1315.

— 1244.

1255, &
1261.

49 H. 3.

52 H. 3.

But King Edward the 2^d the next Year discover'd his Affection to this University in a more evident manner, by re-confirming all the Privileges given and ratify'd unto us by King Henry the 3^d : As first, his Charter granted unto us on the 10th of May. *Vide Append. p. vi.* 2^{dly}, His Grant unto us about the Taxation of Scholars Houses. *Vide Append. p. viii.* 3^{dly}, His Grant of the 18th of June and 6th of February, touching the four Aldermen and eight Burgeses Assistants. 4^{thly}, His Grant of the 2^d of February, exempting all Clerks and Scholars at Oxford from being on Law Juries, altho' in possession of Lay Fees. 5^{thly}, His Grant unto us of the 21st of June, whereby he confirm'd the Privileges granted unto us at Woodstock. *Vide Append. p. vii.* Nor did the King's Friendship rest here ; for on notice given him of certain Malefactors lurking in the City and Suburbs thereof, with a Design to disturb the Peace of the University, he straitways dispatch'd a Writ to the Mayor and Bailiffs to seize and arrest the same with all Diligence.

— 1316.

But in the Controversy again renewed between us and the Preaching Fryars, and now carried to the Court of Rome, (notwithstanding the aforesaid Arbitration) the King in two Letters to the Pope, recommended them to his Care, highly extolling their eminent Piety ; and subjoined, that this Order was in much Esteem with all his Ancestors, and therefore prayed his Holiness so to adjust the Matter on both sides, that the Fryars might have no Reason

Reason to complain of their Loss of Liberties : And such an Influence had these Men over him, that, on the Scholars Accusation of his Partiality to them at the aforesaid Court, he threatened (as some say) to suppress and dissolve the University, unless better Treatment was shew'd them by the Scholars. Nor had they only the King on their side, but by their base Insinuations and lying Artifices, they purchas'd the Favour of many Noblemen and Bishops ; Archbishop *Reynolds* writing to the Cardinal Bishop of *Ostia* in their behalf, wherein he much blam'd the Injustice of the University, in keeping them from their Degrees. Yet notwithstanding this, the Students knowing the Right of their Cause, shewed little Regard to the Letters sent them by the King, Nobility and Bishops, resolving not to part with their Rights and Privileges on any Terms : And tho' the King at this time shew'd such a Disposition to them ; yet such was the Inconstancy of his Nature, that the very next Year, by a Letter to the Pope, he intreated him to vouchsafe a Hearing to the Masters and Scholars in this Affair, wherein he no less shewed his Partiality to them. And to such a Height of Insolence were these Fryars now arrived, that being transported with Joy on the account of some new Privileges granted them by the Pope, whereby they pretended an Exemption from the Chancellor's Jurisdiction, they began to contemn both him and the Masters, and to stir up Sedition among the Scholars. The King therefore, on the Complaint of the Chancellor and others, by Writ order'd the due Punishment of these Malignants, notwithstanding the Pretence of any Papal Bull whatsoever, if they did not submit to the Chancellor's Power in the Cognizance of all Crimes

Vide Append.
p. xxi.
A. D. 1318.
com-

committed by Clerks or Laymen within the Precincts of the University, in pursuance of ancient Charters (*Mayhem* and Felony only excepted): And as a further Argument of their Pride, they assum'd to themselves the Pastoral Power of giving Absolution within the University, only granted to the Chancellor; and within the Archdeaconry of *Oxford* to the Sacrist of *Osney*; wherefore, the Bishop of *Lincoln*, on a Complaint hereof, by Letters to the Archdeacon's Official, to be published in all the Churches in and near *Oxford*, forbid all Persons to acknowledge any of these Friars as their Pastor, under the Pain of an Excommunication.

The Conflict, which happen'd the last Year, near *Catstreet*, between the Northern and Southern Men, wherein a Townsman was killed, I industriously pass by to speak of the Lectures founded by P. *Clement V.* for the teaching of the *Hebrew*, *Chaldaick*, *Arabick*, and *Greek* Languages; among which Lectures *John de Bristol* a converted Jew read the Hebrew for many Years, at *Oxford*, with great Applause; and this Year received a Stipend settled on him by *Walt. Reynolds* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, by a Tax of an Half-peny *per Mark*, from every Ecclesiastical Benefice throughout his Province. This Money was collected at the Beginning of every Lent, and lodg'd with the Prior of *St. Trinity's* in *London*, and by several Payments was afterwards given to the Lecturer. In the Year 1327. the Prior of *St. Catharine's extra Lincoln* being appointed to collect the same in that Diocese, and being guilty of a Breach of Trust, the Matter was committed to others with a Power to enquire into this Fraud; and this is the last Mention thereof as occurs to us, tho' how long it continued afterwards, and who were

were the Lecturers is not well known.

This Year were the Disputes settled between *A. D. 1320.*
the University and the Predicants, according
to the Approbation of the Chancellor, and the
Provincial of that Order; whereby there was so
firm an Agreement made, that the same was
scarce ever afterwards dissolved.

Altho' I have omitted the Remembrance of *A. D. 1321.*
the Scholars Petitions made against the Towns-
men the last Year, touching the Market, yet
I will not forget the King's Writ, sent now in *Pat. 15. Edw.*
Favour of the University, whereby he enjoins *2. p. 1. m. 1.*
the Mayor, Bailiffs, and all his Subjects here,
to defend and protect the Chancellor and Scho-
lars, and their Servants and Estates, from all
Violence, with another Writ to the Mayor and *Claus. 15.*
Bailiffs to expel and banish from hence all sus- *Edw. 2. m. 23.*
pected Persons, both Noblemen and others,
continuing in *Oxford*, in Disturbance of the
Scholar's Peace: And either in this or the next
Year, on a Writ from *Shrewsbury*, a Statute was
made against Scholars wearing Arms, offensive
or defensive, within the University.

And so careful was this Prince of the Repu- *—1322.*
tation and general Good of this Place; that
when the Chancellor had Thoughts of resigning
his Office, and of going beyond Sea, by reason
of some Difference between him and the Ma-
sters, the King not only forbid the same, but
even his sending Letters to foreign Parts; lest
that hereby the University should have an ill
Report abroad. And moreover, on a Summons
of the Chancellor and Masters to a Council at
York, he examin'd into the Grounds of this
Quarrel, and made each Party Friends: And
again, on a Complaint of the Chancellor and *A. D. 1324.*
Scholars of several Injuries inflicted on them ve-
ry probably, from the Townsmen, he, in De-
fence

fence of the Students Rights, wrote to the Mayor and Bailiffs, to protect the same against all Insults whatsoever. Nor were the Bishops less in Friendship to us than the King, for on the Chancellor's Complaint of some beneficed *Welchmen*, who had this Year broke the Peace of the University, and refus'd to be corrected by his Censures, the Bishop of *St. Davids* (among others) wrote to the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars, in this Manner, viz. *Concedimus vobis, ut si qui Clerici in nostrâ Diœcesi beneficiati die & nocte inventi fuerint in pacis vestre perturbationem arma deferentes vel tranquillitatem ipsius Universitatis per modum alium perturbantes, & super hoc convicti fuerint, seu per eorum fugam præsumptivè confessi, quod eorum beneficia in manibus nostris ad denuntiationem Cancellarii faciendam nobis sub ipsius Universitatis sigillo communi faciemus per triennium sequestrari, ut de fructibus beneficiorum percipiendis interim vel perceptis læso aut læsis per convictos aut confessos, aut fugitivos hujusmodi denuntiatione super hoc nobis factâ legitimè satisfiat: Quod si beneficium Ecclesiasticum non habuerint, ad tempus juxta qualitatem & quantitatem delicti ad beneficium Ecclesiasticum minimè admittantur, nisi promovendi antequam hujusmodi beneficium assequantur, suam innocentiam in præmissis ostendant, aut læsis ab ipsis satisfaciant & gratiam Universitatis meruerint obtinere, &c.* But I had almost forgot the Letters Patents of the 20th of *March*, granted by the King to us this Year, whereby the Custody of the Assize of Bread and Beer, in the City and Suburbs of *Oxford*, was taken away from *Rich. d'Amory*, (to whom it had been given) and committed to the Chancellor and Mayor, on the Payment of 100 Shillings to the King's Exchequer.

There now arose a Dispute between the University

Claus. 18.
Edw. 2. M.
27.

11 Edw. 2.

A. D. 1325.

versity and Archdeacon of Oxford, on a Claim
 of Ecclesiastical Cognizance; the Collectors of
 the Archdeacon's Revenues averring the same
 to have been in the Archdeacon's Predecessors
 Time immemorial, even in Causes where Scho-
 lars were Parties; which was as strenuously de-
 nied by the Chancellor and Masters: And af-
 ter many vain Attempts against the University,
 the Archdeacon, then a-broad, on a Transmis-
 sion of these Grievances to him, laid them be-
 fore the Pope for his Decision. Whereupon a
 Papal Bull was emitted to *Walter*, Archbishop
 of *Canterbury*, commanding him to cite the
 Chancellor, Proctors, and certain Masters, to
 appear at the Court of *Rome* within sixty Days
 from the Date thereof, who, on its immediate
 Receipt, order'd the Abbots of *Osney* and *Rew-
 ley* to execute the same, according to the Form
 thereof, by a Publication of it in the Univer-
 sity. The King, on the Chancellor's Applica-
 tion, wrote to the Pope, and in Commisera-
 tion to the low Estate of the University, pray-
 ed him to name Delegates, or Arbitrators, for
 the Decision of this Cause in *England*; and af-
 terwards, by Letters to the Archdeacon, he
 prevail'd on him to recall his Cause from the
 said Court; which the Arbitrators hereunto
 chosen determin'd *anno* 1330. at which Time
 the University, by certain Articles exhibited,
 did declare the Rights of the Chancellor, in all
 Causes of Fornication, Adultery, &c. with an
 Allowance of some Jurisdiction to the Archdea-
 con; the first Article being this, *viz.* *Sive U-
 niversitas, sive Archidiaconus antedictus, praeveniat
 in corrigendo super lapsu carnis Rectores, Vicarios,
 ac Capellanos parochiales infra Villam Oxon. &
 Suburbium beneficiatos & ministrantes ac familia-
 res eorundem, si studentes fuerint, qui dicto modo*
pra-

*Vid. Appendix,
 p. xxxiii.*

præveniret, habeat in hujusmodi personis correctionem illâ vice; which in *English* was a kind of Concurrence in Jurisdiction, and no more.

A. D. 1327.

*Pat. 1. Edw. 3.
p. 1. m. 8.*

*Pat. 1. Edw. 3.
p. 1. m. 25.*

*Pat. 2. Edw. 3.
p. 1. m. 19.*

On K. *Edward* III's Accession to his Father's Crown, who was depos'd by his Subjects, many Privileges were granted by him to the University, and all the ancient Charters confirm'd immediately by way of *Inspeximus*, and particularly the Charter of King *Edw. I.* given in the Year 1315. and ratifying all the Grants of *Henry III.* as already remembred. And he moreover confirm'd a Composition, or Agreement, made between the Scholars and Townsmen, by the Authority of K. *Edw. I.* as also this King's Letters Patents, sent to the Bailiffs and others, to whom these Matters appertain'd, concerning the Protection of the Chancellor and Scholars, and also of their Goods and Servants, against all Injuries and Violences whatsoever. By these and other Grants hereafter taken Notice of, K. *Edward* shew'd such a grateful Sense of his Education here, under the Tuition of *Walter Burley*, that he deserves to be preferr'd before all his Predecessors, on the Account of his Patronage, and many Liberalities conferr'd hereon. For whereas K. *Edw. II.* had before in a Charter of his, join'd the Chancellor and Mayor together absolutely in the Custody of the Assize (as aforesaid); *Edw. III.* now join'd them together conditionally herein; for upon the Mayor's Non-Compliance herewith, the Chancellor alone was to have the Custody of the said Assize; and whereas, by a Grant, the Aldermen did, twice a Year, hold a Court-Leet in their Wards, or Aldermanries, they now, by virtue of this Leet, excluded the Chancellor from the Custody aforesaid, tho' he paid a Moiety of the five Pounds therefore; and here-
upon

upon was this new Charter given, whereby it was order'd, that tho' the Chancellor and Mayor were also equally to have the Custody of the Assize of Weights and Measures, yet, if the Mayor was defective in his Duty, the said Power should devolve to the Chancellor. The Citizens hereupon believing their Jurisdiction to be much impair'd by these new Grants, applied to the King by way of Complaint, who, by *Claus. 2. Edw. 3. m. 25.* two Writs, commanded the Chancellor and Mayor to attend him and his Council, at *York*, with the Charters and Muniments of both Corporations, for the better ending of this Controversy, which he afterwards order'd to be heard and discuss'd at *Woodstock*; and by his Writ to *Le Scroop*, Chief-Justice of *England*, then sitting at *York*, he forbid him the Cognisance of Causes between Scholars; and soon after this Matter was argued and adjudged at *Woodstock*, in favour of the University, tho' some say that this Affair was afterwards debated at *Wallingford* and *London*. Soon after, the King sent a-*Pat. 12. Edw. 3. p. 3. m. 1.* nother Writ, to explain unto the Chancellor and Mayor, the Manner and Form of keeping this Assize of Bread and Beer; and the Method of punishing Bakers and Brewers for non-observing this Assize; and that if the Chancellor was wanting in his Duty about these Assays to be made of Bread and Beer, the Mayor should supply such Defect; and if the Mayor was wanting on his Part, then the Chancellor might exercise the Power; yet each of the Persons was to give the other a due Premonition of their Purpose in this Matter, &c. And on the Account of this Writ and another which follows, touching the killing of great Beasts, there was celebrated in the Mayor's House, what we call *Dies Amoris*, whereunto all the Scholars and Townsmen

Townsmen were invited. And on the 29th of July following, the King sent another Writ to the Chancellor, to continue in Force for three Years, touching the Arrest of Persons excommunicated, after the same manner as has been used and practis'd on the Signification and Denunciation of Bishops; which Writ was sent at the Petition of *Robert* Bishop of *Chichester*, then Chancellor of the University of *Oxford*. The King moreover, being desirous to take Care of the Scholars Health, (as already observed) order'd a publick Proclamation to be made against the Butchers killing of Cattle within the Walls of *Oxford*, on Complaint that many Oxen, Cows, Sheep, Calves, &c. were daily slaughter'd within the same: And also against the laying of Dirt, Filth, and other Nuisances, in the Streets and Lanes hereof, whereby the Air became so infected, that many of the Nobility declin'd coming hither; and the Scholars, Townsmen and others, living here, being thereby affected, died thereof; and he commanded the Chancellor, Mayor, and Warden of *Merton* College, to see these his Writs put in Execution: But the Mayor and Burgeses, by way of Complaint, signified to him, that there had been a Place assigned Time out of Mind for the Butchers to kill their Cattle in, and to sell their Meat, rented of the King himself, at the rate of 100 Shillings *per ann.* in Farm of the said Town, and that the said Butchers had exercis'd their Trade therein, Time immemorial, without Interruption, and that no other Place could be assign'd them for this Purpose, without Diminution of the aforesaid Farm.

Soon after, on a Report made to the King, of the Disobedience shewn to his former Commands,

Claus. 12.
Edw. 3. p. 3.
N. 3.

Lib. de Plac.
Coron. in
Thef. Scacc.
fol. 106.

mands, he issued out another Writ to the Chancellor, and said Warden, commanding them forthwith jointly to see that the said Nuisances were immediately remov'd; and on the same Day, by a Writ to the Sheriff, order'd him to make Proclamation for this End, notwithstanding any Pretence of the Townsmen giving Opposition thereunto by their Answer, (as aforesaid) touching the usual Place for killing of Cattle: But this not having its due Effect, the King, by another Writ, of the 18th of February this Year, commanded the Chancellor, Mayor, &c. to punish whomsoever they found contravening his Royal Orders, according to the Quantity and Quality of their Offence, by a Fine or otherwise: Yet the Butchers would not submit hereunto, till they were forc'd to remove into *Lombardstreet*, afterwards call'd *Slaying-lane*, on the Increase of Diseases here, and on the dispersing of the Scholars into the Country. What occurs further remarkable this Year, is the King's Quinquennial Commission for Paving and taking Care of the Streets, whereby he impowers the Chancellor and Mayor to distrain Clerks as well as Laymen, and to compel them hereunto.

Besides other Privileges granted to the University and City of *Oxford*, in the Year 1331. the King order'd that Wine should not be sold dearer in the City and Suburbs hereof than in *London*, saving a Half-peny a Quart, having, *Pat. 5. Edw. p. 2. M. 8. 5 in B. 19. a. c. 81. a.* Dec. 20. on the Request of his Privy-Council, granted the same thing; adding hereunto, that the Chancellor should have Cognizance of Pleas in all personal Contracts, and touching things moveable, where one of the Parties was a Scholar, notwithstanding any Royal Prohibition to the contrary, unless the said Prohibition shall expressly

expresly mention this Grant ; and that the Chancellor and Mayor might for the three Years next ensuing, compel both Clerks and Laymen to repair the Paving and Pitching of the Streets before their Houses, and on the Mayor's Non-Compliance herewith, the Chancellor should have Power of himself to see this Order fulfill'd : But in all Writs jointly transmitted to the Chancellor and Mayor, after the great Conflict, this Clause or Provision was wont to be inserted, *viz.* That the Mayor of the City did not intermeddle in any Matter solely relating to the Cognizance of the Chancellor, which in Rescripts before was omitted.

In recounting the Sufferings of this Place from our domestick Broils ; the Scholar's Recess this Year to *Stamford* in *Lincolnshire*, on a Pretence of certain Animosities arising among themselves, may be reckon'd none of the least Misfortunes, whereby *Merlin's* ancient Prediction was fulfilled, according to the ensuing Verses, *viz.*

*Doctrina studium ubi nunc viget ad vada Boum,
Tempore venturo celebrabitur ad vada Saxi.*

Cambden and *Twyne*, without assigning any Time, do ascribe this Recess to the Fate of the Northern Scholars, who, subdued by those of the Southern Parts, went to *Stamford* and studied there. *Rich. White* of *Basingstoke*, with whom *Londinensis* agrees, says, That the University of *Cambridge* being infected with Pelagianism, went to *Caerleon* in *Wales*, and there erected an University for about 200 Philosophers, who afterwards came to *Stamford*, and spread the Heresy there, which, through its Novelty, was so prevailing, that it brought thither many

Oxford

Oxford Students ; and tho' the University Records support neither of these Opinions, yet doubtless there were now some Feuds among the Scholars, as appears from the Complaint of the Church of *Durham* against *Merton* College, refusing to chuse Northern Scholars hereinto on a Parity of Right with the Southern Men. These Differences (according to others) arose from some Statutes now made about Servants, Workmen, &c. and grew to such a Height, that the King, on Notice hereof, sent Commissioners to *Oxford*, to end the same ; and at the same Time, by a Writ to the Chancellor, Proctors, Masters, and Scholars, commanded a Submission to their Sentence, whatsoever it was, which Decision, for the present, quieted these Disturbances. But soon after there happen'd a Rupture again, by the Means of some unlawful Meetings, wherein were committed all the Acts of Violence imaginable, as Plunder, Murder, and Mayhem, &c. But whoever these Rioters were, whether Scholars or Townsmen, the King, on Knowledge hereof, empower'd Persons to go to *Oxford*, and, by a Jury, to enquire into the Matter, and to punish the Aggressors, and their Abettors, according to the Laws of *England* ; yet what became of this Affair afterwards I know not. But the King, by two Writs to the Chancellor, forbade the Scholars and their Servants, to carry or keep Arms in their Houses ; and in another Writ, sent three Days after, he rebuk'd the Chancellor and Proctors, for their Neglect in punishing these Offenders. And the same Day three Writs were sent to the Mayor and Bailiffs ; the first forbidding them to wear Arms ; the second commanding them to cause Proclamation to be made against clandestine Meetings in breach of the Peace ; and

Pat. 8. Edw.
3. p. 2. m. 23.

Pat. ut sup.
m. 20.

the *third* ordering them, at the Chancellor's and Proctor's Request, to arrest all Malefactors whomsoever : For this End also were Writs issued to the Sheriff of *Oxford* and *Berkshire*, this Office being now executed in one Person for both Counties ; and hereupon the Troubles at *Oxford* were for a while appeased.

The Scholars continued at *Stamford* for several Months, disputing and reading Lectures to the neighbouring Youth ; but, at length, the University, least this antient Stream of Learning should be dried up, besought the King to abolish and annul this new School or Seminary, by compelling the Students to return to their ancient Mother, the University of *Oxford* :

Claus. 8. Edw.
3. M. 17.

Hereupon, by a Writ he order'd the Mayor and Bayliffs of *Oxford*, by their Crier, to make Proclamation, That it was his Royal Will and Pleasure, That all Masters and Scholars, doing Scholastick Exercises at *Stamford*, should return to *Oxford*, under Pain of Confiscation of Goods, for that he would not suffer Universities to be held in any other Parts than in those where they now are settled ; and at the same time issued a Writ to the Sheriff of *Lincoln*, with an Order to him to publish this his Pleasure throughout his Bailiwick. But the Scholars not returning hereon, the Sheriff, by the King's Command, went to *Stamford*, and there, by Proclamation, confiscated the Goods of the Scholars not returning by a Time prefix'd ; yet notwithstanding this, some few remain'd at *Stamford* for a Year almost after, in the Study of the liberal Arts, and therein informing their Auditors ; which the *Oxford* Scholars very much resented ; and if a timely Remedy had not been given, their Number at *Stamford* would have increas'd ; so that renewing their Complaints, the King wrote to

William

William Trussell, and the Sheriff of Lincoln, to ^{Pat. 9. Edw.} extirpate the said Scholars, and to continue ^{3. P. 1. M.} there, till they had quitted the Town. Yet ^{28.} this did not avail, for no sooner were they gone, but the Students return'd thither again, at the Instance of the Townsmen, and kept up their old Discipline for many Months: But the King, to effect his Purpose, empower'd Persons to collect these Scholars Names, and to transmit them to him, and also to seize their Goods and confiscate the same: And to this end was an Inquisition made at *Stamford*, in the Presence of the said Persons, by a Jury; and on a Return of their Names, who obstinately remain'd at *Stamford*, in the Exercises of the Schools, about 40 of them were punish'd with Loss of Goods and Imprisonment. And to prevent the like future Recess, a Statute was made, obliging every Candidate for a Degree, (among other things) to swear *never to read, or hear a Reader there as an University*, having had the Reputation of a *general Study*, long e're *Edward the 3d's* Interdiction, as appears from our Registers, and from a Book of || *Wheteley's*, who, || *Lib. de discipl. Schol.* from a Student at *Oxford*, went and read as a Regent there for 25 Years before this *Ara*; wherein he proves this an *Academical* and not a School of *Grammar Learning*, as well from his Philosophical Discourses, as from Degrees, Inceptorships, and actual Regencies therein mentioned. As to the Rise hereof, rejecting those Men's Authority who ascribe its Institution to King *Bladulus*, I assign its Foundation to *Rob. Lutterel*, a Student at *Oxford*, and then Rector of *Grenham*, in the Diocess of *Lincoln*, who gave to the Priory of *Sempryngham*, his Mannor of *St. Peter's Parish* at *Stamford*, to enlarge the Convent for the Education of Divines and Philosophers,

losophers, and for the Celebration of Divine Service in *St. Mary's Chapel*, within this Manor, by a *Secular* or *Regular* Chaplain; and from this Gift, which the Bishop of *Lincoln* for ever confirm'd, this School had its Beginning; whereunto the *Northern Men* at *Oxford* especially resorted, not only on account of its Eminency, but for the sake of its Nearness to their own Country. The chief and antientest of the Scholars Halls and Inns, belonging to the said Convent were situated in this manner, viz. *Black-hall* lay opposite to *All-hallows Church*, the Kitchen whereof was lately standing, as a Monument of great *Antiquity*; and a Victualling House call'd the *Old Swan*, in *St. Mary's Street*, formerly a Scholar's Inn, as suppos'd; and also an old Building call'd *Brazen-Nose Hall*, from the Brazen Head fix'd on the Gate, next the Tower of *St. Paul's Church*, with a Ring thro' its Nose: There was, moreover, another House adjoining to that of the Parsonage-House in *St. George's Parish*, suppos'd to have been once a College. And thus far of the Scholars Halls, &c. at *Stamford*, tho' I might remember many others.

A. D. 1336.

*Pat. 9. Edw.
3. p. 1. M. 10.
Vide Append.
p. lix.*

*18 Edw. 1.
Hare de Priv.
f. 56.*

On the Scholars Return from thence to *Oxford*, the Streets here were new pav'd by the King's Order, and, on the Chancellor's Request, Writs were immediately issued for the arresting of excommunicated Offenders after the Manner of Practice in the Bishop's Courts; Which Privilege the Chancellor's Predecessors had enjoy'd by Prescription, as is seen in Archbishop *Peckam's* Rescript, and P. *Boniface's* Bull. The King again confirming the afore-said Composition, in one Article increas'd the Privilege of the University by granting to it the Cognizance of all Pleas arising in the Suburbs also,

so, between Scholars and Strangers, which, by this Composition, had only the Cognizance before of Matters happening within the City Walls: Further ordaining, that the Chancellor *Ibid.* 59, 60, should not be liable to any Action of false Imprisonment, after he had quitted his Office, as lately happen'd to the Chancellor of *Cambridge*, on an undue Commitment of a Scholar there; and the King not only order'd these things, but granted us other Privileges to be observ'd in his Charter to this University, given about this Time; when the antient Quarrels, as well among the Scholars themselves, as among them and the Townsmen were renew'd; whereof the King having Information, commanded the Chancellor to enquire into the Causes thereof, and punish the Authors with Severity; who thereupon banish'd many of the Offenders from hence; which Offenders, notwithstanding, infested the adjacent Woods and High-Ways, by robbing of Passengers, which so far frightened the King, that in a Writ to the Chancellor for suppressing the same, he said, this might not only endanger the Quiet of the University, but even the Peace of the Realm, according to an ancient Prediction, *viz.* That Troubles in the former were the sure Fore-runner of Civil Wars in the latter. *15 Edw. 3. p. 3. M. 8. Talbot.*

But the next Year ensued Disputes of another kind, among the *Logicians*, dividing themselves into Sects, call'd in *Latin Nominales* and *Reales*: And as *Ockam* was the Founder of the first, so was *Duns Scotus* the Patron of the other; yet some say, that *Peter Abelard* was the Chief and Author of the *Nominalists*. This Diversity of Opinions arising between two Fellows of *Merton College*, soon spread it self throughout the University, and kindled new Divisions between the *Northern Men*, adhering to the *Realists*.

ists, and the *Southern* to the *Nominalists*. But *Ockam* not only shew'd himself a Champion in these Disputes; for joining with *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, he engag'd the Pope himself, in asserting the Jurisdiction of the Civil Power over that of the Church; and so well maintain'd his Arguments against all his Antagonists, that his Holiness (tho' an Enemy) stil'd him the *Invincible Doctor*, as he also did *Duns Scotus* the *Subtle Doctor*. The University being thus divided, frequent Skirmishes happen'd thereupon, especially in the Choice of a Chancellor, some electing a *Northern*, others a *Southern* Man; so that several Statutes and Ordinances were hereupon made, and it was by them decreed, that for the Fairness of this Election, one of the *Scrutators* should be a *Southern*, and the other a *Northern* Master: As there was also another Decree or Constitution made by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in a Council held at *London* this Year, against the Luxury of Scholars Apparel, who, in Imitation of all the *English* Clergy then, were got into a great Excess thereof. And so full of Troubles was the University now, that the Chancellor was not only oblig'd to have the King's Protection against the Suits of those who were lately expell'd and banish'd hence: but was forc'd to pray a Supply of Power from the King, his ordinary Jurisdiction being not sufficient to suppress a Tumult, and punish an Insult committed towards the End of this Year, by the Scholars and their Servants, on the Persons of the King's Judges: whereupon the Chancellor of the University, and *Rob.* Bishop of *Chichester*, and Lord High Chancellor of *England*, were, by Royal Commission, fully empower'd diligently to enquire into, and to punish these audacious Criminals, which was accordingly done.

A. D. 1344.

Reg. C. 59. a.

Reg. D. 88. b.

Reg. C. 57. b.
D. 76. b.Pat. 18. Edw.
3. p. 2. M. 31.Vide Append.
p. liii.

Pat. 19. Ed.

3. p. 1. m. 22.

done. Moreover there also now happen'd a sharp Contest among the Masters, about a Statute lately made, touching Suing for Provisors under the publick Seal of the University, on the Inauguration of every Pope, which Grace was to extend to Non-Regents as well as actual Regents, which the latter would in no wise suffer, and therefore appeal'd to the Archbishop, and other great Men, putting the University into a State of Confusion for some time; yet I know not the Event hereof.

Nor was this Year less infamous on the Account of the Contumacy of the younger Students, who, by a bold Insurrection against the Masters, (according to an anonymous Author) subdued them in open Fight, in which Combat there were many wounded, and some killed on each Side: This Mutiny was occasion'd thro' the Junior's Refusal to obey the ancient Laws of the University, touching the Conservation of the Peace, and punishing the Disturbers of it. Not many Years before this Combat, the Fryars of the Order of *St. Cross* settled here, *Crutched-* dwelling in a House antiently call'd *Broadgate's Fryars*. Tenement, or not far from thence, and given them by *Richard Cary*, a Townsman in *Grandpont-street*, in *St. Michael's* Parish, towards South-Gate; but now they began a Hall and Chappel, near *St. Peter's* Church in the East; to the Building whereof *John*, the Son of *Walter de Mylton*, a Perfumer in *Oxford*, gave 40 Bushels of Wheat: But these Fryars had no sooner erected these Buildings, which they did without Leave from the Diocesan, and from the Warden and Fellows of *Merton* College, having the Advowson of this Church, but several Law-suits were commenc'd thereon; they afterwards accepting of the Conditions offer'd them
by

Reg. A. fol.
27, &c. D.
65, &c.

by this College, built and finish'd their Chapel, with a House large enough to receive as many of their Order as came hither on the score of Learning; and tho' it does not appear how long this Society remain'd here, yet 'tis plain, they had Legacies given them by the *Oxford* Townsmen a long while after. The famous Composition between the University and City about the Cognizance of Weights and Measures, and other Matters relating thereunto, was made this Year.

A. D. 1349.

But scarce were the Tumults of the junior Scholars appeased, but new Dissensions arose among the Masters concerning the Election of a Chancellor, whereby the whole University was divided into Parties and private Cabals: but at length *Edward* the 3^d obtaining a Bull from Pope *John* the 22^d, against several factious Persons, who were wont to assemble in *St. Mary's* Church, and disturb the Congregation in the Celebration of Divine Office, &c. by an Excommunication put an end to these Tumults for a time; yet towards the End of *March* this Year, being the usual Time for the electing of a new Chancellor, *John Wylliot* late of *Merton* College, Fellow, together with several riotous Persons, with Force and Arms broke into the said Church, killing some and wounding others, and was declar'd Chancellor, and being vested in his Office, expell'd the Northern Proctor, who oppos'd his Creation. In this Conflict, besides many other Villanies committed, the University Chest was plunder'd of Books, Money, and other Goods, and robbed of its publick Seal: Whereupon the King by Writ commanded the Authors of this violent Election, many of whom were of *Merton* College, to return the said Seal, Money, Books, &c. to the Proctors,

Claus. 23.
Edw. 3. p. 1.
m. 16.

Proctors, under Pain of losing all their Goods forfeitable to the King; with a Writ of the same Date to *Wylliot*, to recall the Proctor, whom he had banish'd the University, and to release the Prisoners committed by him; and lastly, to forbid all Conventicles and unlawful Assemblies held by him and his Followers in breach of the Statutes and Peace of the University, under Pain of incurring a Mulct of all their Goods and Possessions. Moreover there were Commissioners appointed and sent to *Oxford*, for the Hearing and Determination of all Suits and Quarrels hereupon, who found *Wylliot's* Men guilty of so great Crimes, that they had stript him of his Office, had not they dreaded the Consequence of a new Sedition; for some of the Masters and Scholars had so far engag'd themselves to him, that, on the Removal of their Chancellor, they immediately resolv'd to leave the University, and one Moiey thereof, to transfer themselves to some other Place. These Troubles were succeeded by an Epidemical Sicknes, which swept away a greater Number of Scholars than ever was heard of before at *Oxford*, and pursued many of those, who fled into the Country for their Health; few of those escaping Death, who remain'd at *Oxford*. The Schools were shut up, and none inhabited our Colleges and Halls but sick and dead Men, and scarce were there left enough to bury the Dead, there being in one Day sixteen Bodies bury'd in one and the same Churchyard. But from this Pestilence it came to pass, that *Tho. Hatfield* built *Durham* College; and as this Sicknes prevail'd on him, so did the next induce *Sim. Islip*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to found that which was called *Canterbury College* here: And to so small a number were the Scho-

Scholars reduc'd by this Malady, that there did not survive enough to serve the Cure of Souls in *England*, and to instruct the Kingdom in human Learning. This Plague first breaking out in the Eastern Parts of the World among the *Jews* and *Turks*, by diffusing it self, seiz'd on the *Saracens*, *Syrians*, and the Inhabitants of *Palestine*, with whom it made so great a havock, that many of them embrac'd Christianity, observing that few of the Christians were herewith infected, and very few of them died : from the East it advanc'd to the Western Nations, as *France*, *Italy*, *Spain*, &c. and in the 7th of *Edward* the 3d, came over into *England*, arriving at the Maritime Towns in *Dorsetshire*, and from thence it passed through *Devonshire*, *Somersetshire*, *Glocestershire*, *Oxfordshire*, and so to *London*, and from thence soon after spreading it self throughout the Kingdom, it cut off the Tenth Part of the Inhabitants. Our *Oxford* Astronomers are said to have foretold this Distemper some Years before by certain Conjectures taken from a total Eclipse of the Moon, and from the Conjunction of the three superior Planets, *Anno* 1345. And thus far of this sad Disease is sufficient ; therefore I shall leave this Subject, and proceed to speak of the Choice of *William de Palmorna* to be Chancellor of the University, who being chosen by the Convocation, was presented to *John Buckingham* Bishop of *Lincoln*, for his Confirmation of this Election, who by frequent Procrastinations deferr'd the same so long, that Archbishop *Islip*, at the Doctors and Masters Request, wrote to him, either to confirm the Election within six Days, or to shew Cause why he did not : but the Bishop relying on his Privilege purchas'd of Pope *Clement*, refused Obedience hereunto : Where-

A. D. 1350.

upon

upon the Archbishop believing the Matter de-
volv'd to himself, sent *John de Carleton*, Doctor
of Law, to confirm the Election aforesaid, at
the time appointed for the Bishop's expected
Confirmation thereof; and then severely cen-
suring the Bishop's Contumacy, he rescinded
all the Bishop's Privileges, whereby he claim'd
Exemption from Archiepiscopal Jurisdiction,
as *M. of Canterbury* and *Godwin* relate the
Matter.

The University was now as little famous for
Learning, as it was for its Number of Students,
which was so far diminish'd in this respect, that
the fourth Part of the Scholars did not survive
the late Sickness; whereupon it happen'd that
many of the Townsmen liv'd in their Halls, and
that these, and the religious Houses in and about
the City, did not yield above half their Rents.
Upon the Return of the Scholars hither after
the Plague, the King confirmed many of the
Privileges and Immunities of the University;
and in particular, that the Chancellor should
have the Conservation of all the Rights of the
same, and a Power to execute the Laws there-
of, any wise tending to the Benefit of the Uni-
versity, and be also authorized to hear and de-
termine the Causes of Delinquents, and on oc-
casion to banish such Persons; which the May-
or and Bailiffs lately opposed, to whom the
King sent a Writ, commanding them not to
hinder the Chancellor in the Exercise of his
antient Jurisdiction, in respect of Scholars and
Townsmen. *Edward* the 3^d, in the 8th Year of
his Reign, transmitted a Charter almost in the
same Form with that in the first of his Reign to
the Sheriff of *Oxford* and *Berks*, hereby ordain-
ing the Mayor and Bailiffs to cause Proclamation
to be made against all unlawful Conventicles
and

Reg. Islep.
fol. 20, &c.

A. D. 1352.

A. D. 1353.

Pat. 27. Edw.
3. m. 5. Rot.
27. Edw. 3.
p. 2. m. 7.

Pat. 8. Edw.

3. p. 2. m. 20.

and Assemblies of Scholars and others in Oxford ; and from hence having an Opportunity of lord-
ing it over the Citizens, as they thought, *John Bereford*, a Burgeſs at this time of famous memory, purchas'd another Charter ſubſcrib'd by the King and Council, whereas the firſt was only ſubſcrib'd by the King himſelf, praying this additional Claufe, viz. *Nolumus quòd aliquis veſtrum (innuendo civium) occasione arreſtationis, captionis ſeu detentionis malefactorum prædictorum pro dictæ pacis noſtræ conſervatione rationabiliter factarum coram Cancellario Univerſitatis Oxon. vel ejus Commiſſario trahatur in placitum futurum, nec occaſionetur in aliquo vel gravetur, &c.* whereby the Burgeſſes had a ſhare in the Watch and Ward, and alſo the Care of *Hue and Cry, &c.* (antiently given to the University) now granted to them ; and wou'd hereby imprifon Delinquents ; and were not bound to releaſe them on the Chancellor's Demand ; and by theſe Grants being willing to have the entire Government of the City in themſelves, and the Scholars not conſenting thereunto, all things ſeem'd to tend to a Rupture, and by their mutual Animofities they brought on the enſuing bloody Conflict between them ; which I ſhall give at large.

A. D. 1354.

On the Feaſt of *St. Scholaſtica* the Virgin, ſeveral Scholars going to a Tavern then called *Swyndleſtock*, and in ſome modern Deeds *Swynſtock* (but lately known by the Name of the *Mermaid*) at *Cairfax*, and being ſerv'd with bad Wine, order'd the Vintner to change the ſame for better, and for his ſawcy Language they broke his Head with the Flagon ; who thereon went and laid the Matter of his Grief before his Servants and ſome of his Neighbours, among whom were *Rich. Foreſter*, *Rob. Lardiner*, and *John Bereford*, the Landlord of the Houſe by a
City

City Lease, who having assiduously waited an Occasion of quarrelling with the Students, and now believing they had a fair one in their Hands, immediately assembled the Townsmen at *St. Martins* Church by ringing out the City Bell, and in a hostile manner attacked the defenceless Scholars in the Streets, and even the Chancellor himself, in his Endeavours to quiet this Tumult; but the Scholars seeing themselves in danger, met arm'd at *St. Mary's* Church on the ringing out of a Bell at the Chancellor's Command, and defended themselves till Night parted them, without any Mischief done on either side. The next Morning being Wednesday, the Chancellor order'd Proclamation to be made in the King's Name, both at *St. Mary's* and *Cairfax*, against the Scholars and Townsmen wearing Arms, and attempting any thing in breach of the publick Peace; the Scholars in obedience hereunto laid down their Arms, but the Townsmen by the Incouragement of the Bailiffs, and being still warm with Yesterday's Madness, put themselves into a readiness to engage the Scholars on the Sound of the aforesaid Signal; and going to the *Austin* Schools, assaulted a Doctor in Divinity in his Determinations, together with his Auditory, and then by the means of an Ambuscade of 80 Persons plac'd in *St. Giles's* Church, they surrounded the Students in the Fields called the *Beaumonts*, and soon put them to flight, being without Arms, some getting into the *Austin* Convent, and others into the City, with the Loss of one slain, and others miserably wounded.

Hereupon all things were again in confusion, and on the aforesaid Signal given, both Sides ran again to Arms, and the Students being equal

qual to the Townsmen in Courage, tho' not in Number, sustain'd the adverse Shock with great Bravery till the Time of their *Vespers*, when about 2000 of the Country People, invited hereunto by Money and other Sollicitations, broke open the West Gate of the City (for the Scholars had shut up most of the Gates against them) and thereby entring, came in aid of the Enemy, and wholly possess'd themselves of the City; which put the Scholars into such a Panic, that they instantly fled to their Halls, whither the Townsmen hastened, and this Day destroy'd five of those Houses with Fire and Sword, killing and wounding all the Scholars they found in the Streets, and destroying their Provisions, &c. But at last, Night put a stop to their Rage; and the next Morning a Proclamation was renew'd in the King's Name against offering any Violence to the Scholars Persons or Goods, when the Chancellor and other principal Men were summon'd to attend the King then at *Woodstock*. But at the Sun-rising the Townsmen met again armed, and set on the Scholars, who without Resistance betook themselves to their Hostels, which they breaking open, killed and wounded all the Scholars they found therein, throwing their Bodies into Privies, and some they buried, and others had no Burial at all: and among them, in Hatred of the Sacerdotal Order, they treated the Clergy in the most inhuman manner, destroying all the Religious Crosses in the Town, and this Day burning and robbing 14 more of their Hostels.

Reg. Merton,
p. 31, 32.

The Bishop of *Lincoln*, after this Riot was ended, upon Knowledge thereof given to him by the Heads of the University, inhibited the Clergy from administering to any Townsmen, and order'd this Interdict to be solemnly publish'd

lish'd every Sunday and Holiday: And the King being made acquainted herewith, commanded all Sheriffs, Mayors and Bailiffs in the Realm to give Protection to all Scholars lately driven from *Oxford* by the Disorder there; and seizing on the Liberties of the City by his Judges sent thither, he granted the greater part of them to the University, which it enjoys to this very Day. However, for a time the University was in a manner dissolved, and all the Scholars, besides those of *Merton College*, going to their Relations and Friends in the Country, continu'd there for a Year or two. Upon the King's Judges coming hither, the Scholars and Townsmen were indicted, and the aforesaid *Lardiner*, *Forester*, and *Bereford* imprison'd, as was also the Sheriff of the County, for not assisting the Chancellor according to his Duty; and on the Chancellor's Removal from his Office, *John Laundels* succeeded. The former Mayor and Bailiffs being by the King's Order committed to the Tower, *John de St. Frideswide* was chosen Mayor, and *William Somerford* and *Hugh de Yestele*, alias *Eysley*, elected Bailiffs for the remaining Part of the Year. On their Names being return'd to the King, Attorneys were dispatched to Court to sue his Majesty's Pardon for the said Riot, whither the University at the same time sent their Advocates to solicit a Determination hereof: whereupon on a Summons, each Side sent Advocates to *London*, whereby the University wholly resign'd up her self and her Privileges into the King's Hands; and then the Townsmen also produc'd their Resignation, yielding up all their Liberties and Privileges, their Persons and Goods, moveable and immoveable, and all their Gilds and Societies whatsoever, general and special; and entirely sub-

*John Arch-
bifnop of
York.
William de
Edington.*

mitted all their Rights and Privileges to the King's Disposal ; and this they did (as acknowledged in the Form of their Surrender) " because " if they were proceeded against solemnly, and " by any other Course of Law, the Examination of their Cause wou'd tend to their greater Confusion and Punishment, &c. These Surrenders were made on the Wednesday next after the Feast of St. *Dunstan* the Bishop, in the Presence of the Lord Chancellor and Treasurer of *England*, and all the Judges, in the Council-Chamber by the Exchequer at *Westminster*, both Parties beseeching the King to accept of the same, who order'd them to be put into the Master of the Rolls Hands, till he shou'd on due Advice accept or reject them ; which he three Days after accepted, and pardon'd all the Scholars Offences in this or any other former Tumult committed (as his Letters still extant bear witness) by a Proclamation encouraging the Scholars Return to *Oxford*. And as to the Townsmen, who were now under Excommunication, at the Intercession of many of the Nobility and chief of the University, the King with his Council, on hearing the Allegations of both sides decreed, *viz.* That all the Townsmen imprison'd (except the aforesaid *Bereford* and *Lardiner*) shou'd pay the Sum of 250 *l.* besides the Restitution of their Goods to the Masters and Scholars, as an Amends for Injuries done them (*Death* and *Mayhem* excepted) and this Summ to be paid by St. *James-Tide* then next ensuing, or else to find good Bail for the Payment thereof, at certain Terms to be agreed on between the Parties : And hereupon *Bereford* and *Lardiner* were to be released from Prison, on the Bail of the Mayor and Bailiffs for their Appearance at the next Assizes ; or else the Bodies

Bodies afore said to be remanded to Goal within three Days after the Feast of *St. Peter ad Vincula*, and there to remain in Manner afore-said. And then the next Day the King, at the Instance of the Nobility and Masters, granted a Protection to the Citizens for a whole Year, on Condition they furnish'd the Scholars with Provisions and other Necessaries, almost half the Students being now return'd to *Oxford*: Of which, as soon as the King had Notice, he entreated them to resume their Lectures, and all other profitable Scholastick Exercises; and thus about 4 Days after *Trinity* the Regents resum'd their yearly ordinary Lectures, which they continued to read at *Pleasure*, (and no otherwise) till fifteen Days before *Mich.* and then, by Letters requested them even to read in the Autumn Vacation; for the Time between the 4th after *Trinity*, and the 15th Day before *Michaelmas*, was not reckon'd full Term; the University having now three Terms proper for the Reading, and other formal Exercises, for in the 4th Exercises were only perform'd at *Pleasure*, and not impos'd by Virtue of any Necessity in respect of Degrees, and so improperly a Term.

And as it is said to have formerly happen'd at *Athens*, on a Quarrel of the like Nature, between the Scholars and Citizens; where the Sophists, on refusal to do any publick Exercises, taught the Youth in their private Houses; even so here were the Scholars altogether instructed in private for some time, until the King publicly open'd the Mouths of the Lecturers; and for an Encouragement now granted to them the most ample Charter yet obtain'd, containing many antient and modern Privileges, some of which were taken away from the City and conferr'd on the University; on the Grant where-

of the Mayor and Bailiffs immediately, on the King's Writ directed to them, deliver'd up the Standard of Weights and Measures, with the Seal belonging thereunto, into the Chancellor's Hands; and in a few Days after were the Contents of the same publish'd, and especially those touching the Market. *Vide Append. p. xxviii.*

Cl. 29. Edw. 3. The City having made Restitution and Amends, in some measure, for the Damage done in the late Conflict, by a Payment of the Summ assign'd, the King, by his Writ, now restor'd it to all its Liberties, saving those granted by this Charter to the University, whereof the Citizens stood now depriv'd; to which may be also added the Right of *Watch* and *Ward*, or bearing Arms (as the Charter Phrases it) for ever, by his Grant confirming the same to the University, to the great Advantage of the Scholars; since under a Pretence thereof, the Townsmen were always embarrassing the Scholars Quiet by their Insults and Oppressions.

A. D. 1357. The City of *Oxford* by their Deputy to the Bishop of *Lincoln*, in the Year 1355. praying in some measure a Mitigation of the Interdict under which it lay, but no Revocation thereof, now sent other Deputies to desire a total Abrogation of it; which at last they obtain'd conditionally, *viz.* That the City on *St. Scholastica's* Day, should celebrate so many Masses at the City Expence, for the Souls of Scholars and others kill'd in this Tumult: Others say, that the Mayor and Bailiffs, with 60 of the chief Burgeses, were obliged on that Day at *St. Mary's*, to swear Observance of the customary Rights of the University, unless they have a Cause of Absence to be approv'd of by the Vice-Chancellor; and also at their own Costs, there to say Mass by a Deacon or Subdeacon, for the Souls of the slain; and it was further ordered, that

that the said Number of Citizens should after Mass ended, singly offer up a Penny at the high Altar, of which forty Pence was to be distributed to poor Scholars, and the Residue to the Curate of St. *Mary's*. And for the better Execution hereof, at the Proctor's Instance, it was agreed between the Bodies, that a Deed should be fram'd for this end, containing these Conditions, excluding the Authors of this Sedition: And whereas the Mayor and Burgeffes had bound themselves to the Payment of 100 Marks, in the said Church, on account of the aforesaid Damage; by this last Agreement it was provided, that no Demand should be made hereof, whilst they perform'd these Conditions, all which the King confirm'd by a Charter of *Inspeximus* of the first of *June*, the University then releasing the City from all Causes of Action commenc'd by reason of this Conflict, except as before excepted, and requir'd to appear at the Assizes; which Decision was observed till *Q. Elizabeth's* Reign, when the Scholars impleaded them in the Summ of 1500 Marks, for omitting the same for 15 Years, by reason of a Prohibition to celebrate Mass according to the Tenor of the said Agreement: wherefore it was order'd by the Privy Council, that instead of the Mass on this Day, there should be a Sermon and Communion at this Church, with the aforesaid Offering, and at length this came only to publick Prayers, with the Oblation of sixty Pence, as now in Use. *Londonensis* says, that the Mayor was obliged to wear a Halter or Rope about his Neck, on this Procession, which through the Dignity of his Office was afterwards chang'd into a Silken Ribband; with whom I cannot agree; tho' 'tis certain the young Scholars were wont to rally him with much Contempt on this Occasion, till this

V. Aff. p. lv.

Vil. part 3.

Insolence was restrain'd by a Statute, under the Pain of Imprisonment.

The Diffensions between the University and *Austin* Fryars, were now brought to an Issue, which had their Rise from a Monk of that Society, appealing from the Chancellor and Proctor's Sentence pronounc'd against his Order, to the Court of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; which Diffension being of no Moment, shall have no farther Room here; and therefore I

* *A.D.* 1358. now descend * to the Citizens Remonstrance against the late Charter given to the Scholars, who, forgetful of their Danger, and the Mercy of the University ensuing thereupon, now began to oppose our Privilege of the Market, viz. the Custody of the aforesaid Affize, &c. by denying the Chancellor the free Exercise and Enjoyment thereof: wherefore the King, on the Scholars Complaint, firmly enjoin'd

† *Pat.* 32. *Ed.* 3. p. 2. M. 3. † the Townsmen not to let or hinder them in the Usage hereof, but, according to the Tenor of the late Charter, to aid and assist the Chancellor and his Ministers, in the Execution of these Academical Privileges; and the next Year he repeated this Order with the Transmission of another ||, commanding the Sheriff, according to ancient Custom, to swear the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgeffes, to observe and defend our Privileges.

¶ *Pat.* 33. *Edw.* 3. p. 2. *M.* 4.

A.D. 1360.

There now swarm'd in *England* a sort of Men very troublesome to the Realm in general, and to the University in particular, viz. The four Orders of *Franciscans*, whom the Clergy found to be such Enemies to Church Government, that they chose *Richard Fitz-Ralph*, Chancellor of *Oxford*, and Arch-bishop of *Armagh*, personally to represent to the Pope, the Grievances hereby accruing to them and the two Universities,

ties, together with an Account of their Avarice, Pride and Contempt of the Scriptures; which he well perform'd, as appears from the nine Propositions by him discuss'd with them, and now extant. By the Allurement of these Fryars many young Men entring into their Societies without Parents Consent, were taken from hence; and whereas (says *Armagh*) there were in his Days 30000 Students here, there were not above 6000 now. But so large were the Hives of these Fryars, and all in the Pope's Service; that this Prelate's Endeavours were vain, they having Money to purchase the Pope's Favour and Protection.

The Difference which ensued the Death of *A. D. 1361. Armagh*, between the Chancellor and Proctors, occasion'd by the Proceedings of *Hen. Wodehul*, a Monk of *Abingdon*, and then of *Canterbury*, who, contrary to the Inclinations of his Abbot, and the Customs of the University, aiming at an Inceptorship in Divinity, without paying Fees, gave us some Disquiet. The Abbot wrote to the Regent Masters to set his Monk aside his Degree; who, notwithstanding, by Application to the Chancellor, so far prevail'd as to bring the Matter into the Congregation, contrary to the Proctor's Remonstrance, and having his Grace propos'd, it was denied by the Proctors; and some of the Masters, on a Statute not well understood by the rest (for in every Violation thereof 'tis the Proctor's Duty to intercede *more Tribunitio*) whom the Chancellor would have therefore expell'd the Congregation-House: The Abbot being made acquainted, by one of the Proctors, of the Monk's Boldness, approv'd of this Denial; yet by the Management of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, he was admitted Inceptor; but on his presenting the

Regents with *Vestments* and *Robes*, according to Custom, one of the Proctors refus'd the Gratuity, and interrupted his Proceedings: but at last this Matter was amicably concluded, and the Monk admitted to his Degree.

John Norton.

1363.

About the same time a Carmelite Fryar gave the University much Trouble, being summon'd to appear before the Chancellor, for frequent Breaches of the Peace; who, by the Perswasion of his Provincial, and others of that Order, contemn'd this Citation, and appealing to the Court Christian, caus'd the Chancellor to be cited thither: But on Application made to the King, the Provincial, and every one of that Society, were forbid, in this Cause, to impeach the Chancellor, by any foreign or Domestick Process in Court Christian, in Prejudice of the Liberties of the University, *which has (says the King) a Royal Jurisdiction touching Pleas granted thereunto by us and our Progenitors.* At the same

Claus 34. Ed.

3. M. 27.

Pat. 36. Edw.

3. P. 2. M. 44.

Time another Writ issued out, commanding all Ecclesiasticks, and their Ministers, not to admit this Cause into their Courts; and by this Means, for the present, was the Fryar's Insolence repress'd; whereunto they were so far inclin'd, that in the next Age, or sooner, they were expell'd the Congregation-House; and a Statute made, forbidding the Prefence of any two of them there at the same time; enacted on the Account of a *Carmelite* in his Speech, defaming many secular Students, who was thereon degraded and banish'd the University.

A. D. 1366.

I shall pass by several Things relating unto us for these three last Years, and proceed to the Complaint of the two Universities, touching the Fryars Pride, and Contempt of all their Laws and Statutes; whereupon, on a Summons of the Chancellor and Proctors, and of the four Orders

Orders of Mendicants to appear by their Provincials ; both Parties submitted to the Decision of the Parliament, and it was decreed, *viz.* That the Chancellor and Masters hereof should treat the Fryars in doing Exercises, and suing for their Degrees, with all Benignity, and that the Statutes of the Universities, against receiving Persons under 18 Years of Age, should be repealed, and all other Laws in their Prejudice be ineffectual ; provided they sued not for Papal Bulls contrary to the Rights of these Universities, and the Laws of the Land ; but that they referr'd their future Debates, and the Punishment of all Trespases whatever to the King and his Council ; and thus were these Disputes, for the present, ended : Yet the Fryars, the next Year, had cited the Chancellor to the Court of *Rome*, if the King had not immediately forbid the same. But these Fryars were not only grievous to us, but to all Christendom in general, in no wise answering the End of their Institution, *viz.* The Extirpation and Refutation of Heresies, which, by their Means, encreased so fast, that Archbishop *Langham* now sent to *Oxford* 30 Articles full of Heresy, with Letters publicly condemning the same as erroneous ; on the Publication of which Letters all Persons were prohibited either to approve or defend these Opinions in the publick Schools or elsewhere, under the Pain of the greater Excommunication, to be canonically fulminated against them by the Chancellor after a third Monition to the contrary. About this time Archbishop *Whittlesey*, first a Student here, and then Head of *Peter House* in *Cambridge*, (to evince his Affection to his Mother University) by a Bull from P. *Urban V.* in the *Appendix*, obtain'd, that the Chancellor of *Oxford's* Election should be no longer confirm'd by the Bishop of *Lincoln* ;

*Rot. Parl. 40.
Edw. 3. N. 7.
Tur. Lond.*

A. D. 1368.

and

A. D. 1401. and the like Bull was granted to *Cambridge*, in Respect of the Bishop of *Ely*.

1376.
Vide Append.
p. 1x.

A Commission was granted to certain Bishops, formerly Students at *Oxford*, to hear and determine a Difference between the Chancellor, Doctors in Divinity, and Masters of Arts, on one side, and the Doctors and Batchelors of *Civil* and *Canon* Law, on the other, occasion'd by some Statutes made the foregoing Year, in prejudice of the latter; from which the Lawyers, on Complaint to the King, were exempt, it being granted unto them by Letters, to take their Degree at the usual Term of Years; on doing the wonted Exercise, notwithstanding any Statute of the University to the contrary. And on hearing the Matter on both sides, in *St. Paul's Church*, urged by their respective Advocates, an Agreement was made between the Parties, and *Montague*, *Inglesby*, and others, expell'd from hence, for raising these Commotions, were restor'd: And the Commissioners repealing those Statutes, which were the Cause thereof, publish'd two others in favour of the Lawyers; which, for their length, I here omit; and these Acts so much afflicted the Divines, and especially the Artists, slipping no Opportunity of vexing the Lawyers, that the whole University was involv'd herein; and their first Resentments fell on a *Dominican*, whom they expell'd the Convocation, and then the University, for preaching an insolent Sermon against the Sophists: Hereof, the *Dominicans*, on complaint to their General, thro' the Merits of the Person, procur'd a Royal Mandate for his Restoration, which some of the Masters resisting in an armed manner, kept unlawful Conventicles, and treated the Lawyers with great Inhumanity: And tho' the King, on Information hereof, im-

Pat. 51. Ed.
3. M. 28.

impower'd the Chancellor, Sheriff and Mayor, to restrain the same, his Letters availed not in promoting Peace, whereupon a second Commission was granted for the ending of these Differences, happening in the Congregation-House, on the Denial of some Graces to absent Persons, which the Regents refus'd to grant, till the next Year the King interpos'd herein.

On K. *Richard* II's coming to the Crown, a *A. D. 1377.* great Ferment arose in the University among the *Artists*, by the Means of some Monks disturbing the Scholars Peace, which the King endeavoured to restore by Commissioners sent hither for this end; but on the ill Treatment of them, he summon'd the Chancellor, Proctors, and said Monks, to appear before him, and give an Account of their Behaviour, and in the Interim put the University under a Suspension of all its Privileges; but on the Monks Submission to his Mercy, their Offences were pardon'd, and the Mulct lately impos'd on them was remitted. About this Time was the Prediction of *Aschindon*, and others, at *Oxford*, from a great Eclipse fulfill'd, relating to some new Opinions which would happen in Religion; and especially his Prediction about the Rise of a new Prophet, drawn from the Conjunction of *Saturn* and *Mars* in *Cancer*, meaning *John Wicktiff* S. T. P. *8th of June,* and Warden of *Canterbury-College*, who, by *Anno 1357.* his publick Preaching and Disputations here, became a warm Impugner of the *Romish* Errors and Superstitions, and had many Followers herein, who, writing and disputing in Defence of him, were some of them condemn'd of Heresy, as *John Ayston*, A. M. and Fellow of *Merton*, *Nic. Hereford*, S. T. P. and Fellow of *Queens*; *Phil. Repyngdon*, S. T. P. and Regular Canon of *Leicester*, *Laur. Bedeman*, A. M. *John Asward-*
by,

by, S. T. P. and Vicar of St. Mary's Oxon. John Huntman, and Walter Dash, Proctors, &c. And so firmly was Wickliff's Doctrine now rooted in the University, that P. Greg. XI. hearing thereof, by a Bull, in the 6th Year of his Papacy, viz. this or the foregoing Year, issued his Fulmination against the same, severely reproving the Chancellor's Neglect, in suffering this Heresy to diffuse it self; yet the Proctors, and many of the Masters were in doubt whether they should receive or reject this Bull with Contempt, as a new and unheard of Thing; which so astonish'd the Religious, that the Monkish Writers fearing to commit the whole Matter to Writing, break the Thread of their Discourse as oft as they come to treat hereof: Part of this Bull I have thought fit to place in the *Appendix*, whereby the Pope's Opinion may be the better known touching Wickliff's Doctrine. And besides this Bull, he sent Letters to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Bishop of London, setting forth the chief Heads thereof, commanding them to arrest and commit him to Prison; whose Opinions, by virtue of the said Papal Rescript, at Oxford, were condemn'd, as favouring of Heretical Pravity. About this time, K. Rich. II. by a remarkable Charter of *Inspeximus* confirm'd all the Privileges which had been granted by his Predecessors to the University, and remitted a Subsidy, which Edward III. had imposed on the Scholars, viz. four Pence per Head, on every Clerk, commorant in the University, without a Benefice; and soon after confirming this Remission, he presented the University with a Summ of Money, in return of the said Subsidy: And 'tis to be noted, that benefic'd Students in the University were wont to pay twelve Pence in lieu of one Tax which the

Rot. Chart.

Ric. 2. N. 14.

Tur. Lond.

Claus. 2. Ric.

2. M. 23.

the Proctors collected by Virtue of a Warrant directed to them, with a Power of distraining their Goods for Non-payment thereof. And moreover, that the University might more fully enjoy its Liberties, the King commanded all his Judges, Sheriffs, &c. to suffer the Chancellor to use and enjoy all its Liberties and Privileges, according to the Tenor of certain Charters given by his Royal Progenitors, with a particular Order to the Sheriff to aid and assist the Chancellor in arresting of a Malefactor on request made to him; with the like Command to the Mayor and Bailiffs about the same time. He further enjoin'd the new Pitching and Paving of the Streets, within the City and Suburbs thereof, and the removing of Dirt and Filth from thence, for the sake of a wholesom Air: And after this, that nothing might be wanting to compleat our Happiness, he reconciled the Differences between the University and *Dominican* Fryars, being mov'd hereunto at the Instance of a Regent-Master of that Order, (for at that time they had only one) and by the Bachelors and Scholars thereof, who complain'd, that they were by the Chancellor and Scholars denied their Degrees, which they averr'd a Right to. At this Time the King endeavour'd to accommodate the Differences of *Queens* College, which had rendred that Society infamous throughout the whole University, for three Years together, arising from the Election of a Provost. For when Complaints were brought to *Alex. Nevil*, Archbishop of York, and Visitor of that College, by way of Appeal, the Fellows treated his Commissaries sent to *Oxford* for the Determination thereof, in such a Manner, that they were afraid to exercise the Visitatorial Authority committed to them; where-

*A. D. 1379.
Cl. 3. Ric. 2.
M. 20.*

Archiv. Oxon.
Civ.

whereupon a Royal Writ was issued to the Chancellor and Mayor, to assist them in the Execution of their Office, and to defend them from the expected Insults of the Scholars and Townsmen; and by this Means these Disputes were quieted for the present; but they soon after broke out again, and were not adjusted till a peculiar Mandate was sent to the College by the King, for the Expulsion of *Hen. Whitfield*, Provost, and three of the Fellows of that Society. But these Scholars privily carrying away with them the College Charters, Books, Jewels, Money, and other Goods, concealed them in several Parts of the Town, until the Chancellor and Proctors were by the King impower'd to search for the same, and to return them to *Tho. Carleil*, the Provost. But the Fellows of *Queen's*, especially those that were expell'd, continuing to disturb the Peace of the University, the King, on the 7th of *February*, authoriz'd the Chancellor and several Masters to hear and determine this whole Controversy, and sent a Writ to the Sheriff of *Oxford*, to compel *Rich. Thorp* and *William Middleworth*, to surrender up to the Provost and Fellows, the College-Seal; and by the King's Delegates the Visitor's Sentence was confirm'd.

Cl. 3. Ric. 2.
M. 40.

A. D. 1380.

Nor was the King less careful of the Peace of the University and City than of this College, for the Scholars and Townsmen giving themselves a Loose, committed all manner of Villanies, as Murder, Burning of Houses, open and private Robberies, &c. Therefore, to cure this Malady, his Majesty, on Information hereof, commission'd the Chancellor of *Oxford*, and others, to enquire hereinto; who thereupon imprison'd many of the Offenders, and oblig'd others to find Bail for their Appearance,

at the following Sessions of Goal-Delivery ; and lastly mulcted some of them in pecuniary Summs, and other Penalties.

But to omit several Matters of the foregoing *A. D. 1382* Year, such as the Townsmen over the *Osney* Convent, the King's Writ about keeping the Peace and cleansing the Streets, and a Statute of the Realm against *Lollardy*, I now come to the Controversy between the University and *St. Frideswide's* Priory, about the Jurisdiction of Fairs yearly held at *Oxford*, and claim'd by the Chancellor in right of having the Assize of certain Mercantile Goods sold in the Market there ; which Fairs being interdicted by him, and the Standings, Stalls, &c. being pulled down by his Order, the Priory by frequent Complaints to the King procur'd a Writ Inhibitory to the Chancellor and Proctors not to molest that Convent in the Use of these Liberties, with others near of the same Date, commanding the Publication hereof, and forbidding the Infringement of the Privileges hereof, and disturbing them in the receiving of the usual Profits of these Fairs, under the Forfeiture of all their Goods. But the Scholars not regarding these Orders, heavier Complaints were made against them ; whereupon the whole Matter came to a Hearing before the King's Commissioners ; and, after Arguments on both sides, Judgment was given *Pat. 6. Ric. 2. p. m. 1.* in favour of the Priory, which put an end to this Dispute.

And now I am come to the Year of *Wickliff's* *A. D. 1384* Death, which I cannot pretermit without some Observations on this first Reformer of Religion, howsoever foreign to the present Undertaking ; who was indeed a Person of profound and uncommon Learning (according to the Testimony of his fiercest Enemies) and of a Mind so upright

right and sincere in regard of Truth, that all the Temptations of Power, Honour and Riches cou'd not divert him from his Purpose, of purifying the Church from the Dross of many *Romish* Errors and Superstitions ; and herein he had well succeeded, if he had been contented at first only to have expos'd the Fopperies of that Church in its Worship, and not attackt its Doctrines, and the scandalous Lives of the Clergy, especially of the Regulars, whose Lust, Avarice and Ambition were too infamous to support any Communion long : And such was the Hatred of the *Romish* Priests to him, who died at *Lutterworth* in *Leicestershire*, that Archbishop *Arundel* some few Years after his Death excommunicated him, and after he had been bury'd 40 Years, *Rich. Fleming* Bishop of *Lincoln* order'd his Bones to be digged up, and thrown into the River running hard by the said Place.

On the 13th of *November* this Year the Archbishop of *Canterbury* visited *Osney* Abbey, on the 14th *St. Frideswide's* Priory, and on the 15th, *Canterbury* and *Merton* Colleges, being then local Visitor of so many Colleges ; but nothing hereof appears in the Archbishop's Register : And about the same time a Controversy arising between the Lawyers and Physicians in respect of Precedency, it grew to such a Height, that the same was settled and determin'd by a Constitution of the Convocation, appointing the Physicians to sit on the Chancellor's Right Hand, and the Lawyers on his Left : which so incensed the latter, that they had carry'd this Matter by Appeal to the Court of *Rome*, had not

Claus. 8. Ric. the King, upon Knowledge thereof, pronounc'd
2. m. 23. all Decisions of Causes carried thither in fraud of the University, to be void ; and forbidden the Lawyers to go out of the Realm, or to transmit

transmit any Summ of Money thither for this Purpose ; and lastly to hinder the Chancellor and Proctors in the Execution of their Offices : But what Event these Disputes met with does not appear ; tho' many things occur this Year in relation to the Lawyers, particularly Letters empowering them to solicit their Affairs either in the University, or in any of the King's Courts, provided it was not done in prejudice of the University ; and it appears that they were rebuked by the King, for procuring a Suit to be adjudg'd in a Court foreign to the Chancellor's Jurisdiction, in prejudice of the Privileges of the University ; and a Statute was hereupon enacted against their private Cabals and Assemblies.

But no sooner were these Diffensions laid to rest, but that the antient Hatreds and Animosities between the Northern and Southern Scholars were reviv'd by certain disaffected Persons desirous of exciting Troubles in the University : But the King, on notice hereof, wrote to the Chancellor to suppress all unlawful Assemblies and infamous Libels, commanding him to punish those of the Scholars promoting National Quarrels ; but these Variances were only healed for the present, for they immediately afterwards broke out in such a manner, as to disturb the Peace of the whole University. Among these Troubles there appeared a grievous Disagreement between the Fellows of *Oriel* College, about the choice of a Provost, *John Middleton* S.T.P. being chosen by some, and *John Kyrton* by others ; which Controversy lasted for several Weeks, and gave so much Disquiet to the College, that many of the Fellows thereupon left the same : But on a Report hereof to the King, the whole Matter was by him referr'd

to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Bishop of *Winton*, the Chancellor of the University, and to *John Bloxham*, Warden of *Merton* College, or to any two of them; who the Year following confirming *Middleton's* Election, reconciled all the Fellows again; and the like Contest happening some Years after between *John Possel* and *John Paxton*, on an Appeal, the Matter was committed to the Archbishop's Delegates or Commissaries, and the Provostship adjudged to *Possel*.

A. D. 1387.

About two Years after the Religious Students in the University complain'd to the King of certain Grievances inflicted on them, in particular, that tho' they had done the necessary Exercise for a Batchelor or Doctor's Degree in Divinity, they were notwithstanding deny'd the same by the *Seculars*, for that they had not been Regents in Arts (as required by a certain Statute long since made, and lately reviv'd) for Defect of which Regency others were often dispens'd with, but they scarce ever. Whereupon the King wrote to the Chancellor and Proctors, to make him more fully acquainted with the Intent of this Statute; and it appearing, that this Statute was made to afflict the *Religious*, and in their Prejudice; he commanded a more candid Dealing with them for the future, and order'd them to be admitted to their Degrees. It is to be noted, that before the Promulgation of this Statute, Doctors of Divinity only employed their Studies in that Faculty, and knew nothing of Arts and Sciences, and therefore were accounted inferior to the Artists, the University being founded in Arts: And forasmuch as every illiterate Person arose to the Degree of a Doctor in Divinity, and to the highest Honours in the Church, with no other

other Learning than that of Divinity, of which Preferments the Artists were incapable, the University made this Law in respect of Theology, viz. “ That for the future no one shou’d
 “ be an Inceptor in Divinity, who had not first
 “ compleated his Exercise or Acts in the liberal
 “ Arts and Sciences, and read one Book of the
 “ Canon or Sentences, &c. and publickly
 “ preach’d in the University ; and if any one
 “ shall attempt any Dispensation hereof, thro’
 “ the Authority and Sollicitation of Great
 “ Men, let him lose the Privilege of the Uni-
 “ versity. Which Constitution was made *Anno*
 1251. and being since in some measure grown into Disuse, was now reviv’d.

The Ferment which came to pass the next Year between the *Southern* Men here join’d by the *Welch*, and the *Northern* Scholars, on the 29th of *April* coming to an open Battle in the Fields, therein many were killed and wounded on both sides ; which forced many of the Students to go into the Country ; and this Conflict lasting for four or five Days, was at last notify’d to the King, who thereupon order’d the Chancellor to cause a Proclamation to be made against all unlawful Assemblies and Bearing of Arms, withall reproving him for his encouraging of Parties and other Male-administration ; and summon’d him to appear before him and his Privy Council, and give an Account of himself and of these Commotions, &c. who accordingly appear’d on *Trinity Monday*, and not being able to give reasonable Satisfaction herein, he was remov’d from his Office, and *Tho. Brightwell* was by the Convocation chosen in his room : And for the future avoiding of these Dissensions, a Statute was made obliging all Inceptors in Arts to swear, “ That they will not impeach

“ the Peace, Concord, &c. between the *Sou-*
 “ *thern* and *Northern* Scholars, nor if any Dif-

“ sension shall arise among them, as between
 “ different Nations, which in truth they are
 “ not; they would not encourage or inflame
 “ the same, nor be present at unlawful Con-

“ venticles, nor tacitly nor expressly consent
 “ thereunto, but hinder them, if possible. But

A. D. 1389.

scarce was the Flame of this Sedition extin-

guish'd, but a new Fire was rekindled from the
 remaining Sparks thereof; for in the midst of
 Lent this Year, the *Welch* being join'd by the
Southern Men, drew themselves up into a Body
 at the *Beaumonts*, and on a Day prefixt assault-

ing the *Northern* Men met there, they decided
 their Quarrels in a pitch'd Battle, wherein ma-

ny were killed and wounded on both sides.
 Hereupon many of the *Welch* were compelled
 by Expulsion to abjure the University, and on
 leaving the Place were treated by their Enemies
 in a cruel manner; not only forcing them at
 their going out of the City to kiss the Gates
 on their Knees, but also knocking their Heads
 against them, till Blood and Tears gush'd out
 at their Eyes, Nostrils, &c. Nor did they
 shew more Mercy to those who staid behind
 them, plundering their Halls of all their
 Goods: Yet upon a bare Examination only of
 the Fact, and on the Imprisonment of some of
 the Authors thereof, the Matter dropt after
 the next Assizes. Soon after this the Arch-

bishop of *Canterbury* coming to visit the Univer-

sity and the *Black Monks* of *Glocester College*,
 was resisted herein; wherefore he left his Visita-

tion unfinish'd. See *Walsingham sub anno* 1389.

— 1390.

And no sooner were the Feuds of the forego-

ing Year quieted, but these Fryars gave the Scho-

lars fresh Troubles, by going abroad for their

Masters

Masters Degree, to the Scandal of their Order, and the Damage of the University, on their Refusal to undergo a suitable Examination for the same : Whereupon *Oxford* and *Cambridge* made Application to the King not to support them herein, as his Ancestors had done, who wrote to their Provincial, and to all the Priors in *England*, in favour of these two Schools of Learning. In the antient Statutes the Mendicants were the only Persons styled *Doctores Creati*, who coming hither for Degrees from beyond Sea, had Testimonials thereof given them by us under Seals of Wax ; which Name was first given them about the Year 1313. But some will have it, that these Men rather deserv'd that Name, for that they shun'd the Business of Study, as Wax does Fire, hereby kindling the Displeasure of the University against them. But about six Years after, on a Complaint of the Chief of these Fryars to the Parliament, as believing this Method of taking Degrees to reflect Dishonour on the rest of their Order, a Law was made against their going out of the Realm without the King's special Leave, under Pain of losing the Benefit of the Royal Protection. *Rot. Parl 20 Ric. 2. m. 30.1*

Passing by the King's Charter now granted A. D. 1391. for Conservation of the Peace, with another given the last Year, whereby the Cognizance of all personal Suits, both within and without the City Walls, was confirmed to the Chancellor, if one of the Litigants were a Scholar, I will consider the King's Inhibition of all Scholastick Exercise till 15 Days after *Easter*, on the Chancellor's Complaint of one *Hen. Crompe*, for defending *Lollardy* in his publick Lectures, who commanded *Crompe* in the mean while to appear before him and his Council, and to give an account

A. D. 1392.

account of himself; but what was the Issue thereof, does not occur; tho'tis said, that he afterwards renounc'd his Opinions at a Synod held at the *Carmelites* House at *Stamford* in *Lincolnshire*; who soon after returning to *Oxford*, and being admitted to a Regency in Divinity, (whereunto the Students were now oblig'd for many Years) he persisted to defend his old Doctrines, notwithstanding his Condemnation and Renunciation thereof; but few embrac'd the same, fearing to receive any Notions from one condemned of Heresy. *Crompe* being threatened with Imprisonment from the Chancellor, and mov'd with the Resentment of many Injuries, complained to the Archbishop, and finding no Relief from hence, he waited on him, and laid his Notions before him; which the Archbishop, upon reading and considering the same, was inclin'd to favour, and thereupon empower'd several Persons to examine and inspect the Articles or Propositions, wherein he was suspected of Heresy, and to transmit their Opinion thereof to him. And so great was the Number of *Lollards* about this time, that the King being prevail'd on from the frequent Complaints of the Chancellor and Bishops, by Letters enjoin'd the Chancellor to eradicate this Heresy from the University, at the same time commanding him and the Doctors to examine a Book of *Wickliff's*, called, *The Trialogue*, and to send the Heads thereof to him in his Court of Chancery, under the Seal of the University; but what was afterwards done herein, I know not.

— 1396.

About this Time the Lawyers renew'd their Disputes with the Divines and Artists, on the score of some Statutes made in their prejudice, which so far incens'd them, that their whole Faculty,

Faculty, on presenting the chief of their Grievances to a Convocation of the Clergy held at *London*, not only shew'd the Claim of the University to an Exemption of Episcopal, but also Archiepiscopal and Papal Jurisdiction it self, by virtue of a Papal Bull granted this or the foregoing Year ; for which reason, some say, the King order'd the University to make a solemn Submission to his Royal Prerogative ; which was accordingly done. But the Chancellor relying hereon, after the Lawyer's Proctor had exhibited his Articles, protested against the Process, and with Petulancy withdrew himself from the Assembly ; yet it appearing from the said Statutes, that many things were enacted in fraud of the Lawyers, they were repeal'd, and in *April* following, that this Constitution might not be hereafter infring'd, or grow into disuse, the Decree made *Anno* 1376. was confirm'd by Royal Authority ; the Archbishop ratifying the Lawyer's Renunciation, by adjudging this Exemption to be null and void in respect of the University ; which Exemption the Lawyers had now complain'd of. But upon the Archbishop's coming hither to settle the Peace of the Place, and to suppress the Heresies presented by the Lawyers, he was resisted in his Visitation of the University by the Chancellor and Proctors, in virtue of this Exemption ; wherefore the King immediately, on notice hereof, by Writ commanded them to submit to the Archbishop's Power, and to renounce this Bull in the Presence of his Messenger, and to certify this their Renunciation to him by a publick Instrument, strictly requiring them to make use of no Bull in prejudice of the King's Prerogative, and also therein affirming this Exemption to be a pernicious Imposition on them. And indeed if the

Pat. 20. Ric. 2. p. 3. m. 26.

A. D. 1397.

Pat. 20. Ric. 2. p. 3. m. 32.

Univerſity had renounc'd this Bull, it had not well conſulted its own Advantage, ſince the chief Grounds of our Rights were therein contain'd, eſpecially that remarkable Privilege of the Cognizance of Cauſes relating to Clerks; nor was it needful for it to have ſued the Revocation thereof from Pope *John*, if the ſame had been already renounc'd. And it was further inſiſted on by the chief of the Students, that if this Exemption were ſet aſide, which they diſallow'd of, the Right of Viſitation belonged to the King, and not to the Arch-biſhop; but at length, on a Reference to the King, this Right was determin'd in favour of the Archbiſhop. Yet this

*Pat. 20. R. 2.
p. 3. m. 9.*

Decision, whereby the King adjudg'd this Viſitation to belong of *common Right* to the Arch-biſhop, and not to himſelf, does not reach the Papal Exemption, and therefore not the Immunity of the Univerſity; on which account this Viſitation did not now proceed. But notwithſtanding this Diſtraction of Affairs here, yet the Buſineſs of the Schools did not ceaſe, as uſual, according to antient Statute; whereby the Scholars, on the Invaſion of their Liberties and Privileges, were wont to have Recourſe unto this Remedy. Therefore *Prynn*, in a Book entitl'd, *The Pretence of the Univerſity of Oxford refuted*, ſays, that the Chancellor and his Commiſſary, by the Interpoſition of this Bull, forbid the Archbiſhop to viſit the Univerſity; and that on the Complaint of the Doctors, Proctors and Maſters, the Method of obtaining thereof was condemn'd by them and the whole Convocation of Maſters. But he and his Author are both miſtaken herein; for theſe Complaints were lodg'd againſt the Divines and Artiſts, and the Statutes (as aforeſaid) by the Lawyers; and that not in the Convocation of the Univerſity, but in that
of

A. Bp. Parker.

of the Clergy, *Anno* 1396. when the Lawyers impeached this Exemption, because it prevented a Visitation, which they hoped to make good Advantage of. Besides, it is a Mistake, that the Chancellor and Commissary purchas'd this Bull of Exemption, since our Registers and many Writers of our History, say, the same was granted by Pope *Boniface* 8th, before these Men were born; and it is altogether as improbable, that *Boniface* 9th should grant it, it being in favour of *Lollardy*; and another Objection against this Opinion, is, a Statute of the Realm now making it a *Premunire* for any one to procure such Bull from the Court of *Rome*. 16 Rich. 2. ch. 5.

The University, in the Year 1399. perceiving the Damage it sustain'd by *Papal Provisions*, applied for Relief herein to the King, who in imitation of his Ancestors, by wholsom Laws endeavour'd to suppress the same, as the Bane and Ruin of the Church, as well as our Universities; for these *Provisors* being for the most part Aliens, after their Collation to such Benefices and Dignities, were wont to demise them to the *English* for a yearly Rent: but it matters not, in another respect, on whom they were conferr'd, whether on Denizens or Aliens, since *Provisions* do equally deprive the Patron of his Presentation; for those were styled *Provisors*, who purchased these Collations of the Pope, who claim'd the same as belonging to him of *Common Right*, in opposition to the true Patron's Right of Presentation. 25 Edw. 3. ch. 3. 27 Edw. 3. ch. 1. 3 Rich. 2. ch. 3. 7 Rich. 2. ch. 12. 12 Rich. 2. ch. 15. 12 H. 4. 3. & 4.

And now coming to the last Year of the 13th A. D. 1400. Century, I cannot leave the same without a Remark on the State of Learning here during this Course of Time, interrupted by several Misfortunes. As first, By the frequent Quarrels of the Students and Fryars. 2dly, By the Civil

Civil Wars in the Reigns of *Edward* the 2^d and *Richard* the 2^d; giving such Licence to the corrupt Minds of Men, that it render'd them unfit for serious Studies. 3^{dly}, By the great Dearth of Provisions necessary for human Life, which prevented the coming of many Persons hither about this time. 4^{thly}, By the Tyranny of *Papal Provisions*, which made several Men rather chuse Trades and manual Occupations, than Letters: And these things, with the Pestilence aforementioned, were the principal Causes of the Difuse and almost the Contempt of Learning in this Age, and of reducing the Scholars to so small a Number, that many Halls and Schools (according to our Registers, and the Rent-rolls of several Religious Houses) were let for some Years, especially in the Reign of *Rich.* the 2^d. And hereunto may be ascribed the Interruption of our Commerce with the Students of *Paris*; and the Insolence as well as Ignorance of the *Junior* Scholars here, shewing the highest Contempt to Men of Erudition. But yet to this Decay of Learning and Decrease of Scholars, we in some measure owe the Building of some Colleges, especially that of *New College*, as appears from its Charter of Foundation. And the King himself, to supply this exhausted Spring of Learning with suitable Encouragements, not only now confirm'd the antient Privileges thereof, as he had done before at his Inauguration; but also added others thereunto: Among which was the Enlarging of its Jurisdiction on the East-side to *Bartlemas* Hospital, on the West to *Botley*, on the North to *Godstow*, and on the South to *Bagley Wood*, within which Precincts the Chancellor was to have the Cognizance of all Causes belonging to him, notwithstanding the King's Justiciaries, and all other Magi-

A. D. 1401.
Pat. 2. H. 4.
p. 1. m. 2.

Magistrates whatsoever ; and at the same time he remitted a yearly Pension of five Pounds paid by the Chancellor for the Custody of the Assize of Bread, Beer, &c. as already premised ; tho' this Summ was afterwards paid to the Keeper of the publick Library.

And now, on a Petition of both Universities, it was pray'd, that the Municipal Laws against the Abuse of *Provisions* might be reviv'd by Parliament, and put in Execution ; whereby Care might be taken of the two *English* Universities ; and to the same End were two Petitions offer'd by the Laity ; the one against Pluralities, Papal *Provisions* and Non-Residence, with an Exemption of Arch-bishops and Bishops Chaplains, and all Scholars in the two Universities from hence ; and the other was for wholly abolishing *Provisions*, or (at least) discountenancing them so ; that neither Cardinals nor any Foreigner should enjoy any Church Preferment within this Realm. But I cannot finish this Year without a Remembrance of the Riots, Thefts, and other Felonies now committed by certain *Irish* Scholars here ; whereupon the King sent Commissioners to enquire into, and punish these Disorders ; yet this Proceeding was no Terror to their Comrades ; who, for the like Offences were in the Years 1413 and 1422, banish'd the University.

By the Queen's Mediation, which the Scholars obtain'd through the Instance of the Nobility, the King impower'd the Graduate Lawyers and Divines to purchase *Provisions* for any Preferments in *England* or *Ireland*, and belonging either to Cathedral, Conventual or Parochial Churches. But so greedy were the Prelates and their Officers, of Money, that this Grant succeeded not to their Wishes, or the King's

A. D. 1403.

A. D. 1405.

King's Intention. And to these *Provisions* some ascribe the Growth of *Wickliff's* Doctrines, which the Scholars here had so far imbib'd, that they had probably prevail'd throughout the Kingdom, had not the Arch-bishop publish'd a Constitution against the Sale of his Books, and the Use thereof here and in other Places, forbidding all Books to be read, not approv'd by both Universities, or their Deputies, to be named by the Arch-bishop himself, &c. commanding all Heads of Colleges, Inns and Halls, monthly to enquire into the Orthodoxy and Behaviour of their Scholars, and to proceed against Persons suspected of Heresy on this Constitution, first by Admonition, and then by Excommunication; and on Neglect hereof, such Head (besides the Loss of his Office) was to incur the Censures of the Church. And tho' many Articles of his Doctrine were condemn'd by a Synod in *London*, and by the *Oxford Decree*; yet maugre all their Endeavours to suppress it, it so much increas'd, that the Arch-bishop by Citatory Letters to the Chancellor, Doctors, Masters and Scholars, commanded their Appearance at his Visitation of *Oxford*; and tho', at his coming hither, the Chancellor, Proctors, and many others, went out to meet him; yet the Chancellor declar'd him welcome, if he came as a Guest; but if as a Visitor, he told him, that the University had been for many Years exempt from Archiepiscopal and Episcopal Jurisdiction, by a Papal Bull. Which Treatment the Archbishop resenting, after some few Days Stay, left the Place, and by Letters signified the same to the King; who, summoning the chief Magistrates of the University, commanding them to produce this Bull in Council, and for their Disobedience, removing

— 1411.

ving them from their Offices, he by Writ order'd the *Chancellor born*, or the *Senior Divine*, to take on himself the Care of the University, till another should be chosen in the Room of him remov'd, with an Injunction to him also to produce the said Bull. Some say, that the King committed both the Proctors close Prisoners to the Tower of *London* for this their Contumacy; and for this they quote Letters of Request from the University to the Archbishop in favour of them, which do not fully prove the Truth thereof: whereupon the Scholars dropping their Lectures retir'd into the Country with a Resolution of putting an End to the University, in pursuance of the above-mention'd Statute; but the King, on Information hereof, by several kind Letters invited their Return: And that the University might receive no Damage for want of Magistrates, he forthwith order'd a new Election in Supply of the remaining part of the Year; in which Election the Masters chose the exau'torated Chancellor and Proctors, for which Proceeding the King by Letters reprimanded them severely. At length, after various Disputes between the Archbishop and University, about this Right of Visitation, each side agreed on a Reference to abide by the King's Award; who, upon hearing the Matter, ratified and confirm'd the Decree and Sentence of *K. Richard II.* in the like Quarrel: And by this Means, for the present, was this Controversy ended, and the King, on the Request of the Chancellor and Masters, reconciled to the University; and the Archbishop, the next Year, obtain'd a Bull from Pope *John*, in Revocation of the aforesaid Exemption, which he caus'd to be publish'd here; but even this Bull was afterwards rescinded by Pope *Sixtus IV.* who re-
stor'd

*Vide Append.**p. xliv.**A. D. 1412.*

stor'd and confirm'd the said Exemption.

And so far did this Archbishop endeavour to enlarge the Jurisdiction of his See, that a Dispute arose between him and the Archbishop of York, the succeeding Year, about the Right of visiting *Queens College*, which this Archbishop claim'd by virtue of K. *Rich. II's* Grant, whereby he was authoriz'd to visit the whole University; and this Controversy coming into Parliament, the King, upon hearing Arguments urg'd on both sides, adjudg'd the same to belong to the Archbishop of York, claiming it by a peculiar Right of the College Statutes.

— 1413.

And whereas the Archbishop of *Canterbury* had before attempted to visit the University, on an Enquiry of Heresy: even now the Bishop of *Lincoln*, as Diocesan, made the like Attempt, being hereunto impower'd by the King; and to this End publish'd his *Programma* almost of the same Form with the Archbishop's, commanding the Scholars Appearance before him, or one of his Commissaries, in *St. Mary's Church*, on a Day prefixt. Whether this Visitation was ever made, does not appear; but it may be observ'd, that as soon as the Archbishop had procured Pope *Boniface's* Bull to be rescinded, (at least as to an Enquiry touching Heresy) a Way was laid open to the Diocesan's Power: yet *Richard II.* in the 6th of his Reign, had granted by Charter to the University, that within the Precincts of it the Chancellor and Proctors should have a perpetual Power to make Enquiry touching Heresy: And therefore I know not by what Right the Bishop of *Lincoln* could visit the University, since the Bull of P. *Urban* had exempted the Chancellor from his Jurisdiction, by a Confirmation thereof obtain'd from him for many Years before; which

which Bull was not cassated by that of P. *Boniface*, as shall be shewn hereafter; for it was such, that it wholly exempted this supreme Magistrate of the University from the Jurisdiction of the Diocesan. But waving these Matters, the University was now molested in a worse Manner by a profligate sort of Wretches, call'd *Chamberdekyns*, or *Irish Beggars*, clad in the Habit of poor Scholars; who living under no Government, were wont in the Night-time, to kill and rob whomsoever they met in the Streets, by haunting Taverns and infamous Houses: On a Report hereof to the King, a Statute of the Realm was made, commanding all *Irishmen* to depart the Kingdom, unless they were Graduates, or of some Religious Orders impower'd to continue at *Oxford*, and finding Sureties for keeping the Peace: And moreover it was therein provided, that no *Irishman* should be made Head of any Inn or Hall, and that none for the future should presume to come to either of the *English* Universities, unless he brought with him Letters Testimonial from the Lord Lieutenant or Justices of that Kingdom for his good Behaviour, and deliver'd them to the Chancellor under Pain of High Treason; which Law prevail'd till the *Welch* and *Irish* obtain'd the King's Leave for Residing here, (notwithstanding the said Statute) on finding Sureties for their good Abearance; tho' soon after they were banish'd for a Repetition of the same Crimes.

The Schism still continuing in the Popedom, A. D. 1414. which broke out some Years since on the Election of two Popes; a Synod was now held at *London*, and the Bishop of *Winton*, and the Lord *Scroop*, with the Chancellors of the two Universities, went Ambassadors to *Rome*, with a Declaration

Declaration to the Popes, that unless they would forego their Pretensions, the *English* would for the future, obey neither, but withdraw their Submission from the Apostolick See.

- A. D. 1415. At last, a general Council was call'd at *Constance*, by the *Imperial* and *Papal* Mandate, whereunto the University of *Oxford* sent their Deputies or Syndicks, there being also there present the like Powers from the Universities of *Paris*, *Salamanca*, *Orleans*, *Cracow*, *Prague*, &c. Some have made it a Doubt whether *Cambridge* had any Representatives herein, yet there is a Manuscript in the Royal Library, relating the Acts of the third Sessions, which mentions *Cambridge* therein, though we do not meet with them in the Acts of any other Session. And thus much of this General Council here will suffice, it being besides my Purpose to remember the Acts thereof. Therefore I shall
- 1417. hasten to the Synod of *English* Clergy kept at *London* two Years after, wherein both *Oxford* and *Cambridge* had their Proctors, to represent the ill Condition of these two Universities; wherein the Students lived to be old Men, for want of being called abroad to Ecclesiastical Preferments, and other proper Encouragements for Learning: Whereupon a Constitution was made not long after, that only Doctors in *Divinity*, *Law* and *Physick*, should be qualified for any Church Benefice exceeding the yearly Value of sixty Marks; and only Licentiates, or Batchelors in Divinity, for those of fifty Marks; and only Masters of Arts for those of forty Marks: But because it was provided by the Statutes of each University, that none should be initiated to the Study of Divinity without being first Professors in Arts; nor could Students in the *Canon* Law become Doctors in that Faculty,

culty, unless they had first apply'd themselves to the Study of the *Civil* Law, Persons were sent by the Synod to *Oxford* to treat with the Masters about this Matter, who were, in respect of Votes, superior in Number; and they dissenting from it, in concurrence with the Masters of *Cambridge*, the excellent Constitution, so much for the advantage of both Universities, was irritated and rendred ineffectual; which yet, as already noted, about four Years afterwards had the Promulgation of a Law, by the Consent of the major Part of the Masters, on a Condition being added of dispensing with the antient Statutes in favour of the Monks, who did not proceed in Arts or in the Study of the *Civil* Law. And as the University had before sent Deputies to the Council of *Constance*, so it also now received a Command from Pope *Eugene*, to send their Legates or Syndicks to the Council of *Basil*, which accordingly they did; yet excusing it self from this honourable Privilege by reason of the great Poverty under which it then labour'd, through the Occasion of frequent Law Suits with the Citizens, with whom they had to deal for two Years together, upon the account of their Extortion in the Prices of Victuals, &c. which so far incensed the University, that upon a Summons of several of the principal Citizens to appear before the Convocation, many of the Burgeses were discommon'd, or interdicted all manner of Commerce with Scholars and privileged Persons, until they made their Submission, and asked Pardon for their Offence, which they soon afterwards did by the Advice of the King's Judges coming in their Circuit hither; and by their Intercession for them they had equitable Terms granted them.

A. D. 1430.

A. D. 1434.

Not long after, a grievous Contention broke out among the Scholars themselves, which the Chancellor not being able to quiet in the Course of a whole Year, he therefore called into his Aid the Endeavours of *Humphrey* Duke of *Glocester*. The Source of this Sedition proceeding from the Arrogance of the *Civil* Lawyers and the Batchelors of Decrees, assuming the Title of Masters to themselves, contrary to the Statutes and Customs of the University; in resentment hereof, the *Regents* and *Non-Regents* made their Complaints to the King and other Men in Power, by way of Letters, by whom the Lawyers were so discountenanc'd, that they were forc'd to have Refuge to the Court of Arches and the Arch-Bishop's Power; but the King, on the Masters Request, order'd this Cause to be remanded to the University, for that it cou'd not be transferr'd to the *Arches*, or any other foreign Court, without doing Violence to the Privileges of the Scholars. These Diffensions, which were owing to so small a Beginning, grew to such a Bulk, that they divided almost the whole University into Factions and Parties; and indeed might have prov'd of very mischievous consequence to the Scholars, had not the Bishop of *London*, whom Pope *Innocent* the 4th made the Guardian of our Liberties, in conjunction with the Bishop of *Sarum*, interpos'd his Authority, and put an end to the same, being herein assist-ed by our good Patron the Duke of *Glocester*, as aforesaid, who was never wanting to support us in Cases of the greatest Difficulty.

— 1441.

The King, in imitation or after the Example of certain Prelates, who had been Encouragers of Learning, observing the Decrease of the Scholars Stipends here, gave the Mannor of *Ponyng-ton* in *Hampshire* (for some time belonging to the

the Priors Aliens of *Okeburne*) with certain Pen-
sions and Portions of Land at *Milburnbeck, Turn-
worth, Charleton* and *Upwynbourne* in the said
County, to *St. Anthony's Hospital* in *London*, on
the condition of paying 50 Shillings per Week
by equal Portions to five Scholars, coming from
Eaton School to the University, for their Sub-
sistence here till they took their Degrees; which
was duly paid till the Year 1474, when *Edward*
the 4th annex'd this Hospital to *St. George's Col-
lege* in *Windsor Castle*; and then the said Rent
came to the Scholars of *Oriel College* in *Oxford*:
And soon after this King impower'd the Uni-
versity to purchase Lands for certain Uses.

In the Year following there arose a great *A. D. 1442*
Contest between the Masters of Arts and those
of Grammar, which not only disturbed the
Peace of the University, but soon after put an
End to the Grammar Line or Faculty it self:
Which Dispute was occasion'd by the Nomina-
tion of certain Masters of Arts at stated Times,
for the visiting of the Grammar Schools in rela-
tion to the Exercise perform'd therein; on
which account they receiv'd two Marks out of
an antient Rent, and four more out of the Uni-
versity Stock; and if this Mony should by any
means fall short, it was to be made good by the
Contributions of the Grammarians; and this of-
ten happening, the Grammarians by diminish-
ing the Number of their Scholars, now refus'd
the Payment thereof; whereupon the King, on
hearing the Complaint made to him, by Writ
forbid the further exacting hereof: But the Ar-
tists did not cease in their Demand, for they
laid this Matter again before his Majesty, and
pray'd him not to suffer the chief Faculty in the
University to be injuriously treated; yet not-
withstanding this second Application, the Gram-

marians getting the better herein, ceased to pay this Stipend for many Years : and pending this Suit, the Artists citing a Grammarian before them, depriv'd him of the Privilege of that Art, for not commencing his Degree according to his Oath and a Statute made for that Purpose.

In the Year 1458. a Dispute between the University and City happen'd, upon the account of a certain privileged Person imprison'd by the Magistrates of the City : and on a great Debate between the University and City, what Persons should enjoy the Privileges of the former, *viz.* whether they should be extended to Scholars Servants, and to such Persons, who receiv'd Liveries from them only ; or to others, with whom the Scholars had especially to do, as Bookfellers, Barbers, &c. this Matter was by the King's Command referr'd to the Decision of the Bishop of *Lincoln*, on whom the Chancellor of the University and Deputies from the City waited, being then in *London* ; but the Students of the University, fearing hereby to fall again under the Jurisdiction of the Diocefan, or (at least) suspecting the Justice and Equity of that Prelate, on the 15th of *January* came to this Resolution, *viz.* “ That the said Bishop had
 “ no Power or Authority from the University
 “ to treat of or determine any Difference or
 “ Suit, arising between the Scholars and Towns-
 “ men ; which Difference or Suit did any wise
 “ concern the Customs, Statutes and Privileges
 “ of the University, or any Abuse thereof, if
 “ such. Such was the Protestation of the University, lest any one should think it subject to Episcopal Jurisdiction (from which it had been long since exempted by Papal Bulls) and lest that the Diocefan shou'd from this Handle let himself again into the Affairs of the Scholars ;
 which

which is a plain Evidence of the religious Care of our Predecessors in defending the Rights and Liberties of the University, who dreading the Bishop's Tyranny, wou'd not so much as suffer him to be an Arbitrator therein, well knowing how easily the Counsels of Great Men pass'd into Authority and Command at last, and that an armed Guest once admitted, seldom fail'd in time of not being repelled without Violence: Therefore setting aside the Bishop of *Lincoln*, and appointing another Arbitrator in his stead, the University empower'd Doctor *Chaundler*, then Chancellor, and *George Nevil* Bishop of *Exon*, with others, to take care and adjust this Business of privileged Persons; whereupon the Composition, which is placed in the Third Part of this Undertaking, was made and signed by the University and City; and after this the Chancellor set at liberty one of the Bailiffs, whom he had committed to Goal for the Imprisonment of the aforesaid privileg'd Person, which he did not do upon the King's Precept: for altho' the Mayor endeavour'd to procure the same by his Application to the King and Council then at *Woodstock*; yet it was not granted, but upon Deliberation decreed by the King in Council, "That the said Bailiff should remain in Custody
" during the Chancellor's Pleasure, for that he
" was a presumptuous Transgressor of the Pri-
" vileges of the University.

After this Controversy was ended, the King *A. D. 1459.* by Letters Patents commanded the Bailiffs to take care and see, that the Streets were cleansed, for the better avoiding of the Plague and other Sickness; and enjoin'd the Chancellor to remove all Panders, Bawds and Harlots, twelve, or at least ten Miles from *Oxford*, according to

the Charter granted in the 23^d Year of his Reign for this End and Purpose.

A. D. 1460.

And now approaching the End of *Henry* the 6th's Reign, I will a little consider the State of the University at this time; for altho' this Prince had the Misfortune to be involved very much in Wars, yet he ever appear'd a great Patron of Learning, as may be seen from *Kings College* in *Cambridge*, and *Eaton* near *Windsor*, of both which Colleges he was the Founder; and as he received his Education here in *Oxford*, which his Father *Henry* the Fifth had done before in *Queen's College* under the Tuition of Cardinal *Beaufort*, so he ever shewed himself a great Friend to our University, and especially to *New College*, *All Souls*, and *Maudlins*: But yet so great was the Decay of Learning, that whereas the University was heretofore wont to boast of its Thousands, there was scarce now a Thousand Scholars herein, which may be ascribed to the Paucity of Ecclesiastical Preferments bestow'd on the Students of this Place, which, for the generality, were now appropriated to Cathedral and Collegiate Churches. Another Reason of this Declension of Learning may be imputed to the Bishops withdrawing the Exhibitions or Stipends, which they were accusom'd to bestow on the Education of Scholars at the Universities; for the Bishops now, who had been formerly wont to reside in their Palaces, became Courtiers, and left their Diocesses to shift for themselves in a most scandalous manner, whereby they expended the greatest part of their Wealth on a luxurious and riotous Way of Life. And besides the Mischief of Papal Provisions, which were grown so infamously bad, that Pope *Eugene* conferr'd the Deanery of a Church by way of Provision on a Person

Person not in Holy Orders, which he is said to have purchas'd of the Pope for 1040 Marks, the University it self was in no small Fault, for laying aside a wholesome Statute of *Robert Grosthead's* against buying of Offices, which prefer'd none but Persons qualify'd in respect of Learning. And so great was the Corruption of those Times, from the Avarice of the Bishops Servants, that Persons bought Holy Orders, who perhaps were never matriculated in the University; passing those by who had spent their Time therein for many Years. Hereupon the University, by Letters to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, put him in Mind of his Nursing Mother, and prayed him to apply a speedy Remedy to all these Evils, especially that of *Papal Provisions*; who for the future thereupon took care, that no one should be admitted to Orders within his Province, unless he brought Letters Testimonial from the Archdeacon of the Place where he liv'd, or from the Chancellor of the University, or his Deputy, touching his Merits and Qualifications. But this Care did not long obtain, the Bishops Officers rendering the same ineffectual and vain. Nor did Learning only lie expiring with us at this time, but also in all foreign Parts; which every good *Italian* laying to Heart, it induced Pope *Nicholas* at length to build that famous Library on the *Vatican*, for the Restoration of Learning, if possible.

A Quarrel happening between two *Franciscans*, the one procur'd an Inhibition from the Court of *Arches* to hinder the Proceedings of the other in his Doctor of Divinity's Degree; which was serv'd on the Chancellor's Commissary sitting to give Degrees with the Proctors, on whom it was also executed; who notwithstanding proceeded in their Business, and about

A. D. 1462.

A. D. 1467.

three Days after, sending for the Persons who assisted in the Service of this Inhibition, two of them were, by the Consent of the Congregation, committed to the Castle Prison as Disturbers of the Peace and Infringers of the University Privileges, and were by the Commissary suspended from the Office of General Proctors in his Court for a Season ; and *Morley*, who brought the Inhibition from the *Arches* to him, was imprison'd in *Bocardo*. Soon after this there arose another Controversy between the Proctors of the University and the Bailiffs of the City, occasion'd by the said Bailiffs setting at liberty an Offender, whom the Proctors had imprison'd, contrary to their Will ; and hereupon the Proctors, causing them to be summon'd into the Chancellor's Court, they were mulcted in the Sum of forty Pounds ; which Sum after much Struggle they paid ; and thus was the Peace of the Place restored.

—1468.

Now about this time King *Edward* the 4th very readily confirm'd and ratify'd all the Privileges granted to this University by his Predecessors, among which was the Cognizance of Causes in Suits relating to a Scholar on the one part, and also the Taxation of Scholars Houses, and the Oath of the four Aldermen and eight Burgeses, and some other Citizens ; and lastly the Charter of *Edward* the 3^d, granted to the Scholars immediately after the great Conflict with the Townsmen. He farther confirm'd the Composition made between the University and *Rich. d'Amory*, about the Jurisdiction of *North-Gate* Hundred ; and also the Charter of *Edward* the 3^d, touching the Market, and the Claim of Causes determinable within the University Precincts, whensoever the Chancellor shall think fit to demand the same : He also confirm'd

Henry

Henry the 4th's Charter touching the Limits and Bounds of the University, and the Institution of a High Steward hereof, together with his Charter, remitting the five Pounds paid for the chief Right of the Market; and concerning the Banishment of lewd Women, and the Removal of Disturbers of the publick Peace ten or twelve Miles from the University.

King *Edward* the 4th, this Year, founding A. D. 1469.
a Chauntry at *Windsor*, assign'd the same to two Priests, to be chosen out of each University; who enjoy'd the same by an indisputable Right till the Year 1554 or 1568, when the Dean and Canons of *Windsor* rejected the Choice of this University, endeavouring to assume this Right to themselves; but upon producing our Deeds, they were cast in their Pretensions: and King *Edward*, to evince his farther Affection to the Scholars here, by Letters signify'd to the University his Pleasure of taking on himself the Title of *Protector* of the University, which added no small Honour hereunto.

Passing by the Animosities between the Law- — 1470.
yers and Physicians in the Year 1470, which were not ended without Bloodshed; and the Discord which arose between two of the Halls here in the Year 1477, wherein some were slain, and many wounded; I will proceed to the Confirmation of our Charters by Pope *Sixtus* the 4th, who on the Request of the University, solicited by the Abbot of *Abingdon* going to *Rome* on the Affairs of his own Convent, transmitted a ratifying Bull to be read in the *Appendix* *, * P. xciv. whereby he confirm'd all the Papal Charters or Bulls, which having been granted unto us, and were either effaced by Age, revok'd by former Popes, or by any other Misfortune lost, particularly that remarkable Bull long since granted by
Pope

Pope *Boniface 8th*, and then rescinded by King *Richard the 2d.* And by this Confirmatory Bull of Pope *Sixtus*, the University had both Civil and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction ratify'd unto it; whereupon the Chancellor afterwards asserted an Apostolical Authority; and conducting himself by the Privileges granted in *Boniface's* Bull, he set aside the Regal Power of visiting the University, till the Time of the Reformation, when all these Bulls were overthrown and destroy'd at once. There was also this Year another Bull granted unto us by the same Pope, in confirmation of that which was given by Pope *Innocent the 4th*, anno 1254. by which he pronounc'd the University free and exempt from Visitation and all foreign Jurisdiction whatsoever. And thus much of Papal Bulls for the present.

There being nought of any Importance for the Course of many Years ensuing, proper for the main Design of this Undertaking, but what I shall have occasion to remember elsewhere; I will not detain the Reader with the frequent Ravages of the Plague and other malignant Fevers about this time, and for thirty Years after; but proceed to treat of the Commotion or Insurrection at *Oxford*, occasion'd by certain Lawyers of *Peckwater Inn* and *Hinxey Hall*; who, rambling the Streets for the better part of the Night, at last came to *Brazen Hall*, and there insulted the Northern Proctor, committing many other Enormities; which Riot the Chancellor's Commissary, on due Enquiry thereinto, punish'd by imprisoning the Ring-leaders, sending some to the *Castle*, and others to *Bocardo*.

A. D. 1506.

But the Tumult arising here soon after was of far worse consequence, when the *Southern* and *Northern* Scholars with Arms fought it out in

in *High-street* near *St. Mary's Church*, in a pitcht Battle; in which Skirmish the Principal of *Hart-Hall*, then Fellow of *Exeter College*, was killed, with two others, and many wounded. About the same time there also happen'd another Contest between the Lawyers and Peasants of *Tarnton* holding Estates from *Rewley Abbey*; which the Nobility and others so far resented, that they resolved to suppress and dispossess the University of all its Privileges; and truly they had accomplish'd the same, had not Archbishop *Warham* strenuously defended our Cause, and prevail'd with the King not to suffer a Disfranchisement thereof.

The *Northern* Proctor dying the next Year, *A. D. 1507.* another Dispute (tho' of a gentler Nature) fell out between the Doctors and Masters about the Choice of a Successor; and at last, by the Consent of the Resident Doctors and Masters, one *Pool* the Senior Regent was chosen for this Office, till the first Day of *Michaelmas* Term next ensuing, when a Convocation might meet on *Pool's* quitting his Regency; it being a Doubt whether he could hold this Office after the End of his Regency; and tho' there were Statutes concerning the Chancellor's Death, yet they could find none touching a Proctor's Death: Whereupon the Archbishop, then our Chancellor, was consulted, together with the Bishop of *London*, who, on reading our Letters, return'd for answer, That there being no Statute in this Case, the same Respect ought to be had herein, as in the Choice of a Successor on the Chancellor's Death. And thus on the Rescript of these Men, the Doctors and Masters proceeded to the Choice of a new Proctor, whereon *Bentley*, a Fellow of *New College*, was elected *Northern* Proctor, which ended the Dispute.

Coming

A. D. 1508.

Coming now to the last Year of *Hen. 7th's* Reign, I will conclude this Chapter with the same; at which time Learning was at so low an Ebb here, that the *Greek* Tongue was now of the last Contempt; and the Scholars addicting themselves to Sophisms, and other trivial Studies, were perfect Strangers to sound Erudition; and so empty was the University of Gownsmen, that our Halls and Inns became the Shops of Tradesmen, the only Persons making any Show of Letters being *Wickliff's* Followers; who did not presume to appear in the Schools, in Defence of their honest Opinions, thro' Fear of the Pope and his *Horse-Leaches*, ever sucking both Money and Blood from them, on Pretence of Heretical Pravity. But now I proceed to a better Scene of Knowledge, which I shall occasionally treat of in the ensuing Chapter.

C H A P. V.

Of the State of the University of Oxford, from the Beginning of Hen. 8th's Reign to the End of Queen Elizabeth's.

— 1509.

KING *Henry VIII.* after the Example of his noble Ancestors, coming to the Crown, at the Request of Arch-bishop *Warham*, Chancellor, Sir *Thomas Lovell*, High Steward, and Dr. *Fauntleroy*, Commissary of the University, not only confirm'd all its Charters of Privileges; but, as some say, encreas'd the same; among which he confirm'd that of *Edm. IV.* by a *Diplo-*

— 1510.

ma truly Royal, and exceeding all the Grants of his Progenitors; which was soon after lost, and not recover'd for some Years. At this Time
the

the University being much troubled at the Loss of some *Papal* Bulls, privily stolen away, and of which it had been in Possession for time immemorial, pray'd the Chancellor to procure an Exemplification thereof from the Apostolick Chancery; and tho' it does not appear whether this was ever done, yet 'tis certain that we were soon after repossess'd of them; but on the Extirpation of the Papal Power, some immoderate Zealots against Popery committing them to the Flames, have depriv'd the World of an entire History of this University, which, in respect of the last Age, must be fill'd by many Chasms and Intercisions. The Scholars thus deploring the Loss and Diminution of their Privileges, were treated by the Townsmen very ill, by their infringing the most ancient and known Rights of the University, whereof they first complain'd to the Chancellor, for their Treasury was empty, and that it would cost them dear to renew their Privileges, and much more to increase them, wherefore they pray'd the Assistance of many principal Men, who had been heretofore Students herein, and were not now wanting, together with the Chancellor, in the Relief of our Necessity, or in the Defence of the Scholars, from the Injuries of the Townsmen. Whilst these Things were in Transaction, the City Bailiffs were, by the Chancellor's Commissary, suspended *ab ingressu Ecclesie*, for their Contumacy, in not appearing before him at a Day and Place legally assigned. And such, indeed, were the Insults of the Citizens, that the Convocation was forced to discommon the Mayor, for not superseding the Process of his Court against a Privileged Person on the Chancellor's Mandate. Nor was this the only Instance of the Townsmens Rancour to our Privileges, in retaining

A. D. 1511.

— 1516.

taining the Cause of a privileged Person in their Court, for giving a mortal Wound to a Citizen; for they 2^{dly} interrupted the Chancellor in the Correction and Imprisonment of Delinquents. 3^{dly}, They refus'd to obey the Chancellor's Mandate for the impanelling of Juries. 4^{thly}, They impanell'd on a Jury two of the superior Beedles of the University, and other privileged Persons, anciently exempt from Juries. For these and the like Injuries were the Bailiffs impeach'd, but the University Magistrates considering with themselves how hard a Matter it would be to punish these Criminals according to their Demerits, for want of a Royal Charter in this behalf, forthwith complain'd hereof to Cardinal *Wolsey*, and other Patrons of Learning, and succeeded in their Wishes; for the Bailiffs were commanded now to appear before the Chancellor's Commissary, Proctors, and others, in *St. Mary's Church*, and on Examination openly and freely confessing the Crimes laid to their Charge, Sentence was straitways pronounc'd on them, viz. That each of them in *St. Martin's Church* in *Oxford*, should, in a standing Posture, hold in his Hand a Waxen Taper of a Pound Weight, from the Beginning of the Gospel to the End thereof, and then offer their Tapers up to *St. Martin*; and it was also enjoin'd them that they should, in the next general Procession of the University, walk before the Cross, from *St. Mary's Church* to the Place where the Cross was taken, and saying short Prayers, should each of them repeat the Psalter of the Blessed Virgin for the good Estate of the King and Kingdom. But the Citizens so far resented this Sentence, that they immediately applied to the King, in order to excuse the Bailiffs, and complained of some of the Scholars, for burning the late Mayor's

A Penance enjoined the Bailiffs of Oxford.

or's House, and putting him in Fear and Danger of his Life, and for assaulting several Citizens; whereupon they pray'd the King to summon the Commissary, Proctors and others, to appear before him and his Council, and give an Account of the Wrongs by them inflicted on the Bailiffs; which the King had done, had not Cardinal *Wolsey* and others, by interposing herein, laid the whole Matter before him; which induc'd his Majesty to give the Bailiffs and other Burgeffes solliciting this Affair at *London*, a disgraceful Repulse; so that the Bailiffs were forced to apply to the Chancellor of *Oxford*, for the Revocation of the Sentence pronounc'd against them; which he granted on the Condition of their returning to *Oxford*, and their acknowledging in publick their Offences, and deprecating the deserved Punishment thereof, which they did the first Day of the next Term, before the Commissary and Regent Masters: There was moreover to this Punishment added, *viz.*

‘ That each of them should pay four Pounds in
‘ Satisfaction of the Expence which the Univer-
‘ sity had hereby sustain'd, and give Bond for the
‘ Payment thereof within 15 Days after the fol-
‘ lowing *Easter*, under the respective Forfeiture
‘ of ten Pounds each.

Soon after the Townsmen finding Means to e-
lude the Force of our Charters, through the
Craft and Subtlety of the Lawyers, perverting
their Sense on some light Frailties of Expression,
oblig'd the University to apply to *Wolsey* for the
Explanation, Augmentation, and Preservation
of them; which he procur'd by that remarka-
ble Charter bearing Date the first of *April*, 14th
of *Hen. 8.* under the Great Seal of *England*, and
subscrib'd, *viz. Per ipsum Regem, & de datâ præ-*
dictâ autoritate parliamenti. About the Time
we

we had these Disputes with the City, certain Scholars gave the University Trouble, among the chief of them was *John Morris*, Doctor of Canon Law, who was first imprison'd and expell'd afterwards the University, for perswading others to resist the Chancellor's Authority ; and from hence no small Difference arose thro' the Complaints which some of his Friends made to the King ; but by the Cardinal's Means, *Morris*, on his Return to *Oxford*, after a Years Banishment, was forced to acknowledge his Offence, and promise a future Submission to the Laws hereof ; and then in Virtue of the Royal Mandate, he was, by a solemn Congregation, restored to his former State among us.

A. D. 1517.

About the End of *Lent*, a Time remarkable for Seditions, (as has been already noted) a grievous Controversy arose between the *Benedictines* and *Cistercians* here, about some Philosophical Questions disputed in the Schools ; which from Arguments grew to Blows ; and the latter, overcame by the Enemy, were driven to their Halls ; but the *Benedictines* did not triumph with Impunity ; yet they were so far incens'd at the pecuniary Mulcts and other Pains inflicted on them, that, by the Perswasion of Alderman *Haines*, late Mayor of the City, whose House the Scholars had fir'd, they resolv'd to revenge their Wrongs, even by the Death of the Proctors : And meeting together at the said *Haines's* House, one Night, there waited the Time of the Proctors going their Rounds in the City, who, when they came to *Cairfax*, were assaulted by a Sally from the said House ; which, from the Clattering of Swords and crying out of some, caus'd many of the Citizens to rise from their Beds, for the keeping of the Peace ; otherwise they had perpetrated their Villany : but on the
Inter-

Intervention of the Burgeſſes, the Ruſſians ran away and concealed themſelves that Night; yet on their Endeavours to eſcape the next Morning, three of them were ſeized, and with them the ſaid *Haines* imprifon'd. Not long after, in a Tumult, wherein ſome were mortally wounded, *Haines* was the Leader and Incendiary, ſeeking all Occaſions of diſturb- ing the publick Peace of the University; wherefore he was for ever baniſh'd from hence; who yet, upon his Repentance, obtain'd Leave afterwards to return; but loſing his Authority with his Neighbours, and growing into daily Contempt, he left then the City of his own accord, and died poor: And his Son in law, *Biridal*, being before the Chancellor found guilty of this Sedition, ſuffer'd the like Punishment with his Father, and ſome others, whoſe Pains were afterwards remitted.

But yet the Townſmen would not permit the A. D. 1520. Scholars to enjoy any long Repoſe, diſturb- ing our Quiet by their Violations, and frequent Infringment of our Privileges, under a Conceit that we had loſt the Charter procur'd by *Wolſey*; whereupon they ſcrupl'd not to aſſault the Scholars with Arms in the publick Streets, as in particular ſome of *Broadgate* Hall, killing one and wounding many others, after a ſtout Reſiſtance of the Students; and on the Expulſion of one *Wem*, the Scholars, in the Night time aſſailing ſome of the Citizens, put them to flight; but on the King's Writ for an Enquiry hereinto, ſome of them were arreſted and committed to Goal. Whereupon the University, thinking it high time both to renew and enlarge their Charters, committed this Affair to the Management of Dr. *London*, then of New College, a Perſon well acquainted with their Privileges, and with the Diſputes between the Scholars and Townſmen, with a Pow-

er to let the Cardinal into a thorough Knowledge of these Controversies, who had lately sent Dr. *Longland* to the University for this End. At length, by the Advice and Means of the Bishops of *Callipoli* and *Lincoln*, the King granted a Charter according to the Wishes and Expectation of the University. For towards the Beginning of the Year 1523, the Cardinal obtain'd this Royal and ample Charter, which he transmitted by certain Delegates to *Oxford*; but the Promulgation thereof so sharpen'd the Townsmen's Resentments, that by a Remonstrance they openly refus'd Obedience thereunto; which being at length reported to the King, the Matter came to be publicly heard and discuss'd in the Privy Council; and nothing being determin'd hereon, the Townsmen were every where in Cabals, how to abrogate or (at least) to diminish the same; which the Scholars resenting, lodg'd their Complaints with the great Men, charging the Townsmen with the Infringment of several of their antient Privileges: But the Cardinal falling into Disgrace, and soon after into Ruin, this Charter lay dormant in the Exchequer, till the Year 1566, when the same was transmitted again hither for the due Observation of it.

A. D. 1521. The *Lutheran* Heresy (for such was it now stil'd almost every where) began to diffuse it self throughout the whole University, and to gather Strength so far, that *Wolsey* was forc'd to send hither for certain Scholars, to come from hence to *London*, for the refuting of these new Opinions; whereupon the University named and appointed certain Persons for the holding of a Convocation at the Cardinal's House in *London*, with other Learned Men, and Prelates of the Realm, for the Condemnation of *Luther's* Doctrine, as altogether repugnant to Christianity;

a Transcript of which Censure was afterwards sent to *Oxford*, and affix'd on the Sun-Dial of the South-side of *St. Mary's Church-yard*, and soon after *Luther's Books* were burnt here, and at *Cambridge*. And it is remarkable that this Schism (as it was called) was chiefly prolifick in *Cardinal-College*, on or from the Residence of some *Cantabrigians* here; among whom was *John Clark*, one of the junior Canons of this Society, whose private Lectures and Disputations our Scholars much frequented; and who, for his singular Learning and Piety, was in so great Value, that in all their Doubts he became their Oracle: Whereupon many of them were committed to Prison by the Commissary. But I hasten to the Year 1528. when a considerable Law-suit as well as other Disputes between the University and City, fell in with the more dismal Consequences of a malignant Plague or Sicknes at this time, which Controversies having been for some while, now came to an open Rupture, upon the Townsmens Accusation of the Scholars on several Articles, but especially the Proctors, for Injuries done the Citizens in their Night-Watch. The University having enjoy'd the Right of keeping a *Court-Leet* in the *Guild-Hall* of the City, as well from ancient Custom, as from Royal Charter of Privilege, this Year determin'd to hold the same as usual; but upon a Process made out to the Bailiffs to impanel and summon a Jury of eighteen lawful Men for this purpose, the Bailiffs, emboldned with the Belief that the Charter lately procur'd by *Wolsey* was not ratify'd and confirm'd, refus'd to yield Obedience to the said Process: Whereupon they were cited to appear in the Chancellor's Court, on a certain Day, before the Chancellor's Commissary, to answer this Contempt; for which Neg-

left or Contempt, a Sentence was pronounc'd against them, *viz.* That in Punishment thereof Edm. Irish should go to the Castle Prison, and Will. Clare the younger to Bocardo, and there remain during Pleasure. But this Sentence was no Admonition to them, for within a Year or two afterwards, the Mayor order'd the *Guild-hall* Doors to be shut up against the Entrance of the Commissary, Proctors and others, thereinto: Whereupon the said Commissary summon'd *William Perry*, one of the Bailiffs, and the Mayor's Agent herein, to appear in the aforesaid Court, and not allowing of his Excuse, *viz.* the Mayor's Order, he decreed him excommunicated, as he also did *Richard Gunter*, the other Bailiff, and *Mich. Heath*, the Mayor, for their Disobedience, in not appearing on his Summons, the one being cited by an inferior Beadle, and the other by the superior Beadle in Divinity; which Ecclesiastical Censures were afterwards committed to Writing, and deliver'd to the Rector of *St. Ebb's Church*, to which *Heath* did belong, to be read and publish'd either by him or his Curate, on the next *Saturday* following, in the said Church: But upon their Submission to the Laws and Customs of the University, and taking an Oath to obey them, and the Laws of the Church, they were afterwards absolved from their Excommunication by the Commissary, in the Conventual Church of the *Carmelites*; and hereupon were the University and City again reconciled to Peace.

A. D. 1532:

Yet about two Years after, the same was broken again; for that Peace and Tranquillity was too great a Happiness for us to enjoy long, from the turbulent and factious Spirit then raging here among us, upon the Account of several Liberties and Privileges disputed by each Body. Upon a
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Report of these Differences made to K. *Hen. 8.* he commanded both the University and City to surrender and deliver up into his Hands all their Rights and Charters of Privileges. In a Convocation, therefore, of the University, held on the 3^d of *Jan.* this Year, for the said end, it was decreed by the Consent of the greater part of the Regents and Non-Regents thereof, that there should be two Instruments or Deeds of this their Surrender sealed; and by Virtue of the one, all Privileges, as well *Royal* as *Episcopal*, should be surrendred as aforesaid; and in the other, only such as were *Royal*; and only the latter (if possible) should be surrendred, leaving those Privileges behind them which were granted by *Popes* and *Bishops*; but changing our purpose, we afterwards submitted our *Papal* and *Episcopal*, as well our *Royal* Grants to the King, by this Resignation of them. And the City, about the same time, transmitted the greatest part of their *Diplomas* (tho' not all, as they have since complain'd) to the King, together with a Bond, whereby they oblig'd themselves to abide and stand to his Majesty's Judgment and Determination. Whatsoever Offices, &c. became vacant in the University Disposal the King filled up and gave away, in the intermediate Space of Time; and after he had weigh'd and consider'd well the Complaints made on each side, he ratified and confirm'd all the ancient Privileges of the University, commanding all Subjects, especially the Mayor and Citizens of *Oxford*, in no wise to infringe or violate any of them: And soon after were confirm'd also the Liberties of the City, tho' not according to the Expectations of the Citizens, for that new Disputes and Variances immediately arose between the two Bodies or Corporations. But this Charter of the Uni-

versity was for many Reasons afterwards revok'd, and not restor'd until the Year 1543. as it has been already observed.

On the sixth of *December* the ensuing Year, there were here discommon'd by a Sentence of the Convocation, the Mayor, two Aldermen, and twenty other Burgeffes, whose Names and Crimes I rather chuse to forget than remember in this Place, as too tedious to the Reader; and shall therefore advance to treat of the Methods now used by the King, in disannulling the *Papal* Power here among us. For no sooner had he gain'd the Title of *Supreme Head of the Church of England*, next under God; but that the Clergy also, in Convocation assembled, avowed on the *Word of Priests*, that no Synods could be held without his Summons, and no Synodical or Provincial Constitution could be made or executed without the Royal Assent and Confirmation thereof, under the great Seal of *England*; which Declaration and Resolution was now sent by them to the Parliament, for a firmer Ratification, which gave this Statute the Name of *The Submission Act of the Clergy*. And as this University had before, in the Year 1531. given a Decision on the Point of the King's Divorce, so was it now, on the King's Request to deliver its Opinion touching his Supremacy; which, on due Consideration, was unanimously consented unto by 30 Doctors, and Batchelors in Divinity, delegated by the Convocation for the Solution of the following Question, *viz. Whether God had from holy Writ conferr'd a greater Power on the Bishop of Rome within the Realm of England, than on any other foreign Bishop whomsoever?* which Determination was transmitted to the King, under the publick Seal of the University, much to his Majesty's Satisfaction. Then was the single
Opi-

Opinion of every Person living in any College or Hall, demanded, by individually interrogating him, *Whether he would renounce the Pope's Supremacy?* which, though many Scholars scrupled not to do, by an Instrument subscribed by them, promising only to mention him as Bishop of *Rome*, in their publick and private Discourses; yet some rather chose to lose their Fellowships, and other Dependencies, in these Colleges and Halls, than comply herewith: And in a solemn Visitation of the University, held the next Year, the Students in Abhorrence to Popery pull'd down all the Inn-keepers Signs, representing the Effigies of any Pope, and broke all such Paintings in Windows, rasing the Word *Pope* out of all their Mass Books.

It is not doubted but they might have been now easily perswaded to have shaken off the grosser Superstitions and Doctrines of the *Romish* Church, had not the King, by a Commission of Surveyors for the making a new Valuation-book of all Church and College-Estates, then alarm'd their Fears, and given them uneasy Thoughts about preserving their Lands, which they believed the King had a longing Desire for.

About the latter End of this Year were reviv'd the ancient Bickerings between the Lawyers and Physicians about Precedency, but were soon dropt thro' want of Leisure to prosecute such light Disputes.

The King still in Possession of our Liberties and Privileges, this Year visited the University by Commissioners; who, in their Visitation of *Magdalen* College, added a *Greek* Lecture to the four therein already settled, viz. one in *Divinity*, two in *Philosophy*, and a fourth in the *Latin* Tongue. In *New College* and *All Souls* respectively, they establish'd a Lecture in the *Greek*

Language, and another in the *Latin*, with proper Stipends for the Lecturers. These two Lectures were settled by the Founder of *Corpus Christi* himself. In *Queens College* and *Merton*, they only appointed one of these Lectures in each College, with a liberal Stipend thereunto annexed. And because the other Colleges, thro' the Meanness of their Revenues, were unable to endow a Lecture, they oblig'd some Person to read therein, and order'd all the Scholars to attend him, under Pain of losing one Days Commons for their Absence *toties quoties*, without a Cause be approv'd by the College, whereof such Person was a Member. But many Students foreseeing the Ruin of Church Preferments, with small Learning applied themselves to the Art of Physick; whereupon it was decreed, that no Person should practise the same without the previous Examination of the publick Professor herein, whereby his Proficiency in this Faculty might well appear; and this Decree of the Visitors the King forthwith confirm'd, empowering this Professor and his Successors to enquire into the Qualifications of every such Presumer; and this Unskilfulness and Multitude of Practitioners, gave Rise to the College of Physicians in *London*: And so little Countenance was there now given to the Scholars, represented by the Monks and Fryars to the King, and other Patrons of Learning, as Persons of dissolute Lives and Manners; that few of them took any Degrees, the Bishops and other great Men, withdrawing their Exhibitions and yearly Pensions from them: yet the King, to support the Discipline and Government of the University, caus'd certain Ordinances to be made about the Choice of Proctors, who, thro' the Paucity of Scholars, and other Troubles in the University, had been, for the most part, chosen

A. D. 1541.

chosen to this Office out of the junior Masters, ordaining, that no Person should be for the future elected hereunto, until he had compleated eight Years from his Inceptorship: And to prevent all Disputes in such Elections, he order'd these Proctors to be chosen by the Chancellor or his Commissary, and also by all Doctors unmarried, and Heads of Houses commorant in the University, until he should provide a Statute to the contrary; with a Command to the Proctors thus elected, to swear, that they will be present at all Lectures and Disputations, and omit nought appertaining to the prudent Administration of the Schools.

The King, moreover, in regard of the *Latin* Tongue now growing into Disuse, commanded certain Sermons to be preached in *Latin*, according to the ancient Statutes and Customs of the University: And so far did the Royal Affection extend it self, that the King, at this time restor'd unto the University all Charters of Liberties and Privileges lodg'd in his Hands for many Years, which he ratified and confirm'd, and requir'd all his Subjects to observe the same. And this he did on the Commissary's entring into a Recognizance of a Thousand Pounds, not to assume or claim any Privilege granted unto the University by *Wolsey's* Charter, which, notwithstanding was afterwards confirm'd by Parliament in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign. It ought to be further observ'd, that tho' the King revoked the Force of all Charters or Bulls granted unto us by Popes, being willing to extirpate all Papal Power from the University, as well as from other Parts of the Realm, yet he ratified all the Rights and Privileges from thence accruing to the University, and establish'd them to the Students by virtue of his own Royal Authority,

A. D. 1543.

thority, calling them the ancient Rights of the University.

A. D. 1546.

Approaching now the End of K. *Hen. VIII's* Reign, who was undoubtedly the most munificent Patron of Learning among all our Princes, I will consider a little the chief Reasons urg'd for the Eclipse thereof happening about this Time, and continuing to darken the Face of this bright Luminary till towards the middle of Queen *Elizabeth's* Administration. For besides the sudden Fall of the great Cardinal *Wolsey*, who spared no Costs or Pains to advance good Letters to the Summit of Perfection; and the frequent Sickneses happening here no less than twelve Times in this King's Reign, it may be an Observation, that the Dissolution of Monasteries contributed not a little to this State of Ignorance, which, by voluntary Contributions, and large Exhibitions, were wont to maintain many Students; nay, so far was this King himself abus'd by his rapacious Courtiers, that they pouch'd the very Stipends, which he had so liberally settled on his Lecturers here and at *Cambridge*: But even in this obscure State there did appear some Stars or Glimmerings of Learning, in *Grocyn, Linacre, Latimer, Tunstall, Lilly* and *Colet*; for by the Care of Bishop *Fox* and *Wolsey*, our Scholars had made a pretty good Progress in the *Greek* Tongue; and it must be confess'd, for the Honour of the Reformed Religion, that the most celebrated Men for Learning were Promoters of it.

— 1547.

As to the turbulent Reign of King *Edw. VI.* over which I had rather draw a Veil than remember it in this Place, there happen'd nothing here more remarkable than his sending Delegates to reform the University in point of Religion; for King *Hen. 8th* had only broken the Ice,

Ice, and prepar'd Matters for a more thorough Change therein, leaving the Consummation of his Design to his Son ; who in his Minority was so much deceiv'd by his Ministry, that tho' they procur'd much Good to themselves, by the suppressing Religious Houses, yet they acquir'd little to the Reformation it self, through the Havock they made in the Distribution of Church Lands. Some Collegiate Chauntries were indeed given to the Support and Maintainance of poor Scholars, yet some of the Patronages of them belonging to Colleges were dispos'd of to other Uses ; and the Number of Colleges here themselves were once in Danger of being reduc'd by these Delegates, and their Estates united, for the better Provision of Students ; yet upon Consideration hereof, they thought it more advisable to suffer the Continuance of them in their former State and Condition. On the Visitation of the Colleges, there appear'd many strenuous Impugners of the Protestant Religion, which was now publickly establish'd in *England*, and the Mass abolished, for which Reason they were excluded from thence, as from *New College*, *Christ-Church*, and *Maudlins*, tho' in the last of these Houses the greatest part of the Fellows and Scholars embrac'd the Protestant Religion, following the Example of Dr. Cox, Dean of *Christ-Church*, and one of the Visitors in this Commission of Delegacy. In this Visitation the Form of Government in the University was much alter'd, by a Body of new Statutes made by the Visitors, and called *Statuta Edoardina*, or King *Edward's* Statutes, which retain'd their Force and Vigour, till the present Body of Statutes, stiled *Laud's* Statutes, were enacted and confirm'd. At this time a prodigious Number of Books treating of School Divinity,

Divinity, were condemn'd and burnt by the Order of the Visitors, as being the principal Occasion of so much Darknes in Religion, many of which belong'd to private Colleges, as well as the publick Library; the Books of *Civil* and *Canon* Law were set a-side, to be devoured by Worms, as favouring too much of Popery, and in this Ravage of Learning were all the Papal Grants seiz'd and taken from us, with several other Muniments relating to the University; which so far erected the Minds of the Citizens, that they scrupl'd not now to insult the Scholars with all manner of Provocations and Injuries; and truly if it had not been protected by the Means of *Goodrick* Bishop of *Ely*, and *Cox*, then our Chancellor, the University had peradventure at this Time been made subject to the superior Government of the City, on the Complaint of one *Forman*, a Burgess thereof, whose House the Proctors had often entred on their Night-Watch, he being hereunto encouraged by the Authority and Advice of the Mayor and other City Magistrates: for the Bishop of *Ely* being Lord High Chancellor of *England* at this time, by Letters to the Townsmen, on hearing the Merits of the Complainant's Cause, signified to them the Proctors Right of *Watch* and *Ward*, by a Grant of *Hen. 4.*

A. D. 1553.

Yet notwithstanding all this Care of King *Edward's* Delegates, to extirpate the Popish Superstitions here, no sooner was *Q. Mary* ascended the Throne, but she restor'd the same by the cruel Tyranny of her Power, and the Encouragement she bestow'd on many of the Scholars, who were ready enough for a Relapse to the Church of *Rome*, by their losing the Aid and Assistance of the Monasteries. To this End, as a kind nursing Mother of good Letters, she gave to the University

University several Rectories, viz. the Rectory of *Southpetherwyn* in *Cornwall*, of *Seyston* in *Leicestershire*, and of *Holmcultram*, with the Chapel of *Newton Arloch* in *Cumberland*, the first of which belonging to the Priory of *Olvescroft*, and the third to the Abbey of *Holmcultram*: And as a farther Reward of the Industry of her *Loyal* and *Dutiful Oxonians*, it was once in the Queen's Thoughts to hold a Parliament here, about the Time that the Protestant *Cranmer* was remov'd from the Tower of *London*, to give an Account of his Actions in *Edward* the 6th's Reign, before the Queen and Parliament: where, upon Examination into his Opinions, which he defended with great Strength of Argument (especially that touching the Holy Communion or Eucharist) he was by the Scholars pronounc'd guilty of Heresy, and his Books condemn'd; at length himself burnt here at *Oxford* before *Baliol College*, where *Ridley* and *Latimer* had suffer'd before on the like Occasion. And for the better facilitating the Queen's Resolution of re-establishing the *Romish* Idolatry in the University, *Steph. Gardiner*, Bishop of *Winton*, a Person of a large Ambition, and a ready Compliance with her Majesty in every thing, this Year sent Delegates or Commissaries to visit all the Colleges in *Oxford* subject to him as a local Visitor; who by virtue of a full Commission to eject all Persons from thence, refusing to conform themselves to the Popish Tenets, remov'd some out of *New College*, many others leaving the same of their own accord; and afterwards proceeding to the Visitation of *Magdalen College*, they expell'd fourteen of the Fellows; but they permitted the President to resign, who rather chose to quit the best Headship then in the University, than pollute his Conscience

science with the Stains of a sinful Conformity.

The Queen this Year, for the Advancement of Learning, confirm'd the antient as well as modern Privileges of the University; and because the Bailiffs of the City had the foregoing Year, either through a Desire of seizing Felons Goods, or (at least) of acquiring the Cognizance of University Causes, deny'd Entrance to our High Steward, in the Case of one *Anth. Garnet*, A.M. of *Baliol College*, suspected of Felony, by shutting up the Doors of the *Guild-Hall* against him; a Decree was now made in the *Star-Chamber* by the Lords of the Council, that the Chancellor and Masters of *Oxford* should have free Ingrefs into the said Hall for the Holding their accustom'd Court-Leet there, under the Pain of 200 *l.* to be inflicted on every Citizen contravening the same. But as King *Henry* the 8th had by his Charter commanded that no Victuals should be taken by the Royal Purveyors within twenty Miles, unless the King himself came thither, it was now by Parliament restrained to five Miles about *Oxford*, which this Year labour'd under such a Scarcity of Provisions, that some entire Colleges were forc'd to disperse into the Country. Nor was the Rage and Fury of these Times only exercis'd on the Living; for the Bones of *Peter Martyr's* Wife, who dy'd at *Oxford* after her Husband was driven from thence on the score of Religion, were now taken out of her Grave, and ignominiously bury'd in a Dunghill. But to purge the University of all Hereticks, as they were term'd, Cardinal *Pool*, by virtue of his *Legatine* Power, nam'd certain Delegates to visit the same, with an Authority to receive into the Church again all such Apostates as repented of their Heresy, and desir'd Absolution. On the

20th of July, or thenabouts, these Delegates preparing themselves for this solemn Visitation, went to St. Mary's Church, and after they had read their Commission, and taken their Places accordingly, they began by way of Interrogatories to enquire into the State of the Colleges, and the Students living therein; for the Queen had before summon'd certain Persons out of every College to appear that Day, and receive the said Interrogatories, hereby aiming not only to restore the *Romish* Religion, but also the Discipline of the University, to its antient Splendor. These Interrogatories consisted of about 30 in Number, chiefly relating to what was done in King *Edward* the 6th's Days, by the Commissary, Proctors, Heads of Houses, &c. which because they are long, I will only give the Reader the two first of them, viz. 1st, *Whether the Foundations, Statutes, and laudable Customs of the University, and of every College and Hall therein, be observ'd by all those whom these Things concern? And if they shall answer negatively, let them express in special what Things are not observ'd, and for what Reason.* 2dly, *Whether in the Time of Schism there was any thing ordain'd, or introduc'd by Usage, contrary to Canonical Institutions, and antient Foundations, or derogatory to Statutes, Privileges and Customs; and if they shall answer affirmatively, let them express in particular, what Things have been introduc'd, and for what Reason, &c.* In short, these Visitors ejected all the Persons impugning the *Romish* Religion, and burnt all the *English* Bibles, with the Commentaries thereon in the same Language, in the middle of the Market-place, and either mulcted the Possessors of them, or banish'd them the University. Upon *Mason's* resigning the Chancellorship, Cardinal *Pool* was again elected, who to supply
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the Defect of our Statutes, and to reduce them to the Model of Popery, committed this Affair to the Management of certain Delegates by him chosen out of each Faculty, *viz.* four Philosophers or Artists, five Civilians, two Canonists, and four Divines; and ordered, that the antient Statutes abrogated in *Edward* the 6th's Time, should retain their Force, until this new Body of Statutes were compiled; which was afterwards effected, and confirm'd by the Authority of the Convocation, and promulgated to be strictly and religiously observ'd by all Students. These were a very severe Body of Laws against all Persons inclining to the Reformation, whereby they were wholly excluded the University: And such was the State thereof during this Queen's Reign. But no sooner was Queen *Elizabeth* come to the Crown by a Right of Inheritance, but there appear'd a new Scene of Affairs here, which open'd much to the Joy and Satisfaction of the *Protestants*; yet so vain was the Confidence of the *Papists*, hoping to have their Religion confirm'd to their Posterity, that in some Colleges they animadverted on the Scholars shewing any Affection to change, with more than usual Liberty: But these in no wise forgetting their Injuries in Queen *Mary*'s Days, began to despise the *Romanists*, and to insult them with all the Indignities of Scorn and Contempt imaginable; whereupon many of them exercised with various Cares, and at length sated with some Diffidences of the Queen's Affection to them, withdrew themselves from *Oxford*, resolving to live in Obscurity, until it was evident what Measures her Majesty would take with them. *Tresham*, on the Death of Cardinal *Pool*, who died on the same Day with Queen *Mary*, becoming *Cancellarius natus* (that he might

might not be wanting in Duty) called a Convocation to deliberate about a Congratulatory Address to her Majesty, according to Custom; which was readily agreed unto, and in Writing approved of, and then sent to *London* by the said Chancellor, attended with several Heads of Colleges, &c. and presented to the Queen, who gave large Assurances of her Royal Inclinations to Learning, and especially to this University; which she evinced the following Year in Parliament, by an Act remitting to the Universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge* the Payment of First Fruits and Tenths for ever; and soon after in the same manner exempting them from the Subsidies of Tenths and Fifteenths of all their Temporalties or Lay Fees. The Queen intending the Year after her Inauguration to see this University, was hasten'd hereunto by Letters which she received from the Heads of Houses, touching the ill Treatment of the *Protestants* here by the *Papists*; whereupon she wrote back to the University-Magistrates, commanding them better Usage for the future on all publick and private Occasions, and likewise forbidding these Magistrates, &c. to proceed to the Election of any Governour, Fellow, Scholar, or any other Student among us, to any Office; and moreover prohibiting all Alienations and Exchanges of Lands, Possessions, &c. such only excepted as are for the necessary Improvement of their Estates, till such time as a solemn Visitation should be held therein, as she intended, and was executed a few Months afterwards by a Delegation of certain Persons fit for this Purpose; who had it in command from her Majesty to treat all Persons with the utmost Humanity and Gentleness, but to eject all Persons not renouncing the Popish Doctrines and Superstitions,

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with a Power given unto these Visitors, of conferring all Academical Offices as they should conceive expedient, and of recalling all such Persons as had been banish'd on the Score of Religion, and of re-establishing King *Edward's* Statutes. The Earl of *Arundel* voluntarily quitted the Chancellorship upon some Resentment occasion'd by some Proceedings of the Visitors; to whom Dr. *Marshal* Dean of *Christ Church* not submitting, was carried from hence to *London*, and there imprison'd. Among those who were depriv'd for not taking the Oath of Supremacy, were Dr. *Tresham* Canon of *Christ-Church*, Dr. *Richard Smith*, Canon of the same House, who going to *Doway*, was made Dean of *St. Peter's Church* there; Dr. *Tho. Raynolds*, Warden of *Merton*, depriv'd by the Queen herself at *Hampton Court*; Dr. *Coveney*, President of *Magdalene College*, was remov'd, for that he was not in Orders, and had treated some of the Fellows with much Asperity; Dr. *William Cheadsey*, President of *Corpus Christi*, and Canon of *Christ Church*; Dr. *William Wright*, Master of *Baliol*; *John Smith*, Provost of *Oriel*; *Hugh Hodgson*, Provost of *Queens College*; *Henry Henshaw*, Rector of *Lincoln*, resign'd his Headship by the Permission of the Visitors; *Tho. Slythurst*, President of *Trinity College*, was expelled for the abovesaid Reason, with many others too numerous to recount in this Place; and therefore I will give them Room elsewhere. But notwithstanding all the provident Care employ'd by this wise Princess to reform the University in point of Discipline as well as Religion, it was not sufficient to quiet the Minds of the disaffected Scholars, many whereof wou'd have return'd to the Church of *Rome*, on the account of the great Wealth and immense Power which the Clergy

Clergy gain'd thereby, cou'd they have been assur'd of a Popish Successor, whom they aim'd at very much in the Person of *Mary* Queen of the *Scots*: yet such was the Countenance, which her Majesty's Presence here at *Oxford* gave to *A. D. 1566.* Learning, by her attending all publick Exercises of the Schools for a Week together, and her preferring Men both in Church and State, of the most shining Merit; that it afterwards produc'd in the University Persons of the most exalted Knowledge of any we read in *English* Story. She was extreamly delighted with the Pleasantness of the Place, the Beauty of the Colleges, the Magnificence of her Entertainment; and lastly, with that Plenty and Variety of good Literature, which every Day increased more and more: and as she was in the Day-time pleas'd with Scholastick Exercises, so was she diverted at Night with Tragedies and Comedies acted by Scholars; for which her Majesty with much Sweetness return'd them her Thanks in a *Latin* Oration; and, with a Promise, that she wou'd be always ready to promote and encourage them, she took of them and the Place a most gracious Farewell.

This Royal Visit is ascrib'd to *Robert Dudley* Earl of *Leicester*, and Chancellor of this University, who in the Time of his being a Student here, had observ'd the great Corruptions crept into its Discipline and Government: wherefore he resolv'd upon a Reformation of these Things as soon as he came to his Chancellorship; and to this End he invited the Queen hither, to command what he shou'd give in Advice to her, touching the State thereof. He almost changed the whole Government of the University in some Things for the better; but it was generally then thought in many things for the worse;

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for the last Year he abolish'd the antient Form of chusing the Proctors, which Election was frequently made under the Form of chusing *per Instantes*, to be shewn in another Place. He often named the Commissary or Vice-Chancellor without consulting the Convocation, which formerly seldom happen'd; and he was the first that appointed the *Hebdomadal* Meeting of the Vice-Chancellor, Proctors and Heads of Houses, for the consulting about all Matters, which shou'd afterwards be brought before the Convocation, by antiquating the *Black Congregation*, (which was succeeded by this Weekly Meeting) in which all Matters were communicated by the Proctors, before they were transacted in a solemn Convocation. He moreover decreed, that all Affairs of greater Importance should be dispatch'd and expedited by a private Scrutiny, and not by publick Suffrages, as before. And so great a Friend to Learning was this Chancellor, that from an ardent Desire of promoting the Study of Languages here, he recommended to the Convocation one *John Druce*, a *Flemming* by Nation (banish'd his Country on the score of Religion) for instructing the Scholars in the *Syriack* Tongue, and that they wou'd assign him a Stipend and a School for this End; whereunto the Convocation agreed, and allow'd him a Pension of 20 Marks, to be ratably collected every Year out of all the Colleges; and as a Respect to the Man, by a Statute, he was made a publick Professor of the University; and had a Chamber by Compliment given unto him by the Fellows of *Merton College*.

A. D. 1574.

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The Chancellor, in the Year 1584, by a Letter sent at the Queen's Instance to the University, commanded that no Person should be admitted to any Degree, without performing the statu-

statutable Exercise for the same, upon a Report made to her Majesty, that Degrees were taken here by the Method of Dispensations, without any Regard had to Learning or Merit; wherefore he commanded them, both in his own and the Queen's Name, to see that all Persons whosoever, did their Exercise for the same, and that they staid their proper Time, before they presum'd to take any Batchelor's Degree in Divinity, Law or Physick, or any other Faculty whatsoever, or sue for any Doctor's Degree, without reading their Cursory Lectures; except the Sons of Kings and Noblemen, having a Voice in the Upper House of Parliament; nor shou'd any Dispensations be granted for the Doing of Exercise after the taking of such Degree; which by giving of Bonds, and then forfeiting the Conditions thereof, have suffer'd such infamous Blockheads to pass to their Degrees, as cou'd never have otherwise been conceiv'd to have had the least Part of an University Education. *Hinc illa lachryma, &c.*

Frequent Visits was *Dudley* wont to make hither, not only for reforming the Statutes and Laws of the University, but to be sometimes present at the Scholastick Disputations and other Exercises, to make a Report thereof to his beloved Mistress, and to encourage the same by such laudable Acts of Respect; who coming to *Oxford* about the middle of *August*, 1588. gave way to Fate soon after at *Cornbury* in *Oxfordshire*, and was succeeded in the Office of Chancellor of this University by Sir *Christopher Hatton*, Lord High Chancellor of *England*. Yet notwithstanding what has been said of the Earl's Conduct and Government of this celebrated Mart or Staple of Learning, it must be acknowledg'd, that some Dissensions and Immoralities were rather owing

to the Chancellor's Tyranny and Indiscretion in Point of Government, than to the License of the Times.

A. D. 1589.

Whatsoever the Earl of *Leicester* had been defective in, about reforming the University, was this Year in some measure accomplish'd by his Successor, who took care, that all Persons to be admitted to any Degree, should first give an account of their Faith, which thing had been hitherto much neglected by his Predecessor, and was complain'd of by the Bishop of *Hereford*, finding many Heterodox Divines living in his Diocese. He not only detected many *Romanists* lurking in the Neighbourhood of *Oxford*, and seducing the younger Students to go to foreign Universities, but also restrain'd the Scholars Excess in Apparel, chastising all other Vices in them. He moreover restor'd the Preaching of Sermons on Sundays and Holidays, which had been diffus'd for a long time during Vacations here, on the account of the Paucity of Divines, with a Design not only of eradicating Popery, but also with a View of accustoming young Divines to the Way and Method of Preaching. About the same Time a Statute was made to oblige the *Canons* of *Christ-Church* to preach on Sundays in Term Time in their own Persons, and not by a Deputy, unless they gave a Reason for so doing, to be approv'd by the Vice-chancellor: and another Statute was enacted, compelling all Candidates for Degrees and matriculated Persons, to subscribe the Articles of Religion according to antient Custom intermitted long since. He also took care to revive the Course of Disputations *pro termino* in Divinity, Law, and Physick, called the *stated* or *ordinary* Disputations, ordaining Penalties to be inflicted on all such as omitted the same: And finally so careful

careful was *Hatton* of the Honour and Advantage of the University, that had he liv'd longer, he would have left no Discipline for his Successor to have amended. But,

The Lord *Buckhurst* coming to the Government of the University on the Death of *Hatton*, (by a contested Election between him and the Earl of *Essex*) thought himself oblig'd, and truly with great Industry endeavour'd to correct whatever had escap'd the Knowledge of his Predecessor, during his short Chancellorship : And for this End invited her Majesty again this Year to *Oxford*, as the Earl of *Leicester* had done before ; who was met according to Custom on the utmost Bounds of the University, by the Vice-chancellor, Proctors, Heads of Houses, and several Masters deputed for this End, in their Scarlets, and other proper Habits, and there received by them with the Compliment of a solemn Speech in *Latin*, to which she made a gracious Answer in the same Language : And on the Confines of *St. Giles's* Parish, her Majesty was received by the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgeses, in the like manner, and complimented in a Speech from the Recorder ; and as she had been before presented by the University, so was she now by the City, with a gilt Silver Cup, and fixty Angels of Money in it. On her Entrance into the City, she was welcom'd with the Shouts and Acclamations of the People, the Streets from the *North Gate* being adorn'd on each Side with Scholars as far as *Christ-Church*, who saluted her Majesty in her Passage through them with Speeches and Verses, and being address'd at *Cairfax* in a *Greek* Oration by the Professor of that Language, she made an elegant Answer of Thanks thereunto in the same Tongue ; and in *Christ-Church* Quadrangle she was entertain'd at her getting

A. D. 1592.

out of the Coach by a Speech from the University Orator, and during the Time of her Continuance here, she attended the Exercise of the Schools in the Day, and had the Diversion of Plays acted in *Christ-Church* College Hall at Night Time by the Students.

The University indeed received many Marks of Friendship from him, by his great Diligence in banishing from hence all Jesuits, Seminary Priests, and other Popish Recusants; and with Injunctions he so wisely modell'd the Discipline of the Scholars, that in his Time Learning, Piety, and good Manners, seem'd to have taken their Residence here, as in the very Heart of the Kingdom.

As there happen'd a Dispute between the University and City, in the Year 1574. upon the Bailiffs shutting the Doors of the *Guild-Hall*, against the Vice-Chancellor, Proctors, &c. on their Attempt to keep a Court-Leet therein; which was concluded by the Queen's Privy Council in favour of the University, so there also arose a Controversy in the Year 1583. between the University and the Sheriff of the County of *Oxon.* about the Execution of certain Privileges enjoy'd by the Scholars; but the same was soon accommodated to the Satisfaction of the University, which had enjoy'd a pretty good Repose during the Decline of this Reign.

C H A P. VI.

A further Continuance of the Troubles of the University to the present Times, &c.

ON the Death of Q. *Elizabeth*, whom the U- A. D. 1603.
niversity of *Oxford* immediately enroll'd among the Number of its Benefactors, K. *James* the first succeeded to the Crown of *England*, at a Time when the Plague rag'd most fatally at *London*, and in *July* following came to *Oxford*, where, thro' the Endeavours of some ill disposed Persons for Lucre sake, it diffus'd its Venom thro' the University and City, insomuch as *Mich.* Term was put off to the 2d of *November*, and by other Adjournments to the 5th of *December*; but the Sickness continuing till *February*, few of the Masters then appear'd: And such was the Face of Affairs here, that nought but Lamentation was seen for some Time, many of the Townsmen being reduc'd by the Scholars Absence to a starving Condition, on the Consumption of the Charity Money given by the University, when the Colleges were dissolv'd by the Students going into the Country. Those who staid behind constantly kept their Gates shut, as the Citizens did their Shops and Houses, and not a living Creature besides Nurses and Corps-bearers were seen in the Streets, which were cover'd with Grass even in the Market-Place. And after some Intermission of this Distemper, it broke out again *an.* 1605, on the King's leaving *Oxford*, from some late Remains thereof, and was so furious, that many of the Sick were carried to Pest Houses in *Port Mead*, &c.

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As there had formerly been many Contests between the Lawyers and Physicians about Precedency, the *Civilians* now had much ado to preserve the Continuance of their Profession in the Realm; and on their frequent Complaints hereof to the University for its Aid and Assistance in this Matter, the Vice-Chancellor in a full Convocation signified the dangerous Consequence of losing this Study, to the Doctors and Masters, by adding, that if one of the four principal Pillars, whereon this University was founded, should be taken away, the whole Fabrick thereof must in time necessarily fall to Ruin. And after Dr. *Martin* of *New College* had in a Speech shew'd what Mischief would accrue to the Nation by the Extirpation thereof, it was unanimously agreed to implore the Assistance of the Chancellor, and the Earl of *Devonshire*, (then a Court-Minion) in this Affair; and on Letters transmitted by the University to these great Men, all our Fears vanish'd, and the destructive Councils of our malevolent Enemies came to nothing; yea, the Study of the Civil Law was instantly refreshed and strengthen'd with new Encouragements from Royal Charters under the Great Seal of *England*, empowering the Universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, to chuse and send up each of them two Persons to sit and represent them in Parliament; by which Charters we are admonished to elect such Persons as are skilful in the *Imperial* Laws; but how far we have departed from this wholesom Institution, let the World judge. And altho' this was a sufficient Indication of the King's Love and Affection towards us; yet some will have it that it has since rather prov'd of Damage to us, than of any Profit and Advantage, forasmuch as heretofore all Members of Parliament being the Sons
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of either University, thought themselves in Duty bound to take Care of their Nursing Mother's Concerns ; but now thinking themselves hereby discharg'd from such Duty, they lay the whole Burthen thereof on the Shoulders of their Representatives ; and how well these have acquitted themselves in this Trust, we may learn from the frequent Loss of Privileges in Parliament, either thro' their Neglect, Interest, or Want of sufficient Knowledge in our Customs and Charters ; especially if the Keeper of the Archives be a Stranger thereunto himself, as it may happen.

Passing by the Visit which the King was pleas'd to make the University this Year, being here complimented in the like Manner as his Predecessor had lately been by the Scholars, (whose Number was at this Time 2254) I will proceed to give an Account of the Disagreement between the University and City, on the Score of *Watch* and *Ward*, a distinct Privilege claim'd by the former, and disputed by the latter, thro' the Townsmen's Choice of two seditious Bailiffs, who gave the University much Trouble by their Noctivagations, under the Pretence of Searching for Felons Goods and Seizing them, but with a real Design only of infringing our Rights. Whereupon the Vice-Chancellor, in Resentment of this Behaviour, summon'd both the Bailiffs, *viz.* *Smith* and *Paynter*, to appear before him at his Court, then held in St. *Mary's* Church ; and, on Interrogatories administred, *Paynter* acknowledged that he had, during his said Office of Bailiff, between the Hours of nine at Night and four in the Morning, at least ten Times, walk'd the Streets of the City, without the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor's Consent, or any Intimation thereof given to one of them ;
but

A. D. 1709.

but that he did it by Virtue of a *Hue and Cry* frequently coming to him in the King's Name, for a Search after Felons within the City Limits; and *Smith* in like manner confessing, that he had done the same for three or four Times, the Vice-Chancellor pronounced Sentence against them as Night-walkers and Disturbers of the Peace, mulcting *Paynter* in the Sum of 20*l.* and *Smith* in the Sum of 8 *l.* viz. 40 Shillings *pro qualibet vice*, with a Monition to pay the same within eight Days. And for Non-payment hereof, *Paynter* was on the Day of his Appearance committed to Goal, there to remain until he paid the said Mulct or Fine; as was also *Smith*, for refusing to appear on the Day assign'd him. Whereupon *Paynter* purchas'd a Writ of *Habeas Corpus cum Causâ*, from the King's Bench, directed to the Sheriff of *Oxfordshire*, or his Deputy, who, on the Receipt thereof issued his Warrant to the Goaler, for to deliver *Paynter* into the Hands of the City Serjeants, in order to convey him to *London*, who, on *Nov. 5.* was by the Under-Sheriff brought before the Justices of the King's Bench; but the Cause of his Commitment being not return'd with the Writ, as requir'd, the Hearing thereof was adjourn'd to the 25th, when *Paynter* was again brought hither in due Form, on a Return of this Writ, which see in the *Appendix*; and after Reading hereof, Chief Justice *Flemming*, with the Concurrence of *Williams* and *Crook*, the other Judges present; pronounc'd Judgment according to a Precedent cited in the 4 *Hen. 6.* whereby *Paynter* was remanded to the Chancellor of *Oxford's* Court, to undergo the Sentence thereof; *Crook* and *Williams* affirming, that the Scholars enjoy'd this Privilege of *Watch and Ward* when they were Students in the University,

Vide Append.
cxxiii.

versity, and 300 Years before, without any Opposition, and therefore they rebuk'd him for his Contumacy. After the usual Forms at Common Law had passed, *Paynter* was brought back to *Oxford*, and re-imprison'd till *Dec. 8.* when he appear'd in the Chancellor's Court, and by way of caution lodg'd some Silver Plate in the Vice-Chancellor's Hands, for the due Payment of the aforesaid 20 *l.* with all Costs and Charges of Suit on the University's Part, and for the Satisfaction of the Law-Proctor's Fees. In short, *Paynter* and *Smith*, on due Sorrow and Repentance for their Crimes, now deprecated the Punishment thereof; and in a full Convocation obtaining Pardon for the same, they were eased from the greatest Part of their Fines, on the Payment of 40 Shillings by *Paynter*, and 12 Shillings by *Smith*.

Pending this Suit, the Citizens fore-thinking they should be cast herein, committed two privileged Persons to Goal, one of these being of the Number of *Slatters*, who with the *Masons* and *Joyners* formerly desired to be admitted into the Matriculation of the University. On Notice hereof the Vice-Chancellor sent his Writ or Mandate under the half Seal, for an immediate Discharge of them from Custody; on the Disobedience of the Citizens hereunto, he called a Convocation, and discommon'd the five chief Authors of this Insult and Contempt, interdicting them all Trade and Commerce with Scholars and privileged Persons; which Civil Anathema so terrified them, that they instantly, with all Humility, sued a Pardon for their Faults, and under a Form of Words prescrib'd them by the University, acknowledged the same, to the Satisfaction of the Scholars.

Yet

A. D. 1611.

Yet about two Years afterwards a new Difference arose on the Right of the *Night-Watch*, which occasion'd another Law-suit between the Scholars and Townsmen, before the Judges of the King's Bench : Hereupon the University was again oblig'd to have Recourse to the dire Fulmination of another Commercial Interdict, after the Vice-Chancellor had, by all gentle Means imaginable, endeavour'd to reduce the proud Townsmen to their Duty as well as Interest. This Thunderbolt reach'd the Head of the City Recorder *Wentworth*, a sworn and declared Enemy to the University, and a great Promoter of all these Dissensions and Troubles, whereby every Person was forbid to consult him as a Lawyer, or to retain him in any Suit whatsoever, or to keep any Correspondence with him or his Family ; yet during this discommuning, some Persons, regardless of their Duty, and of the Oaths by them taken to defend the University Rights according to their best Abilities, at length began to deal with the Persons discommon'd : wherefore they were admonish'd by the Vice-Chancellor to forbear this Offence, under the Pains to be inflicted on 'em by the Statutes of the University. At this Time the Magistrates of the University receiving frequent Complaints touching the Behaviour of the late Mayor (*William Potter*) who, on leaving his said Office, encourag'd the Bailiffs of the City in Law-suits with the University, with the Promise of Aid herein from the City Chest : A Convocation was hereupon called, and for this and other Crimes against the Scholars, he was by unanimous Consent thereof, depriv'd of his Dealings with all Students and privileg'd Persons. This gave an Occasion both to the University and City, of laying their Grievances before the King,

King, in his Council-Chamber at *Whitehall*, and on the Council's Hearing the Complaints on each side, it was pronounc'd in favour of the Scholars, and the discommon'd Citizens were commanded to return home, and by a publick Acknowledgment of their Errors to ask Pardon for the same, which they did accordingly on the first of *August*, at a solemn Convocation in a Form prescrib'd them. But before this Form was publickly read and subscrib'd by them, they each of them separately acknowledg'd their Offence, and promised a future Obedience and Observance of all the lawful Liberties, Privileges, and Customs of the University; which Acknowledgment being forthwith registred, and openly read by one of the Proctors in the Convocation House, a Transcript thereof was given to each of the Criminals to subscribe his Name, and set his Seal thereunto; after they had done this, they were immediately pronounc'd to be relax'd from the Sentence which they had incurr'd, whereby these two Corporations were reconcil'd for many Years.

But hence-forward the Peace of the University was not so well preserv'd among its own Members, miserably divided in their Opinions, and distracted with Religious Disputes, which were chiefly owing to Persons Papistically and Puritanically inclin'd, the one side adhering (as was pretended) to *Arminius* and his Disciples, with some Leaven of Popery mingled with their Principles; whilst the other strenuously asserted the Doctrine of *Calvin* and his Followers. Among the Number of the first was *William Laud*, Batch. in Divinity, and afterwards Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who in the Year 1606. utter'd some Expressions in a Sermon of his preach'd at *St. Mary's Church*, too
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much favouring (as was thought by many of the University) of the *Roman* Superstition ; wherefore he was called upon by Dr. *Airay*, the Vice-Chancellor, to give an Account thereof ; but *Laud* so far clear'd himself of the Charge against him, as to escape a Retraction of his Opinions, tho' the same was earnestly labour'd and contended for with too much Reason, by many of the chief of the University. Indeed these Religious Differences very much quicken'd the Advancement of Learning, whilst each Party was searching for a sound Foundation to ground the Superstructure of their Belief on ; but the ill Consequences of a persecuting Spirit ever void of Charity, gain'd no Reputation or Advantage to Religion it self : And from these Beginnings of Wrath and Vengeance in the University, and King *James's* framing a State-Policy on certain Principles of Religion, by him conceived and adapted for the Support of Arbitrary Power in the Prince, the ensuing Rage of Civil War and Rebellion sprung up in the Land, which in few Years after introduc'd that heavy Visitation on the University, which for some time put an End to all our just Liberties and Privileges, and became a Scourge in the Hands of Tyrants, to chastise the Weakness and Folly of an undiscerning Spirit of Ambition. In this froward and angry State the University continu'd for many Years, calling Persons to an Account on very slight Suggestions from their Sermons, according to the Humour of those who had acquir'd some Esteem among the Court Flatterers, and with the King himself, who was but too well pleased with these violent Proceedings in the University, believing this to be the surest Method of Establishing an absolute Power in himself. It is true, he liv'd not
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to see the fatal Miseries his wretched King-Craft had begun: But his Son King *Charles* the first succeeding him, a Prince of a more wilful and less cautious Spirit, pursued the same Measures his Father had entred upon, of supporting his Government by a Party, which were to receive their Principles from ambitious Churchmen. For he, having stronger Inclinations to advance the Prerogative, thought this End could not be accomplish'd by any better Means, than by aggrandizing the Church, so that they might lord it over the Laity; and therefore the Terms of Communion in his Reign were multiplied and encreas'd, by ordaining such Conditions for the Admission of its Members thereto, as had not been heretofore required; which being introduc'd under the Countenance of Regal Authority, more firmly riveted to his Interest and Designs, all the aspiring Clergy, who were willing to narrow the Foundation of Religion, that they might thereby exclude many good Christians from Preferments in the Church, upon the View almost of a Monopoly. Thus were some of the thirty nine Articles now explain'd in a Sense far different from the Letter, that Men might be distinguish'd under the Names of *Calvinists* and *Arminians*; the wholesome Doctrines of Obedience, as contain'd in the Homilies, were also improv'd into the Divine Right of Kings, and to the unlimited Conditions of Subjection to them: These and such like Doctrines put this unthinking Prince upon such Measures as ripen'd the Discontents sown in his Father's Time, and brought on the Calamities which so fatally overwhelmed the Son, and in his Ruin threaten'd almost a total Destruction to this University.

I will not here give a particular Relation of all the Sermons censur'd by the University, during the Chancellorship of that *Arminian* Archbishop *Laud*, almost for no other Reason but that they favour'd too much of *Calvinism*, tho' on the Principles thereof the Articles themselves were originally founded, yet with some Latitude, on a pious Design of inviting all Christians into Communion with us: for as *William Knight*, of *Broadgate-Hall* had been imprison'd long before for a Sermon preach'd at *St. Peter's Church* in the *East*, on *Palm-Sunday*, wherein he asserted the Subject's Right of taking up Arms against the Prince, in case of Persecution for Religion; so no sooner was *Laud* made Chancellor, on the Decease of that wise and excellent Person the Earl of *Pembroke*, but that several Persons were called in Question for Taxing the Bishops with *Arminianism*, the fashionable Doctrine of those Days under some Disguise; which brought on an Appeal before the King at *Woodstock* by *Brian Duppa*, then Vice-Chancellor, touching the Proctors of the University, who had received the Appeal of two Persons under the said *Duppa's* Displeasure, for refusing on a Summons to deliver up to him the Copies of two Sermons preach'd by them: This Matter gave the University much Trouble; but it was at length decided in the Vice-Chancellor's Favour by the Perswasion of *Laud*, tho' how agreeable to Law I shall consider in another Place; by which Royal Decision the Proctors were commanded to lay down their Offices, which they accordingly did, in a Convocation held on the 26th of *August*, and the two new Proctors elected the Day before, were sworn into their Room.

At the same time were read in Convocation certain Royal Constitutions, adapted to the future Punishment of the like Offences, and in Precaution thereof. As first, if the Vice-Chancellor shall think fit to demand the Sermon of any Scholar, being present thereat himself, or on the Complaint of any Person offended therewith, such Preacher shall be oblig'd to deliver up a true and perfect Copy thereof upon Oath to the Vice-Chancellor; that the same, by Cognizance taken thereof, may be inspected either in Virtue of *Leicesters* Statute, or that more modern one, whereby the Vice-Chancellor is requir'd to take six Doctors to his Assistance; which said Statutes shall retain their antient Force and Vigour, until some new Laws shall be provided touching the same. *2dly*, That if the Vice-Chancellor shall command any Person to go to Goal on the Account of his Demerits, or shall commit any one to a Beadle for his Imprisonment, he shall go without Delay, or any Reluctancy; and in Default thereof shall be expelled the University, and censur'd as a Disturber of the publick Peace thereof, and be for ever in this Case, without the Benefit of an Appeal. *Lastly*, He commanded the Delegates now imploy'd in making a new Body of Statutes, to dispatch and hasten the finishing of the same.

The Chancellor, who was indeed a strenuous Asserter of all our Liberties and Privileges, and the greatest Support of Learning of any Person in his Time, now falling into Discredit, and afterwards into the Hatred of the Parliament, gave the unruly Citizens hereby fresh Occasions of invading our Rights, and insulting our Persons. For setting at nought the Power and Authority of the University Magistrates, they now

appointed a Clerk of the Market out of their own Body, and in their Court Leets they took Cognifance of Paving and cleansing the Streets, and ascertain'd Prices on Candles according to Pleasure, which Right had been vested in the Chan cellor alone for Time immemorial ; and lastly, they scrupl'd not to arrest our Persons by the Mayor's Procefs, and to bring Scholars and privileg'd Persons before their own Tribunal ; and also to disturb the very Proctors themselves in their Night-watch, claiming to themselves all Felons Goods : And to consummate their Malice against our Privileges, they presented to the Parliament false and scandalous Petitions touching the same, with a View of Repealing all our Charters. But the University obviated all these wicked Arts and Machinations, by a Petition soon after presented also to the House of Lords. The Merits of these Petitions were heard on both sides, *May 9. 1640.* a Committee being in the mean while appointed to search the Records of each Body : And when the Lords seem'd inclin'd to pronounce in Favour of the University, the Earl of *Berkshire*, Lord High Steward of the City, pray'd an Arbitration hereof ; and the University, on their Part, nam'd the Earls of *Pembroke*, *Dorset*, *Bristol* ; the Bishops of *Lincoln* and *Chichester* ; and the City, on their behalf nominated the Earls of *Bath* and *Southampton*, the Viscount *Say*, the Lord *Robarts*, and some others. Soon after the Upper House of Parliament order'd two or three Persons to adjust this Difference among them, and so the Matter ended.

Pending this Controversy, the Mob of the City every Day and Night assembled at *Cairfax*, traducing the Magistrates of the University with all the reproachful Calumnies their Malice

lice could invent ; and assaulted one of the Proctors in the Execution of his Office, on his coming to disperse this Rabble, met together in the *High-street*, in order to rescue a lewd Woman from Punishment. The Proctor in Despair of repressing this Riot by his own Authority, earnestly importun'd the Mayor's Aid and Assistance for calming the Citizens Minds, and bringing them to Order ; whereupon some of the Ring-leaders were seiz'd and imprison'd. This Ferment grew to such a Height, that the Townsmen rung out their Alarum Bell once or twice, and proclaim'd open War with the Scholars, and if they had been as willing to engage as the froward Citizens, no doubt as bloody a Slaughter had now ensued thereupon, as in the great Conflict, *anno* 1354. which God for ever avert.

Thus were the Heats and Passions between the Scholars and Townsmen, and even among the Students themselves, contending with each other in the Pulpits and elsewhere, with more Warmth than Reflection, about Doctrines rather favouring of the Schools than Religion, the unhappy Preludes of that fierce Civil War which follow'd in the Kingdom thereupon, and brought on that heavy Judgment of a Visitation in this University ; which I shall now consider rather with Grief and Lamentation than with the Sentiments of Wrath and Indignation, for the Iniquities and Violence attending it.

This Visitation of the University of *Oxford* was begun in the Year 1647, by certain Persons delegated by the Parliament for this End, and was not finish'd till the Year ensuing ; in which the Earl of *Pembroke* was contented to be employ'd as Chancellor of the University, who had taken an Oath to defend the Rights and Privile-

ges thereof ; ‘ notwithstanding which, as the
 Earl of *Clarendon* observes in his History, ‘ out
 ‘ of the extreme Weakness of his Understand-
 ‘ ing, and the miserable Compliance of his Na-
 ‘ ture, he suffer’d himself to be made a Proper-
 ‘ ty in joining with *Brent*, *Prynne*, and some
 ‘ Committee Men, and Presbyterian Ministers,
 ‘ as Commissioners for the Parliament, to reform
 ‘ the Discipline, and erroneous Doctrine of that
 ‘ famous University, by the Rule of the Co-
 ‘ venant ; which was the Standard of all Mens
 ‘ Learning and Ability to govern ; all Persons
 ‘ of that Quality being requir’d to subscribe
 ‘ that Test ; which the whole Body of the Uni-
 ‘ versity was so far from submitting to, that
 ‘ they met in their Convocation, and, to their
 ‘ eternal Renown, (being at the same Time un-
 ‘ der a strict and strong Garrison, put over
 ‘ them by the Parliament, the King in Prison,
 ‘ and all their Hopes desperate) passed a pub-
 ‘ lick Act and Declaration against the Covenant,
 ‘ with such invincible Arguments of the Illega-
 ‘ lity, Wickedness and Perjury, contain’d in it,
 ‘ that no Man of the contrary Opinion, nor the
 ‘ Assembly of the Divines (which then sat at
 ‘ *Westminster*, forming a new Catechism, and
 ‘ Scheme of Religion) ever ventur’d to make
 ‘ any Answer to it ; nor is it indeed to be an-
 ‘ swer’d, but must remain to the World’s End,
 ‘ as a Monument of the Learning, Courage and
 ‘ Loyalty, of that excellent Place, against the
 ‘ highest Malice and Tyranny that was ever ex-
 ‘ ercis’d in or over any Nation ; and which those
 ‘ famous Commissioners only answer’d by ex-
 ‘ pelling all those who refus’d to submit to their
 ‘ Jurisdiction, or to take the Covenant ; which
 ‘ was, upon the Matter, the whole University,
 ‘ scarce one Governor and Master of College or
 ‘ Hall,

‘ Hall, and an incredible small Number of the
‘ Fellows or Scholars, submitting to either.
‘ Whereupon that Desolation being made, they
‘ placed in their Rooms the most notorious fa-
‘ ctious Presbyterians in the Government of the
‘ several Colleges or Halls, and such other of
‘ the same Leaven in the Fellowships and Scho-
‘ lars Places, of those whom they had expell’d,
‘ without any Regard to the Statutes of the se-
‘ veral Founders, and the Incapacities of the
‘ Persons that were put in. The Omnipotence
‘ of an Ordinance of Parliament confirm’d all
‘ that was this Way done ; and there was no
‘ farther contending against it.

‘ It might reasonably be concluded, that this
‘ wild and barbarous Depopulation would even
‘ extirpate all that Learning, Religion and
‘ Loyalty, which had so eminently flourish’d
‘ there ; and that the succeeding ill Husbandry
‘ and unskilful Cultivation, would have made
‘ it fruitful only in Ignorance, Profanation, A-
‘ theism and Rebellion ; but by God’s wonder-
‘ ful Blessing, the Goodness and Richness of
‘ that Soil could not be made barren by all that
‘ Stupidity and Ignorance. It choak’d the
‘ Weeds, and would not suffer the poisonous
‘ Seeds, which were sown with Industry enough,
‘ to spring up ; but after several Tyrannical
‘ Governments mutually succeeding each other,
‘ and with the same Malice and Perverseness
‘ endeavour’d to extinguish all good Literature
‘ and Allegiance, it yielded a Harvest of ex-
‘ traordinary good and sound Knowledge in all
‘ Parts of Learning ; and many who were wick-
‘ edly introduc’d, apply’d themselves to the
‘ Study of good Learning, and the Practice of
‘ Virtue, and had Inclination to that Duty and
‘ Obedience they had never been taught ; so

‘ that when it pleased God to bring K. *Charles II.*
 ‘ back to his Throne, he found that Univerfi-
 ‘ ty (not to undervalue the other, which
 ‘ had nobly likewise rejected the ill Infusions
 ‘ which had been industriously poured into it)
 ‘ abounding in excellent Learning, and devo-
 ‘ ted to Duty and Obedience, little inferior to
 ‘ what it was before its Defolation ; which is a
 ‘ lively Instance of God’s Mercy and Purpose,
 ‘ for ever fo to provide for his Church, that
 ‘ the Gates of Hell fhall never prevail againft
 ‘ it ; which were never open’d wider, nor with
 ‘ more Malice than in that time. And thus far
 from the History of that noble Peer, the Earl
 of *Clarendon* ; a Copy of which he bequeath’d as
 a Legacy to the University of *Oxford*, to make
 some Reparation for the Damages it fustain’d
 during the Rage of this unnatural civil War :
 which Gift, if it had been rightly improv’d
 and honeftly manag’d by thofe who had the
 Care of its Impreffion, might have been a Bene-
 faction of an inestimable Value to us. But it
 falling into the Hands of a Perfon oppreffed
 with the want of Money, &c. it has come fhort
 of its juft Profit and Advantage above three
 thoufand Pounds. Indeed there were fome lau-
 dable Efforts made to recover part of this Sum
 in the Vice-Chancellorship of Dr. *Lancaster*, by
 Vertue of a Sequestration ; but his honeft En-
 deavours have fince been rendred vain and fruit-
 lefs, by the bafe Spirit of one of his Succelfors.
 Leaving then this Digreffion, which is fo natu-
 ral to fall in upon a Mention or Recital of my
 Lord *Clarendon*’s History, I will now proceed
 to give a more particular Account of this dire-
 ful Vifitation, begun on *Saturday* the firft of
May, by *Nath. Brent*, Warden of *Merton Col-*
lege, Mr. *Edward Corbet* of the fame, *John Pu-*
lixton

A. D. 1647.

lixton of the Middle Temple Esq; Mr. *Hen. Wilkinson* sen. late of *Magdalen Hall*, *Will. Prynne* of *Lincolns-Inn* Esq; *Will. Tipping* Gent. Sir *Will. Cobb* Knight, *George Greenwood* Gent. Dr. *John Wilkinson* Principal of *Magdalen Hall*, *Edward Reynolds* late of *Merton* Fellow, *Rob. Harris* of *Magdalen Hall*, *Fran. Cheynell* late of *Merton*, *John Packer* of *Berkshire* Esq; *John Wilkinson* of *Bucks* Gent. *John Mills* of *Christ-Church* A. M. *Christopher Rogers* Principal of *New Inn Hall*, *Will. Cope* Esq; *Barth. Hall* of the Middle Temple Esq; *Tho. Knight* of *Lincolns-Inn* Esq; *John Heylin* of *Greys-Inn* Esq; *Will. Draper* of *Nether-Worton* Esq; *Gab. Beck* of *Lincolns-Inn* Esq; *John Cartwright* of *Aynoe* Esq; and *Sam. Dunch* of *Pusey* Esq; all these were Delegates commission'd by that which (in the sacred Stile of those Times) was called *The Blessed Parliament*, and were order'd to visit the University, and each of its Colleges and Halls, for the better Reformation and good Government thereof, and for the Correction of all Excesses and Abuses therein. Soon after this Parliamentary Order, a Citation was issued out for the Commencement of this Visitation, which was highly promoted by a sort of People then known by the Name of *Seekers*, from their Hopes of succeeding into the Places of Persons expell'd or removed from thence; which Citation see in the *Appendix* p. cxxvi. and Copies thereof were deliver'd to all the Heads of Colleges and Halls, and to the Proctors of the University, and others affixed on the Walls and publick Places therein, for their Appearance on the 4th of *June*. In the meanwhile the Governors of the University had frequent Meetings at *Christ-Church* and *All Souls* Colleges, in order to consider what was proper to offer upon this Occasion,
and

and in this critical Juncture of Affairs ; and on the first of *June*, a Convocation was thereupon assembled, wherein Dr. *Fell* the Vice-Chancellor, after he had open'd the Cause of that Assembly, made an eloquent Speech on the Nature of the Matter then before them ; whereupon the Scholars immediately resolv'd with one Consent to exhibit an Apology, or their Reasons for their Non-conformity to the Demands of the Commissioners, which was call'd the Decree of the University of *Oxford*, shewing by the strongest Arguments, and such as were never yet answer'd, the Illegality of taking the *Solemn League and Covenant*, which with the Apology, is too long to be inserted here ; and therefore I shall return to the Visitors expected on the Day of Appointment, referring the Reader to the *League and Covenant*, and this Judgment thereon printed by it self.

On the 3d of *June* *Merton* College Gates were set open for their Reception, (the Visitation being held therein) where many of the Scholars in the utmost Despair waited their coming, there being all manner of Provision made for that end. But their Journey from *London* was deferr'd by a sudden Tumult happening there, by an Insult committed on the Parliaments Forces ; whereupon the absent Delegates dispatch'd a Pacquet of Letters to their Ministers at *Oxford*, to signify a Prorogation of their Meeting until the long Vacation Time, there being also now a Mutiny among the Garrison at *Oxford*, which might interrupt their Visitation, and prove of dangerous Consequence to the Affairs of Parliament, which was mobbed and insulted also in *London*. This News gave the Scholars some Dawnings of Hopes, believing that the few Delegates present at *Oxford* would not attempt a
Work

Work so difficult and dangerous from the Posture of the Parliament; or (at least) they thought this would put off the Visitation till those Commissioners now in *London* could well attend: But the next Morning the aforesaid *Rogers, Harris, Reynolds, Wilkinsons* sen. and *Cheyne*, prepar'd themselves to enter on the Visitation, it being their Interest that this Visitation should proceed, being likely to become Gainers thereby, which animated their Courage much. *Dunch, Draper*, and *John Wilkinsons* Gent. were already repair'd hither, not in the least doubting of a Convention of almost all the Commissioners. *Harris* went to *St. Mary's Church*, accompanied with a great Number of the Students, rather affected with the Novelty of the Thing than with any Respect or Love to the Presbyterian Interest; from whence, after Prayers and a Sermon preach'd, they immediately attended him to the Schools; but before the Delegates could get thither, it was past eleven a-clock in the Morning; for it is to be observ'd, that according to the Tenor of the aforesaid Citation, the Time assign'd by the Delegates for the Appearance of the Persons summon'd, was between the Hours of Nine and Eleven in the Morning; which Period of Time being elapsed by the long ringing out of the Sermon Bell, and the Prayers and Sermon ensuing thereupon, the Vice-Chancellor, Doctors and Proctors, with many Masters of Arts, exhibited their Presence by a diligent Attendance and Expectation of the Court sitting, laying hold on this Occasion as a Plea to elude the Force of the Citation; although at the same time they had resolved among themselves not to acknowledge the Power and Jurisdiction of this pretended Tribunal: and therefore, lest the Commissioners should
pro-

proceed against them immediately, as Persons contumacious and confessing the Articles exhibited, they pleaded the irregular Session of the Court, and protested against the Incompetency thereof in Respect of time. The Students with this Opportunity put into their Hands of procrastinating the Visitation, immediately entred the Convocation House, (for they were before walking before the Doors, and sitting in the *Apodyterium*) and by the Voice of their Proctor, in the Presence of a Notary Publick, declar'd, that in pursuance of an Order of both Houses of Parliament, they gave Appearance (as commanded) on the Day, Place and Hours appointed for that End; and the said Time being now passed, they did not hold themselves oblig'd to continue or stay there any longer, and hereupon the Vice-Chancellor commanded the Persons to return each of them to their respective Homes.

4 June.

The Vice-Chancellor and Doctors, in their return home, with the Beadles before them, happen'd to meet the Visitors in the narrow Passage before the Schools, whom one of the Beadles saluted in this manner. *Farewell, Gentlemen, it is past eleven a-clock.* Whereupon the Scholars gave a great Shout, and thus left the Visitors to be attended by the Towns Boys and the young Students, who charged the Persons cited with an unheard of Contumacy.

On the 5th of June it was agreed among the Delegates of the University, 1st, That no one should give any Appearance at this Court without a new Citation emitted and strengthened with the Names of five Commissioners. 2^{dly}, That no one appear on a Holiday. 3^{dly}, That whenever any Person appear'd, he should know by what Authority he was summon'd thither, and
if

if the Visitors refus'd to acquaint him, that he should immediately depart. 4thly, That if the Visitors gave any Indications of their Power, then he should answer under this Caution interpos'd, viz. *Saving the Rights of the Kingdom, the University, and my College, and all others whatsoever, and howsoever unto me accruing.* 5thly, That every Student should pray a due Time to be assign'd him for the giving of his Answer, and should also demand a Copy of his Accusation in Writing, and if refused to be granted, he should notwithstanding give in his Answer in Writing. 6thly, That if they attempted to administer the Oath *De Officio* to him, in Relation to his Answer thereon, he should refuse the same, as illegally tender'd, it being prohibited by Act of Parliament.

On the 26th of *August* following, a new Citation was issued out by both Houses of Parliament for the Visitation and Reformation of all Colleges and Halls in this University; which was stiled the *Additional Ordinance*, wherein, after it was declar'd that the Cathedral Church or College of *Christ-Church* is no less subject to the Power of this Visitation, together with its Dean, Prebendaries and Students, &c. belonging thereunto, than other Colleges; it is thus decreed; That the Visitors first appointed, or any five of them, &c. or more, should be fully impower'd to administer the *Solemn League and Covenant*, and the Negative Oath, and also to compel all University Members to take the same. 2dly, That it should be lawful for the said Visitors to demand, and thoroughly to peruse all the Statutes, Registers, Diaries, Matriculation-Books, Charters, and Books of Accounts commonly called the *Bursar's Books*, the Constitutions, and all manner of Writings relating to the Govern-

vernment and Affairs of the said University, and of all Colleges and Halls appertaining thereunto. 3dly, That they might summon before them and imprison any Person, after a personal Citation served on him, and compel him to produce the aforesaid Writings or any of them, and on refusal commit the Party in Contempt to Goal, until such time as the said Books, &c. were deliver'd up to the Visitors, or else some sufficient Cause shewn to the contrary, viz. why he did not produce them. And lastly, That they should have the Power of the University Prison, and might imprison any Member of the University, or of any College or Hall therein, refusing or omitting to appear before them after such personal Citation. 4thly, That all Members and Officers of the University, and of every College and Hall therein, and all other Persons within the Precincts thereof, of the Age of one and twenty Years and upwards, or at least such and as many of them as shall be judged convenient, shall be by these Visitors assembled or impanell'd, to enquire by Virtue of an Oath touching all Crimes and Offences whatsoever contain'd in the aforesaid Ordinance, according to the Articles of Inquiry founded in the said Ordinance, and approv'd by the standing Committee of the Lords and Commons named in this Ordinance; and judicially to appear with their Presentment of these Crimes; and that these Visitors might compel all Witnesses whatsoever to appear under an Examination upon Oath, in the Cognisance found for the Punishment of these Crimes. 5thly, That *Oliver St. Johns*, the King's Attorney-General, should write this Commission, and transmit it to these Visitors, thereby giving them a full Power of visiting this University, and of all Colleges, Halls, and Mem-

Members whatsoever, without any further Warrant or Authority whatever, and this Commission was sealed with the Great Seal of *England* then in Use, tho' a false one. 6thly, That the Authority of the Parliament would secure and indemnify the said Visitors in whatsoever they should do in executing of the said Ordinance. 7thly, That the said Visitors, or any five of them, should be empower'd to assume a Scribe or Actuary, or any other Officers necessary in this Visitation, who were for their Service herein to receive Stipends to be decreed them by the standing Committee of Lords and Commons. 8thly, That all Sheriffs, Mayors, and other Magistrates, should be at Hand, and assist the aforesaid Visitors, or any five of them or more, and their Officers, in the Execution of all Matters entrusted with them: And thus far of the chief Heads of this *additional Order*. The same Day other Mandates were issued out touching this Visitation, such as, viz. 1st, That the Visitors should sit together at *Oxford de die in diem*, making the aforesaid Enquiry, though some of them had or should adjourn the Visitation to a further Day, and that they should begin the same with the Magistrates of the University, the Heads of Houses, and Canons of *Christ-Church*. 2dly, That it was the Duty of these Visitors not only to enquire touching the Students of the University, but also to chastise them, and to reform their Manners. 3dly, That they should enquire who were present at the Convocation held on the 11th of *July*, 1642. and transmitted to his Majesty, then waging War against the Parliament, the University Money by way of Loan, which tho' a small Sum *, has never since * 860 l. been paid by the Crown, but is made a Part of the Proctors Petition in passing the University Accounts.

Sept.

Sept. 24. the Committee emitted their Decree for visiting the University, and that the Commissioners or Visitors named in the Ordinance made *May* 1. might enquire, hear and determine, all and singular Crimes, Offences, Abuses, and other Matters whatsoever, according to the Laws and Statutes of the Realm, or according to the Customs or Statutes of the University legally establish'd, and according to the Statutes of every College and Hall, in the Course and Method of Visiting the University; and all Colleges, Halls, Masters, Scholars, Governors, Professors, Students, Fellows, Members and Officers, or any of them apart; and that they should have Authority to proceed to all the aforesaid Effects and Purposes, and even to a definitive Sentence against any Magistrate of the University, or any Head of a College or Hall therein, in Pursuance of the Laws, Statutes and Customs aforesaid, or any of them, for the Reformation of the University, and of all Colleges and Halls in the same, and for the due Punishment of all their Crimes, Abuses, and Excesses. Moreover it was order'd by the said Committee, that the Visitors should be empower'd to examine touching the Dean, Canons, Students, &c. of the Cathedral or Collegiate Church called *Christ-Church*; and also touching all and every Governour, Master, Professor, Fellow, Graduate, Student, Scholar, and Member, of all and every College and Hall within the University, and all and every Officer belonging to these Colleges and Halls, on the following Interrogatories, *viz.* 1st, Whether all or any of their Members had omitted to take the *Solemn League and Covenant*, or the *Negative Oath*, or either of them. 2^{dly}, Whether all or any of them, in their Office

Office or Station, had impugned the Execution of the Order of Parliament, touching the Directory or Discipline thereof? 3dly, Whether any of them had oppos'd any Article of Doctrine therein, either by Word or Writing? and especially whether they had deliver'd, approv'd, or openly profess'd, any *Arminian*, *Socinian*, or *Papal* Error? 4thly, Whether any of them had been in Arms against the Parliament, or any Forces rais'd by the Authority of Parliament, or had been aiding and assisting to Forces levied against the Parliament; and especially whether any of them had transmitted any Money or Gold, or Silver Plate to the King, as an Aid or Encouragement for him to wage War against the Parliament, or had pray'd him to send Forces to *Oxford*, to screen Delinquents there from the Justice of the Parliament, or had persuaded him to garrison the City and fortify the same against the Parliament, and to collect Money for the Defence thereof, from the Month of *June* 1642. to the said Month in the Year 1646. or at any Time within the said Time? 5thly, What Crimes, Offences, and Abuses, have been either formerly or lately committed by any Officer or Member of the University, against any Laws or Statutes of the Realm; or against any Statutes or Customs of the University; or against any particular Statutes of particular Colleges or Halls.

After this came a Commission under the great Seal of *England*, to begin the Visitation; for tho' the Parliament had not the genuine and authentick Seal, yet they made use of a spurious one in all their Matters: and thereupon they commanded the Attorney-General and others of that side concerned herein, to hasten and dispatch this Commission; which was done on the

A. D. 1647. 27th of September, and from the Ordinance already exhibited in no wise different, begins thus, viz. *Carolus, Dei gratiâ, &c. fidelibus & admodum dilectis, Nath. Brent Equiti aurato, Edvoardo Corbet, &c.* (here are all the other Commissioners recounted in order) *Sciatis, quod nos attendentes ac designantes Regulationem ac Reformationem Universitatis nostræ Oxoniensis, & Ecclesiæ Cathedralis seu Collegiatae, seu Collegii Aedis Christi, nec non aliorum omnium Coll. & Aularum intra dictam Universitatem, &c.*

On the 30th of September a Citation was to every Head of a House, commanding him to exhibit and deliver up all their Statutes, Registers, Diaries, Books of Account, and all manner of Constitutions and other Writings, touching the Business and Government of their Societies, into the Hands of the Visitors sitting together at *Merton College*. And the same Day they cited Dr. *Fell*, the Vice-Chancellor, to appear before them at this College, in order to subject himself to their Enquiry and Examination, and to give an Answer to such Questions as shall be propounded to him. And 2^{dly}, They hereby ordered him to transmit to them (the Visitors) by the Hands of their Mandatory, all the Books and Acts of Convocation, and all other Writings of the University, which were in the Custody of the Register of the University.

The same Day the Proctors were commanded to produce their Books, Keys, &c. but neither the Proctors, nor the Vice-Chancellor obey'd their Orders; nay, not so much as the Heads of Houses, they all refusing to deliver up their Books, &c. to the Delegates. And on the same Day, the Visitors appointed two, three, or four Delators, or Informers, in every College and Hall, to inspect the Daily Acts of all

all Governors, Professors, Officers, &c. of the University.

On the first of *October*, the Visitors ordered *Cheynell*, one of their Number, to wait on the *Standing Committee* at *London*, touching the Solution of some Doubts contained in the Articles agreed on for the Surrender of the City of *Oxford*, and arising about the same; and to receive their Answer to five Questions proposed by the Visitors; that by removing these Obstructions, they might proceed with greater Freedom and Alacrity in the Reforming of the University. On the 4th of *October*, the Visitors again commanded *Dr. Fell* to appear before them on the *Wednesday* following, and to bring with him the University Books, and those of his own House, which they order'd by a Citation transmitted to him on the Day aforesaid, to which he refused Obedience, communicating the Visitors Commands to the Delegates of the University, who the next Day sent Letters to the Visitors under the Publick Seal of the University, to know by what Authority they demanded their Statutes, Registers, &c. tho' what Answer was given hereunto we know not.

On *October* the 6th the Heads of Houses appeared; but brought not with them the Books and Registers demanded by the Visitors, praying to know by what Authority they were summoned thither; for that the Commission drawn in the King's Name was of a forg'd Nature, &c. At the same Time a Mandate in Writing was issued out, and given to the Heads of Colleges, commanding them to appear on the 11th Instant, and bring with them all their Books, Statutes, &c. aforesaid, and to deliver them into their Hands, or to shew Cause in Writing to the contrary; after which the Vice-Chancellor,

7 Octob.

cellor, Dr. *Fell*, was again called for his Appearance this Day at Noon, according to the Visitors Decree. On *October* the 7th the Clerk of the University was order'd to produce the Keys of the Schools and the Convocation-House, who answer'd that they were in the Custody of the Vice-Chancellor ; which thing was also at the same time affirmed by the Beadles, being commanded immediately to surrender up their Staves to them. Hereupon the Vice-Chancellor was again cited, but he not appearing, the Visitors prorogued the Term to the fifteenth of *November*, notwithstanding it was wont to commence the 10th of *October* ; and this they did by a Decree affixed up and down on the Walls, &c. in the publick Places of the University. On this Day the Master of *Pembroke-College* appear'd, and exhibited his Answer in this manner. ' According to the Commands
' of the Citation I appear. I have inspected
' your Commission, and thoroughly consider'd
' the same. I find the King's Name, together
' with the Year of his Reign, and the great
' Seal put thereunto ; but I would know whether this Commission was granted and issued
' by his Majesty's Consent ; and I pray leave of
' waiting on the King, and that with the greater
' Desire, because, if the same has been emitted without his Knowledge or Consent, I
' cannot obey it with a safe Conscience ; for
' that a Violation of the Oaths taken to the
' King, the University, and my own College,
' would from thence follow and ensue : And so
' you have my Opinion.

Hen. Wightwick.

October the 8th, the Proctors of the University, in the Name of all the Students, refusing to
acknow-

acknowledge the aforesaid Persons as lawful
Visitors, appear'd in the Morning, with a Pro-
testation to this Effect, before the said Visitors,
viz. ' Whereas the Vice-Chancellor and Pro-
' ctors (the Magistrates and publick Officers of
' the University) have been commanded by se-
' veral Citations to appear before the said Com-
' missioners, sitting together in *Merton* College;
' and whereas they have communicated this to
' him and us, (the Delegates of the University)
' we the said Delegates, together with the
' Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, duly weighing
' the Premises, and deliberating thereon, in the
' Name of all the Students, (paying all manner
' of Reverence to both Honourable Houses of
' Parliament, and due Respect to every Person
' thereof, and to the Offices they execute) do
' with Humility interpose our Opinion, and say,
' that we can acknowledge no other Visitor than
' the King himself, or him unto whom he
' has immediately delegated and granted his
' Power; for as much as this Power of Visiting
' the University is to be acknowledged among
' the undoubted Rights of the Crown, (which
' we are bound to defend, as well on account of
' several Obligations in Law, as on Account of
' our late Protestation) and also among the chief
' Privileges of the University, (which we are
' no less obliged by several Statutes and Oaths
' to maintain) and that the same belongs to the
' King, and no one else: And therefore, with-
' out manifest Danger of various and manifold
' Perjury, we think we cannot submit to this
' Visitation, nor can we acknowledge the Per-
' sons sent by both Houses of Parliament to be
' lawful Visitors, &c. To the Right Worship-
ful *Nath. Brent* Knt. and the rest of the Com-
missioners sitting together in *Merton* College,

Barnaby Love, Notary Publick, especially required to bear Witness hereunto.

On the same Day an Order was affix'd on the Walls of *Pembroke College Hall*, commanding all the Members of this College personally to appear between the Hours of seven and eight in the Morning, the next Day, there to receive the Visitors Decree about the Mastership of that Society. At Noon another Order was affixed on the School's Gate, depriving *Dr. Fell* of the Vice-Chancellorship, on a Pretence that he was admitted thereunto by the Marquess of *Hertford*, but in reality because he oppos'd the Proceedings of the Visitors with singular Honesty and Magnanimity. Hereupon they transmitted another Decree to him, commanding him to yield up the Statute-Books, Keys, Seals, and other Badges of his Office, as Vice-Chancellor, together with all Writings, Goods, and publick Deeds, belonging to the University; which he refusing to do, another Order was the same Day promulgated, whereby he was declared to be deprived of his Office; and Notice hereof given to the Pro-Vice-Chancellors, Doctors, Proctors, and all Scholars. *October* the 9th the Visitors chose one *Langley*, a Presbyterian Minister into the Headship of *Pembroke College*, in the Room of *Henry Wightwick* ejected; pretending first, that the Parliament had pronounced the said *Langley* to be the Master thereof, in *August* last. 2dly, That *Wightwick* was elected by the Society contrary to Right and Equity, viz. in Contempt of the frequent Commands sent by the Parliament, and forbidding the electing of *Wightwick*. On the same Day, the Vice-Chancellor summon'd *John French*, the University-Register before him; and delivering to him the Book of Convocation-Acts, commanded

August 26.

manded him to register the Names of the Delegates chosen the first of *June* last ; who were impower'd to answer in the Name of the University, touching all Things concerning the publick State thereof. On the 11th of *October*, *Brent* and *Wilkinson* moved, that they might attend the Committee at *London*, and acquaint them with their Proceedings herein, and receive further necessary Instructions, in Relation to *Dr. Fell*, who notwithstanding his Depri- vation, acted as Vice-Chancellor ; and that a Report hereof should be made to the Earl of *Pembroke*, the Chancellor of the University, praying to name some other fit Person in the Room of *Dr. Fell*, remov'd from his Office. But the same Day the Vice-Chancellor call'd a Con- gregation of Regent Masters, and began the Term according to the Statutes and solemn Cu- stom of the University, without shewing any Regard to the aforesaid Prorogation of the Visi- tors ; and the Beadles laying down their Staves according to antient Custom, he commended their Diligence and Fidelity. In the After- noon the Heads appear'd before the Visitors, and gave their Reasons why they could not de- liver up the Things so often in vain demanded of them, each of them in a different Form, al- tho' they all agreed almost in the same Matter, viz. ' That these Books contain'd the Secrets of ' the Societies, and therefore could not be dis- ' closed without incurring the Danger of Perju- ' ry ; for that according to the Statutes, the ' Government and Affairs of these Bodies ought ' not to be inspected by any one of what Con- ' dition soever ; unless by the particular Visi- ' tors appointed by each respective Founder ' thereof, and their Delegates and Commissa- ' ries only ; and that they were each of them

in their several Stations bound by an Oath to take care and see the same observed. And therefore pray'd, that they might not be forced to the Violation of their Statutes, and consequently of their Oaths, which they thought no human Power could dispense with, or release them from. The same Day between the Hours of two and four in the Afternoon, some of the publick Professors and Lecturers appear'd before the Visitors, in obedience to a Citation of the 9th of *October*, who were commanded not to obey *Dr. Fell* as Vice-Chancellor, for the future, it being signified to them, that they need not perform their Lectures according to Custom, since they had prorogued the Term, as aforesaid.

On the 12th the Visitors prorogued their next Meeting or Session to the 26th, and it was the same Day signified to *Dr. Fell* to attend the Committee of Lords in *London*; for an Order was made the 8th of this Month for the arresting of the Vice-Chancellor, and bringing him a Prisoner to *London*. On the 23d *Dr. Potter*, President of *Trinity College*, supplying the Absence of *Fell*, held a Convocation, wherein the Transactions of the University-Delegates, and the Answer of the 8th in the Name of the University, presented by the Proctors to the Parliament Visitors, were approved and ratify'd. On the 26th the Visitors met at the House of *Sir William Tipping*, a Condelegate in *Canditch*, and prorogued their next Session to the 29th prox. on which at two a Clock in the Afternoon they assembled at *Mr. Cheynell's* Chambers, situated over *Merton College* great Gate; and there and then decreed *Dr. Potter*, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, to be cited to appear before them the Day following, for to answer to such Matters as should

should be then objected to him : But tho' *Potter* did not appear, yet he sent his Answer in Writing. A Report being made by *Brent* and *Wilkinson* of these Proceedings, to the Lords and Commons assembled at *Westminster*, they left the whole Matter of the Delegacy or Committee to the Discretion of the Visitors, empowering them to hear and determine the whole Business by such proper Ways and Means as were necessary. Nov. the 2^d, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Masters in Convocation enacted, That whereas Congregations, by reason of the uncertain State of the University, cou'd not conveniently be had often, the Business usually treated of therein should be transacted now in Convocation. On November the 3^d, the Provost of *Oriel College*, being cited the Day before, appear'd, and gave the like Answer in the Name of his Society with the other Heads of Colleges, refusing to deliver up the Books, &c. And on the same Day the Visitors sent their Mandates to Dr. *James Masters*, and the rest of the Fellows of *New College*, inhibiting them from proceeding to the Election of a Warden, Fellow, or any Officer whatsoever ; which Inhibition was issued out on the account of Dr. *Pinke's* Death, the late Warden of this College. On November the 4th the Visitors summon'd before them Dr. *Potter*, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Dr. *Radcliffe*, Principal of *Brazen-nose*, Dr. *Walker*, Master of *University College*, Dr. *Newlin*, President of *Corpus Christi*, Dr. *Oliver*, President of *Maudlins*, Dr. *Langbain*, Provost of *Queens College*, Dr. *Gardiner*, Dr. *Payne*, and Dr. *Iles*, Canons of *Christ-Church*, Mr. *Waring* and Mr. *Hunt* the Proctors, *Hen. Tower*, Sub-Rector of *Exeter College* ; who all of them appeared before the Visitors the next Day, sitting at *Mer-*

ton College, and answer'd the Interrogatories propounded. The like Citation went to Dr. *Bayley*, President of *St. John's College*, and Dr. *Geo. Morley*, Canon of *Christ Church*; but they being then absent from the University, escap'd the Censures of the Visitors for a Season. On *Nov. the 6th* the Visitors met, and adjourn'd their further Session to the *18th* instant. On *Nov. the 7th*, the Fellows of *New College*, who were sent to wait on the Viscount *Say and Seal*, and the Lord *Nath. Fiennes*, to entreat them to use their Endeavours with the Parliament, that they might proceed to a free Election of a Warden, returned; who said they might chuse *John White*, commonly known by the Name of the Patriarch of *Dorchester*, to be their Warden; but if they presume to chuse any other Person, they would neither approve or forgive that Action. On the *9th* and *10th* of this Month, the aforesaid Doctors and Proctors went to *Westminster*, soon after follow'd by some of the Visitors; and all of them besides Dr. *Walker* (who excus'd himself on the score of Sicknefs) waited on the Committee sitting in the *Painted Chamber* there. On the *15th*, the Committee assembled in the Queen's Apartment, where were present the Earls of *Pembroke*, *Manchester*, and *Mulgrave*, *Peter Wentworth*, and *Gilb. Gerard*, Kts. *Nath. Fiennes*, *John Selden*, and *Fran. Rous*, Esqs. And as soon as they had taken their Places, Dr. *Fell*, Dean of *Christ Church* (for they would not own him to be Vice-Chancellor) was brought before them, and examin'd, whether a certain Paper there produc'd, was the Answer of him and the Canons, it being subscribed by him and them in Chapter, and attested by the Chapter-Clerk, and then presented to the Visitors; to which Question, he said, he could not give

a full and positive Answer, without the Canons Presence: At which the Earl of *Pembroke* immediately in great Anger rebuked him as a Rebel to God and his Country. On the 18th of *November* the Fellows of *New College* elected *Dr. Stringer* to be their Warden, almost *nemine contradicente*, notwithstanding the Admonitions and Sollicitations of the Viscount *Say*, who had lately by Letters recommended *White*, as aforesaid. After many Hearings and much Attendance given both at *London* and *Oxford* (the Particulars whereof will be irksome to remember in this Place) *Dr. Fell*, *Dr. Oliver*, *Dr. Potter*, *Dr. Bayley*, *Dr. Radcliffe*, *Gardiner*, *Iles*, and *Morley*, were all ejected out of their respective Stations in the University, as guilty of the highest Contumacy against the Power of the Parliament. December.

On the 20th of *January* it was order'd by the Committee sitting at *London* for reforming the University of *Oxford*, that the Answers of *Dr. Fell* and others, refusing to submit themselves to the Authority of Parliament, in respect of this Visitation of the University, should be referred to the said Committee for the Hearing and Decision thereof.

February the 9th it was ordered by the said Committee, that *Dr. Potter*, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, and both the Proctors, should be brought to *London* under a strong Guard, to give an Account of their irregular Behaviour, in a Congregation lately held in contempt of the Parliament's Authority; for it was then enacted, that it should be lawful for the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and the Proctors Deputies to confer Degrees. The University Register was commanded to appear on the 17th instant, and to bring with him all the Registers and Acts of Convo-

Convocation and Congregation since *June* last ; but these Orders were not so well executed : For the Sub-Dean of *Christ-Church*, who was commanded to notify Dr. *Fell's* Expulsion to that Society, refused Obedience thereunto ; and the Scholars pulled down and trampled on the other Order fixed on the Walls, &c. in all the publick Places of the University, by the Visitors Command. The Register appear'd and deliver'd some of the Acts ; but the Vice-Chancellor had long since got into his Custody most of the Books, &c.

On the 18th of *February* the Parliament named *Edward Reynolds*, A. M. to be the Vice-Chancellor of *Oxford*, and that he should hold this Office until *August*, 1649. being the Person whom *Philip* Earl of *Pembroke* had named thereunto ; but he being deprived and turned out of his Chancellorship of the University by the Scholars some Years ago, his Nomination was made void ; and now being again restored thereunto by the Parliament, his Choice of *Reynolds* was confirmed by the standing Committee. The same Day *Joshua Crosse*, A. M. of *Lincoln College*, and *Ralph Button*, A. M. of *Merton College*, Fellows, were by the Parliament chosen Proctors, and were appointed to execute this Office till the Year 1649. who together with *Reynolds* were on the 12th of *April* admitted to their respective Offices. On the 8th of *March* the Lords decreed and order'd the Earl of *Pembroke* then residing near *Oxford*, to go thither, and take possession of the Office of Chancellor again there ; who accordingly went thither, and was magnificently attended by the Visitors, Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, in very solemn manner ; and the Chancellor and Visitors were order'd to make the said *Reynolds* a Doctor in Divinity,

Divinity, and to deliver unto him and the Proctors the Government of the University according to the usual Ceremony thereof; and that the Chancellor, Visitors, Vice-Chancellor, Proctors, and the Visitors Assistants (for thus were the *Informers* stiled) should have Power to admit all Persons examined by the Delegates and approved of by their Testimonial, to all the Degrees they sued for; and to punish all Contempts committed against the Power of the Parliament, either by suspending the guilty Persons from giving any Suffrage, or even by expelling them the Convocation; so that they might not have any thing to do in the Government of the University; or delay the Reformation thereof intended by the Parliament. It was moreover order'd, that the Chancellor, Visitors and Proctors should be authorized to admit the said *Reynolds* into the Possession of Dr. *Fell's* Lodgings, and of all other Rights he enjoy'd in his College; the Parliament pronouncing the Deanery of *Christ-Church* to be in no wise subject to Episcopal Jurisdiction or Visitation, it being a Collegiate Cathedral Church.

Furthermore, Mr. *Rogers*, Mr. *Harris*, and Mr. *Langley*, were order'd to take on themselves the Offices of Canons of *Christ-Church*, under the Guidance of the Chancellor, Visitors, Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, and to enjoy all the Profits and Emoluments belonging to them as Canons; and that the Chancellor, &c. should be empower'd to admit any Person elected by the Parliament Committee, in any Headship or Government of any Society in the University, with all the Rights, Privileges, and Authorities belonging to them, as such. But the Heads and Governors of Colleges, &c. in no wise regarding these Commands of Parliament, still retained

retained and kept Possession of their Offices; and therefore it was order'd on the 17th of *March*, that they should be taken into Custody for their Contumacy; but they avoided this Imprisonment by Flight and by concealing themselves in Time. When a Report was made to the Committee, that they refused to yield up the Badges of their Offices in the University to the Magistrates lately appointed, and that the Beadles refused to appear, and perform their Duties; it was decreed, that they should be summoned to *London*, to render an Account of their Contempt; and, in the Absence of any Beadle, that the Visitors should have Authority to name any other fit Person in their stead, until they received further Commands hereon. Upon Information given the Parliament, that Dr. *Oliver*, President of *Maudlin College*, refused to quit his Office, and to obey the late Ordinance, the Committee transmitted Precepts to turn him out by Force; and in case of Resistance to bring him forthwith to *London* Prisoner; and the like Orders were issued out in respect of the aforesaid *Potter*, *Radcliffe*, *Bayley*, *Iles*, *Gardiner*, and *Morley*, none of whom would obey these Precepts.

A.D. 1648.

On the 30th of *March*, after several Persons had been cited and examin'd on Interrogatories touching the Jurisdiction of this Visitation, and the Causes and Consequences thereof, it was order'd, that Dr. *Sheldon* should be ousted of the Wardenship of *All Souls College*, and that *John Palmer* should succeed him, and that *Edward Corbet*, one of the Visitors, should succeed Dr. *Hammond* in his Canonry of *Christ Church* and Oratorship in the University, being expell'd from both; and that, on the Amotion of Dr.

John

John Wall, and *Dr. Robert Payne*, Canons of this Church, *Mr. Cornish* and *Mr. John Mills* shou'd be placed in their room. *Dr. Morris*, Professor of *Hebrew*, dying about this Time, the King named *Mr. Edward Pocock* late of *Corpus Christi College* to be his Successor in that Professorship, and a Canon of *Christ-Church*; which the Parliament, at the Intercession of *Mr. John Selden*, ratify'd and confirm'd, altho' he was soon after deprived of the Canonry. There were many others indeed of great Loyalty remov'd from their Headships and Fellowships in the University, on the account of their Adherence to the King and his Interest, who on the Restoration of *Charles the 2d* were reinstated in their former Stations, or else preferr'd to high Dignities in the Church and State, according to their respective Merits and Abilities; but of these the Number being too great to be here particularly inserted, I rather distinguish the chief of them among the Heads of Colleges and Halls at the latter End of the Second Part of this Work, with a Star as they deserve: And proceed to speak briefly of the Situation of this Celebrated University, and thus conclude the *First Part*.

The University and City of *Oxford* are seated on a fine rising Ground, in the midst of a pleasant and fruitful Valley of a large Extent, at the Influence of the two Rivers *Isis* and *Cherwell*, with which they are encompassed on the East, West, and South, as also with a Ridge of Hills at a Mile's distance, or thereabouts, in the Form of a Bow, touching more than the East and West Points with the Ends; so that the whole lies in the Form of a Theater. In the Area stands the City mounted on a small Hill, and adorned with so many Towers, Spires and
Pin-

Pinnacles ; and the Sides of the neighbouring Hills so sprinkled with Trees and *Villa's*, that scarce any Place equals the Prospect. It was the Sweetness and Commodiousness of the Situation (no doubt) that first invited the great and judicious King *Alfred* to make this Place the perpetual Residence of the Muses by his Liberalities and Encouragements : And the Kings of *England* have ever since (especially when at any time forced from *London* by War, Plague, or other Inconveniencies) been wont to remove hither, not only their Royal Courts, but the Houses of Parliament and Courts of Judicature : Many Synods and Convocations of the Clergy have also for the same reason been held here, of which as they have promiscuously happen'd in Order of Time, take the following Catalogue.

A CATALOGUE of Parliaments, Councils and Terms, that have been held at OXFORD.

A Parliament held at *Oxford* in K. *Ethelred's* Reign, 1002.

A Parliament at *Oxford* under K. *Canute's* Reign, 1018.

A Parliament at *Oxford* under K. *Harold Harefoot*, 1036.

A Conference at *Oxford* under K. *William Rufus*, 1088.

A Conference at *Oxford* in the Time of King *Stephen*.

A Council at *Oxford* against the *Waldenses*, under *Hen. 2d*, 1160.

A Council at *Oxford* under *Hen. 2d*, *Becket* Arch-Bishop, 1166.

A

- A General Assembly at *Oxford*, at which *Hen. 2d* made his Son *John* King of *Ireland*, 1177.
- A Parliament at *Oxford* called *Parliamentum magnum*, temp. *Hen. 2di*, 1185.
- A Council at *Oxford* in the Time of *Richard the First*.
- A Conference at *Oxford* in the Reign of *K. John*.
- A Parliament held at *Oxford* in the Reign of *Hen. 3d*, which first gave Occasion to the Barons Wars.
- A Council at *Oxford* under *Stephen Langton*, Arch-Bishop, 1222.
- A Council at *Oxford*, 1227.
- A Council at *Oxford* under *Stephen* Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury* and his Suffragans, 14 *Hen. 3d*, 1230.
- A Council at *Oxford*, 1233.
- A Council at *Oxford* under *Edmund*, Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*.
- A Council at *Oxford* by the Bishops, temp. *Hen. 3.* 1241.
- The Term kept at *Oxford*, 31 *Hen. 3d*.
- A Council at *Oxford*, 1247.
- A Council held at *Oxford* by the Bishops, 1250.
- A Parliament at *Oxford*, called *Parliamentum insanum*, 41 *H. 3.*
- A Council at *Oxford*, 1258.
- A Parliament at *Oxford*, 1261.
- A Parliament at *Oxford*, 1264.
- A Council at *Oxford* under Arch-Bishop *Peckham*, 1271.
- A Council at *Oxford* under *Robert Winchelsea*, Arch-Bishop, 1290.
- A Parliament summon'd at *Oxford*, 4 *Edw. 3d*.
- A Parliament at *Oxford*, Nov. 19. 1332.
- A Parliament at *Oxford*, 6 *Rich. 2d*.
- The Term kept at *Oxford*, 11 *Rich. 2d*.
- The Term kept at *Oxford*, 16 *Rich. 2d*.

A Convocation of the Clergy at *Oxford* by Archbishop *Arundel*, 1395.

A Parliament at *Oxford*, 1 Car. 1. 1625.

A Parliament summon'd at *Oxford*, 1644.

The Terms kept at *Oxford eodem temp.* it being the King's Head Quarters in the late Civil Wars.

A Parliament at *Oxford*, 1665. the Plague at *London*.

The Term at the same time kept at *Oxford*.

A Parliament at *Oxford*, 1680. but was soon dissolved then on the Pretence of a Plot hatcht by the Earl of *Shaftsbury* against the King ; but in reality a Plot of the Kings against our Government in Church, thro' his obstinate Refusal of Passing the Bill of Exclusion against a Popish Duke.

*Duke of
York.*



The End of the First Part.



THE
Antient and Present State
OF THE
UNIVERSITY
OF
OXFORD.

PART II.

CHAP. I.

*Of Colleges, Halls, and publick Buildings in
the University of OXFORD, and of their
Founders and especial Benefactors, &c.*



HAVING given the Reader a
View of the Antiquity, past
Government and Sufferings of
this University, from the *Danes*
and other barbarous People,
both foreign and domestick, &c.
in the *First Part* of this Under-
taking, I hasten now to treat of its Colleges,
Halls and publick Buildings; of their Founders

and especial Benefactors, &c. of the Laws, Statutes and Privileges relating thereunto in general, and of their Visitors and their Power, &c. which will make up the *Second Part* of this Work: And first, according to the Order here design'd, I will begin with its Colleges, Halls and publick Buildings; of their Founders and especial Benefactors, &c.

And here I must also acquaint the Reader (as I have elsewhere shewn) that antiently in *Oxford*, before the Students were supply'd with Colleges and Halls endow'd, they were wont to lodge in Citizens Houses (as now at *Leyden* and many other Universities beyond the Seas) and had their Meeting Places to hear Lectures and to dispute, without any Distinction of Habit. After this there were divers Houses set apart proper only for Students to live together in Society (as now in the Inns of Court and of Chancery at *London*) and these Places being distinguish'd from the private Houses of Townsmen, were call'd either *Inns* from the *Saxon*, or *Hostels* from the *French*, and at present are named *Halls*, wherein they then liv'd for the most part on the charitable Contributions and Exhibitions of the Nobility, Bishops, and other wealthy Persons, but now wholly on their own Expence; and this they did until several bountiful Patrons of Learning, in their Wisdom, thought meet to settle for ever plentiful Revenues in Lands and Houses, to maintain in Diet, Cloaths and Books, such Students as by Merit and Worth should from time to time be chosen thereinto, and to settle large Pensions and Salaries for Professors and Lecturers to instruct them, and for a Head to govern them according to the Founder's Will, and not his own; that is, according to certain Statutes and Ordinances made by

by the said Patrons or Founders, and these are now called Colleges; whereof the first thus endow'd in *Europe* were *University*, *Baliol*, and *Merton* Colleges in *Oxford*, all made Colleges in the 13th Century; altho' *University* College has been reckon'd a Place for Students ever since the Year 872. by the Royal Bounty of our aforesaid *Saxon* King *Alfred*, and was antiently called *Magna Aula Universitatis*; where were divers Professors, and all the Liberal Sciences read. And thus did these voluntary Contributions cease, and the Custom of living in Townsmens Houses grow into disuse, upon the Building, Endowment and Increase of Colleges, which we find were erected on very narrow Limits of Ground, if we consider their Beginnings. For in their Infancy almost every College was included within the Verge of some Hall or Tenement; and antiently many of them were called Halls, as *University Hall*, *Baliol Hall*, *Stapledon Hall*, *Queens Hall*, &c. as may be seen in old Writings, yet *Merton* College was for the most part called *Merton House*; and in *Edward* the 3d's Reign we meet with this College styled *Domus sive Aula de Merton*, and *Domus sive Collegium de Merton*.

These Colleges have within their own Walls Lectures, Disputations, and all Professions in the Liberal Arts and Sciences read and taught, in some of them publick Lectures and Disputations for all Comers, and large Salaries for the Readers, insomuch that they seem so many compleat Universities, and are not inferior to some in our neighbouring Countries. The whole Number of Scholars in *Oxford*, living on the Revenues of Colleges, are about 1000, and of other Students, before this long War, about twice as many, besides Stewards, Mancipals,

Butlers, Cooks, Porters, Gardiners, Barbers, &c.

There were formerly in this University, before the Foundation of Colleges, 300 *Hospitia Studiosorum*, Inns, Hostels or Halls, and, as *Richard* Arch-Bishop of *Armagh* writes, 30000 Scholars; and twenty Miles round *Oxford* were by the Kings of *England* set apart for Provision in Victuals (as elsewhere noted) for this University; and lastly, the Discipline of these Colleges and Halls is far more excellent and exact than in any foreign University.

Every Head or Governor of a College here is for the most part chosen out of the Number of Fellows, who actually are or have been of the Society, and this Election is made by the Votes of the Fellows thereof. But the *Dean* of *Christ-Church*, and all the *Canons* thereof, are to have their Title and Institution by Royal Grant; and as every College besides this is governed by its own local Statutes, Ordinances, and Customs, so is *Christ-Church* ruled by no other Laws than the Acts of the Dean and Chapter made *pro re nata*, and are revokable at pleasure by the Persons enacting the same; which solemn Acts are in the stead of Statutes, and by Custom are as obligatory, till reversed by the aforesaid Power; the Duty and Offices of all Persons acting in this Society being sufficiently known from Custom and antient Usage, without referring to these Acts.

All the Colleges here built are rais'd with hewn Square Stone brought from the neighbouring Quarries near *Oxford*, and are adorned with so much Elegance of Building, that almost the worst of them here, equals the best College in foreign Universities. Such as live on the Revenues thereof, are said to be of the
Foun-

Foundation, as the Head, Fellows, Scholars, &c. but the Commoners, and all others, live on their own Expences. It is the Duty of the Head to see that the Discipline of the College be well observ'd, according to the Statutes of the Society; to take care, that its Revenues be duly collected and paid; and also that its Rights and Privileges be maintain'd and defended; and in whose Power it is to be an excellent Promoter of Learning, if he has any Share thereof himself, and has Honesty sufficient to distinguish the Bees from the Drones; an *ignavum pecus* with which all Colleges are more or less infested. And thus much of Colleges and Halls in General; I in the next Place descend to speak of them in particular, and in the Course and Order of their Foundation.

UNIVERSITY-COLLEGE.

THAT this is the most ancient publick House of Learning in the University of *Oxford*, ought to be acknowledged by all Hands, as originally founded by King *Alfred*, placing therein 26 Students in Divinity, and for their better Support endowing them with annual Stipends out of the Royal Exchequer, which were constantly paid till withdrawn by the *Conqueror*, on a pretended Resentment already remembered. Yet some will have this to have been a Mansion for Scholars long before King *Alfred's* Days, even in the Time of *St. John de Beverley*, Archbishop of *York*, who (say they) receiv'd his Education here, and died in the Year 721. and for this they cite the Authority of a Parliamentary Petition in *Rich. II's* Reign; adding

hereunto, that this House was only rebuilt, and the Students provided with Exhibitions by King *Alfred*, who afterwards gave it the Name of *Great University-Hall*.

In a Letter to Pope *Eugene IV.* written by this University, it is called *Collegium antiquius Universitatis Oxon.* as it is in many others stil'd, *The elder Daughter of our Mother the University, &c.* That this Hall was demised to the Students about the Time of the *Norman Conquest* by the Citizens, then in Possession of it, thro' the Outrages committed here by the *Danes*, carrying all before them in their March thro' *England*, with Fire and Sword, is a Surmise not well grounded: For by the Confessor's Edict we find all Scholars restor'd to their ancient Rights and Privileges, and also to their Pensions as well as Habitations; yet they let this Hall to the Scholars, even before King *Henry III's* Reign, tho' by what Right is not so well known; and this they continued to do until *William* Archdeacon of *Durham* bought it out of their Hands with his own Money, and by his last Will and Testament gave it to the Scholars, for a learned Maintenance herein. Others say, *William Caerliph*, Bishop of *Durham*, was Founder thereof; but the Manuscript Copy of Acts of the Bishops of *Durham* is herein silent; and *Ross* affirms, that *William* the Archdeacon, for some Time a Fellow hereof, dying in his Return from *Rome*, endowed the same with Lands, &c. for this quoting *M. Paris*. *Leland* ascribes this Endowment to *William Shirwood*, a Person also herein educated, who, on his Return from *Paris*, and other foreign Universities, was made Chancellor of *Lincoln*; yet he doubts about this *William's* Sur-name, affirming nothing positively thereof, ancient Writers recording only the Christian

A. D. 1249.

Christian and Sur-name of Men, as this last was often taken from some Dignity they had in the Church, or from the Place of their Nativity, whereby Posterity has been left much in the dark about them: He further adds from *M. Paris*, that *William* of *Durham* going to visit the *Roman* Court, was there chosen Archbishop of *Roan* in *France*; and dying on his Departure from that Court was buried at his own See: But whoever consults *M. Paris*, will find him speaking of the Rector of *Weermude*, and not of of this Archdeacon. *Bale* avowedly writing *Shirwood's* Life, makes no Mention of his endowing this College; and *Pits*, a Follower of *Bale* in almost every thing, tho' he seems to know nothing of the Archdeacon's Munificence, yet in his *Appendix* he plainly ascribes those things to him, which in the Work it self he reports of *Shirwood*; so that the unwary Reader only consulting *Pits*, may take both these for one and the same Person; but notwithstanding these various Opinions, the Archives of this College are mostly credited, making no mention of *Shirwood*, but only of *William* the Archdeacon, recorded to Posterity for his said Charity hereunto.

Nor was the Archdeacon only a Friend to this Society, but to the University also at large, bequeathing three hundred and ten Marks for the liberal Education of ten or twelve Students, which Money the Chancellor and Masters lent to Scholars, on Security given for the Repayment thereof, so that from the Interest hence arising, the said Number of Students might be supplied with Money for their Necessities. This prevail'd for many Years, as may be seen in a Letter from *Adam de Marisco* to *Rich. de St. A-* *A. D. 1256.*
gatha, Chancellor of the University, requesting the

the Loan of 40 l. of *Durham's* Money for *Sim. de Valenciennes*, and from several other Writings : And the University to increase the annual Produce of this Money, purchased certain Houses, viz. *Brazen-Nose* Hall, the *Lesser University* Hall, &c. which were then in the Townsmens Hands ; with a yearly Rent of 15 s. issuing out of two Houses in *St. Peter's* Parish in the East ; what other Rents or Tenements (if any before the 7th of *Edm. 1.*) were purchased, is not so well known, there being during this Period of Time, a great Silence of the Conveyances of Lands and Houses in and near *Oxford*. At length the Chancellor and Masters, willing to rid themselves of this Trust, assign'd *Durham's* Benefaction to a certain Number of Masters appointed by the Regents, as Overseers of the Archdeacon's Will, now dead 30 Years, as some will have it ; who finding that the University had borrow'd 100 l. and upwards of this Sum, and that the Residue being lent to divers Persons, was not repaid, a Delegacy of four Masters was settled thereupon, for the Administration of this Charity, according to the Form of an Election, too long and tedious here to relate : And the Burfar of this College afterwards laid out the Residue of *Durham's* Money on advantageous Purchases, as often as they offer'd themselves, buying a large House, now called *Salverne-Hall*, called formerly *Spicers-Hall*, and in *Henry III's* Time stiled *Durham-Hall*, from *Andrew* of *Durham*, then a Citizen in *Oxford*, which was the same Hall as founded by King *Alfred*. The Masters and Scholars now in Possession of this House, resolved to make it the perpetual Habitation of this Society, which afterwards taking its Name from the University, was called *Great University-*

A. D. 1280.

6 Edw. 3.

sity-Hall, it being greater than the other two, styled the Lesser *University* Halls; yet it was for some time called *Durham-Hall*, from *William* of *Durham*, by whose Money it was purchased, which is the most probable Opinion.

In the Archives of *University* College there is a Charter fortified with the Seal of the University, which mentions *William* of *Durham* this *A. D.* 1220. Year, a Transcript of which appears in the College Statutes even to this Day; tho' *M. Paris* avers that *William* of *Durham* did not die until the 49th of *Hen. III.* which must be a Mistake in him, since the aforesaid Charter granted by the Chancellor, Doctors in Divinity, and Proctors of the University, in pursuance of *Durham's* last Will and Testament, bears Date in the Fourth Year of the said King's Reign; and in the same there is mention made of his Executors paying 400 Marks to the said Chancellor, Doctors and Proctors; which surely was not done before the Testator's Decease; and if not, it is a plain Proof that he died before the Time assign'd by *M. Paris*.

About the Year 1292. the University made the first Body of Statutes for the Government of the Masters and Scholars of this College, which prevail'd till the Year 1311. when certain new Statutes were delivered under the University Seal, and for the further Confirmation thereof the College procur'd the affixing of the Seal of the *Court Christian* of *Oxford*; and these Constitutions and Ordinances, with some others made about the 3d of *Rich. II.* were in Force until the Year 1475. at which Time the Number of Fellows and Scholars were encreas'd, and in three Years after some other Statutes were made and publish'd, most of which do retain their Force to this Day, but want much Regulation

lation and Amendment, as well as some additional Injunctions ; and, if I am not mistaken, a Royal Confirmation for the better Continuance and Establishment of them.

In the next Place, designing to speak of especial Benefactors who have increas'd the Number of Fellows and Scholars in this College, by bestowing on them Liberalities in a lesser Degree ; such as was *Walter Skirlaw*, Bishop of *Durham*, who, on a Purchase of the Mannor of *Rothyng* in *Essex*, gave it to this College, for the Maintenance of three Fellows, born within the Diocesses of *York* or *Durham*, and to be chosen (contrary to the *Durham* Statutes) without Respect to any Degree ; yea, tho' Under-Graduates, provided they be of approv'd Morals and Learning ; and, besides other bounteous Acts, he gave some Manuscript Books, and among them his own Treatise about Generation and Corruption ; and dying *March* 24. the Society were formerly wont every Year to say a solemn Mass for his Soul, with a Deacon and a Sub-Deacon, on the 23d of *February*. Tho' this was not the first Benefactor after *William* of *Durham* ; for about the Year 1319. one *Phil. de Beverley*, Rector of *Kangham*, sometimes call'd *Phil. Ingilberd* gave to this Society an Estate at *Paghley* in *Holderness*, for the Maintenance of two Fellows born at *Beverley* in *Holderness*, and in the neighbouring Villages ; and if none of these Natives were found fit, they might be chosen elsewhere at Pleasure : And soon after, *Rob. de Repingham*, Chancellor of *York*, gave 300 Pounds for the Purchasing of Estates, for the Support of other Fellows in their Studies, allotting to each of them 6 Marks *per Annum*, and the Remainder to be expended on their Robes ; but these Benefactions of *Ingilberd* and *Repingham*,
have

have long since been lost; especially the latter, which *Pet. de Langton* vainly endeavour'd to recover.

Hen. Percy, Earl of *Northumberland*, and Lord of the Mannor of *Cockermouth*, at the Request of the University, in Aid of this College, (whose Revenues were now in a very low Condition, thro' the Chancellor's Application of them to the Payment of Debts, and Repair of Buildings) gave the Advowson of the Rectory of *Arncliffe* at *Cravaney* in *Yorkshire*, with three Acres of Land there situated, to the Master and Fellows of this Society, in *Dr. Burton's* Head or Mastership: This he gave for the Subsistence of three Students of the Degree of Master or Bachelor in Arts, and of the Dioceses of *York*, *Durham*, or *Carlisle*, to be chosen into this College for the Study of Divinity, and to enjoy all the Rights and Privileges of Fellows; and soon after caused this Benefice to be appropriated to the College, with a yearly Pension of twenty Marks, to be reserved as a Stipend for the Vicar; whereof the University wrote two Letters, one to *John Kemp*, Archbishop of *York*, and the other to the Dean and Chapter thereof. Cardinal *Beaufort* gave 40 Marks to this College, for the Building of a new Hall, adding some new to the old Buildings, which were in a ruinous Condition.

Joan Davis, the Wife of *Roger Hewet*, a Citizen of *Oxon*, gave some Tenements, Lands, &c. lying in the Parishes of *St. Martin* and *St. Thomas*, in *Oxford*; whereupon this College for ever oblig'd it self to pay yearly from the Rents thence issuing, the Sum of forty Shillings for the Maintenance of two *Logick* Lecturers, or one *Logick* and the other a *Philosophy* Lecturer, in this College: She also gave Five Pounds and Ten Shillings

lings for the Augmentation of the Masters and Fellows Commons ; and on every *Christmas* Day two Shillings and four Pence to the Prisoners in the Castle at *Oxford*, as she also did at *Easter* ; and to the Prisoners in *Bocardo* she gave one Shilling at *Christmas*, and another at *Easter*.

A. D. 1587.

Robert Dudley, Earl of *Leicester* gave to this College some Lands and Estates lying in *Montgomeryshire*, for the Maintenance of two Scholars, to be named by his Wife, during her Lifetime, and afterwards by his Heirs, and these were to receive the Sum of Twenty Pounds each of them for their respective annual Stipends ; and he soon after was succeeded in his Benefaction by *Otho Hunt*, formerly a Fellow of this College, and then Rector of *Methley* in *Yorkshire*, who gave a Free or Copy-hold Estate in this Parish for the Maintenance of one Scholar to be elected from *Swinton* in the Parish of *Worth*, or any other Part of the said Parish ; and also from the Parishes of *Kirkburton* and *Methley* ; and lastly out of any Place within the Diocese of *York* ; and in Defect thereof from the neighbour Counties.

— 1590.

— 1592.

John Frieston of *Altofts*, in the same County, gave some Lands at *Pontefract* for the Subsistence of one Fellow or Exhibitioner, to receive from the Rents thereof Ten Pounds *per Annum*, besides the Use of a Chamber, and an Exemption from Expences call'd *Decrements* ; nor was this all ; for he also made a Provision for two Scholars to be chosen out of *Yorkshire*, assigning them a yearly Rent of Five Pounds, besides some Profits and Emoluments out of the afore-said Estate at *Pontefract* ; and moreover, gave the College a Sum of Money, with which was purchas'd a Dwelling House on the West side of the College ; which being repair'd, was made
into

into Chambers for Scholars ; the Area of which House, since pull'd down, and a small Part of the back side is now taken up by the West side of the new Quadrangle, and by so much of that side as Frontwise looks to the Street, and is in *St. Mary's* Parish.

Rob. Gunsley, sometime a Scholar of this College, and afterwards Rector of *Tittesley* in *Sur-*
rey, gave hereunto the Impropriation of *Flam-*
stead in *Hartfordshire*, assigning 60 Pounds *per*
annum, being half the Revenue to the Vicar,
 and the Residue to four Sholars allied to him
 in Name or Blood : And the same Year *Charles*
Greenwood, heretofore a Fellow of this College,
 and then Rector of *Thornhill* in *Yorkshire*, out of
 the Money laid up and sav'd from his paternal
 Inheritance in Value 500 *l. per Annum*, order'd
 the Purchase of an Estate of 100 *l. per ann.* for
 the Maintenance of certain Fellows and Scho-
 lars particularly to be chosen out of *Yorkshire* ;
 but one *Foxcroft*, a Curator of his Will, behav'd
 himself with so much Knavery herein, that the
 College never acquir'd more than 1500 *l.* be-
 queath'd for the erecting of new Building, (be-
 sides the aforesaid Charity) tho' they commen-
 ced several Law-suits against him for it ; with
 which Sum of 1500 *l.* they began on the 14th
 of *April*, 1634. to new build the West Side of
 the present Quadrangle, and in two Years Time
 finish'd the same ; and then in the Year 1638.
Sir Simon Bennet entirely built the Front, as we
 now behold it, at his own Cost and Expence ;
 and as to the other sides of the Building in the
 Quadrangle, they have been rebuilt by Benefa-
 ctions, as they have come in, and the whole
 makes a very neat Structure, especially the Hall
 and Chappel, on the South side of the Court,
 which are very elegant : And thus *Sir Simon*
Bennet,

Bennet, prevail'd on by the Example of his Guardian, shew'd himself the greatest Benefactor of all, ever since *William* of *Durham's* Days, and for his Liberality ought to be commemorated next unto the Founder himself; for in the Middle of King *Charles* the First's Reign, besides Building, as aforesaid, he gave some Estates in *Northamptonshire*, for the Maintenance of sixteen Students in the University, one Part of which he gave to the Fellows, and another Part to the Scholars of this Society; but the Rents arising from thence in no wise coming up to his Expectation, he only allotted four Fellows, and as many Scholars, to live thereon; so that at this Day there are twelve Fellows, viz. two on *William* of *Durham's* Foundation; (for the Profits and Emoluments of two Fellowships have for many Years since been given to the Master as his Stipend) three on *Walt. Skirlaw's*, three on *Earl Piercy's*, and four on *Bennet's* Munificence. The Scholars of this College are ten in Number. The Benefactors of lesser Note were many, especially before the Reformation of Religion here in *England*, who were liberal hereunto for the sake of having Masses said for their Souls: Of these were *John Crosby*, Treasurer of the Cathedral Church of *Lincoln*, who gave forty Pounds; the Lady *Alice Belacys*, who gave several Tenements at *Newcastle upon Tyne*; *Ralph Hampsterley*, Master of this College, who gave a yearly Pension, and repair'd the Buildings thereof, ready to fall in many Places; *George Staveley*, of *Bignell* in *Oxfordshire*, gave fifty Pounds, with which an Estate of fifty Shillings per ann. was purchased, 26 Shillings and 8 Pence of which was allocated to one of the Fellows in holy Orders, whose Duty it was then to say Mass in the College Chappel, at the South Altar

Altar thereof, for the Soul of the said *George* and *Isabel* his Wife; and also of *John Staveley*, and other Friends, as oft as he should think fit, and the Remainder was to be divided on the Day of his *Obit*, (when some sacred Offices were to be performed in Commemoration and for the Salvation of the Man) in this Manner, viz. Three Shillings and four Pence were assign'd to the Master and Fellows for a Gawdy Day, two Shillings to the Manciple and chief Cook each, to the Bible-Clark four Pence, and to the lower Cook a Penny; and the Residue was to be distributed between the Master and Fellows that Day present.

After the Reformation, *Sim. Perrot*, sometime Fellow of *Magdalen* College, settled a Stipend for a Sermon to be preach'd at *St. Peter's* Church in the East, on the Feast of *St. Simon* and *Jude*, by a Fellow of this College, and in defect thereof by a Commoner, or, lastly, by a Fellow of *Magdalen* College, in the Forenoon of that Day; which Stipend is issuing out of a House and Land in *Oxfordshire*, given to the College for this End. 26 Eliz.

The Building of this College being too narrow and scanty for the Reception of the great Number of Scholars resorting hither, *Whitehall*, on the South side adjoining to this House, and fronting *Kybold-street*, was purchased; and soon after some other Tenements were added to *University-Hall*; for that which was lately called *Salverne-Hall*, was now stiled *Great University-Hall* (as before observ'd) in respect of King *Alfred's* Foundation; and particularly a Tenement lying on the West side, purchas'd of the veiled Nuns of *Stodeley*.

In the Case of Mr. *Usher*, who mov'd for a *Ban. Reg. 2.* *Mandamus* to the Vice-Chancellor of the Uni-*W. 3. Mi. h.*

versity of *Oxford* for refusing to admit of his Appeal, made to the said Vice-Chancellor and Convocation on a Sentence of Expulsion from this College, it became a Question whether the said Vice-Chancellor and Convocation were Visitors of the same; for it was affirm'd, that the Body of the University in Convocation were legal Visitors hereof: But whoever reads the Statutes of this College, and considers the many Precedents thereon in relation to this Visitatorial Power, must acknowledge the Vice-Chancellor, Doctors in Divinity, and the two Proctors of the University, to be the Visitors hereof, and not the Convocation at large, as then contended for.

In the Year 1711. this College was visited by the Vice-Chancellor, Doctors and Proctors, (as aforesaid) in the Case of Mr. *Thomas Allen*, a Fellow thereof unduly depriv'd (as was alledg'd in his Appeal) for that he had been in the Possession of an Ecclesiastical Living beyond the Time indulg'd by the local Statutes of this College: But upon Mr. *Allen's* Pleading for the wonted Practice of the Fellows, (tho' contrary to Stat.) of holding their Fellowships with Church Preferments, &c. two Statutes or Ordinances were made then by the Visitors, the one commanding all Fellows to quit their Fellowships, at the Expiration of one Year after their Institution into any Rectory or Vicarage; and the other enjoining all Fellows thus instituted, to give Notice or Intimation of such Institution to the College, within the Space of one Month after receiving the same, under the Pain of forfeiting the Benefit of this Year of Grace.

In the Year 1557. there happen'd a Contest among the Fellows of this College, about the Choice

Choice of a Head, whom they call *Master*, which was referr'd to the Visitors.

BALIOI-COLLEGE.

ABOUT this Time there appear'd in A. D. 1268, *Oxford* many worthy Patrons of Learning, beginning to furnish this Place with Colleges, Halls, and other publick Buildings; and in Respect of those Times to endow them with ample Revenues (for as yet no College or Hall was formally endowed) for the Support of Literature, among whom was *John Baliol* of *Bernard-Castle* in *Yorkshire*, Knight, Father of *John Baliol*, King of the *Scots*, who designed the Foundation of a College here for the liberal Education of poor Scholars; on whom he settled yearly Exhibitions, until he could provide them with a fit House, and other Accommodations; which pious Work he lived not to see finish'd, dying soon after he had projected the same: — 1269. But at the Time of his Death he recommended the Perfecting of his Charity to his Relict *Devorgilla*, and the Care of his Testamentary Executors, praying them to see these Stipends duly paid and apply'd, and not to suffer his Munificence to sink. Whereupon, after mature Deliberation about the fulfilling of this Trust, (these Stipends being to be collected from the Inheritance already wasted on his Funeral Expences) *Devorgilla*, with the Consent of his Executors, settled these Exhibitions on a House which she rented of the University in *Horse-manger-street*; and this she did at the Perswasion of *Richard Sticksbury*, his Confessor, and a Minor Fryar; (as 'tis said.) *Mary de St. Paul*,

Countess of *Pembroke*, before founded and endowed *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*, at the Request of her Confessor, a Fryar of the same Order.

Devorgilla maintain'd these Scholars on these Revenues in the said House, until such Time as she had purchased an Estate for them, and establish'd the same unto them for ever; and when they had liv'd for some time here, she prescribed and transmitted to them, under her own Seal, a Body of Statutes, according to which she would have her College Affairs to be administered, and her Scholars govern'd; which Statutes were first delivered to *Hugh de Hertipol* and *William de Menyl*; the one a Minorite, and the other then a Scholar at *Oxford*, whom she made her Proctors, (for so were the Heads of the College then called) to inspect and super-intend the Government of this Society, commanding all her Fellows or Scholars to yield Obedience to them in all Things relating to the Good and publick Weal of the College; and these Statutes given at *Botel* were observ'd until forty Years afterwards, when some Dissatisfaction arose among the Artists of this House, being any longer unwilling to follow the Exercises of Arts according to the Exigence of the said Statutes; but applying themselves to superior Faculties, were prohibited the same by the Visitors, or extrinseck Proctors, (for so were the Visitors of this College then stiled:) This Matter, on a Reference to two Doctors, and as many Masters, formerly of this House, *Rich. de* being of the Number, was at length, on hearing all Sides, decided in the publick Hall thereof against the Fellows: And it was adjudg'd, that none of them, either in Term or Vacation Time, ought to apply themselves

selves to any other Faculty than that of Arts ; but ought to attend these Lectures in their proper Schools.

Two Years after the sending of these Statutes, *Devorgilla*, impower'd by a Royal Charter, purchased a Tenement of *John de Em*, a Citizen, called *St. Mary's Hall*, on the West side thereof contiguous to a House for some time belonging to *Geoffrey Saucer* ; and gave it, with three Acres of Land, lying to the East and North thereof, to the Principal and Scholars of this College for ever, as a perpetual Habitation for them, *Thomas de Ewe* the Son confirming as Heir his Father's Grant ; which she afterwards rebuilding and adding new Edifices thereunto, the *Baliol* Men began to inhabit, leaving their old Mansion rented of the University, which taking its Name from its antient Inhabitants, was afterwards, for Distinction-sake, called *Old Baliol Hall* ; and the same Year she settled and conveyed this Tenement with Lands bought at *Stanwortham* or *Stamfordham*, and *Howth* in *Northamptonshire*, by the Executors of her Husband's Will, granting the same to the Principal and Scholars, and their Successors for ever : And this she did in the Presence of *Anthony* Bishop of *Durham*, *Oliver* Bishop of *Lincoln*, *Rog. de Rodwell* Chancellor of the University, *Sim. Gandave* Archdeacon of *Oxford*, and many others ; and that the Charity began by her Husband might be perpetual, she caus'd the same (as 'tis said in her Charter of Foundation) to be erected in Honour of the *Holy Trinity*, the *Blessed Virgin*, and *St. Katharine* the Martyr : And for the further and better Establishment of this Benefaction, it was afterwards ratify'd by her Son, *John Baliol*, King of *Scotland*, and *Oliver* Bishop of *Lincoln* ; and three Years after

after the said *Devorgilla* and her Husband's Executors discharg'd the said Principal and Scholars from all Debts whatsoever arising from the Beginning of the World to that Time. Yet notwithstanding what has been said from Annals of undoubted Credit, some Historians or Antiquaries will have it, that this College was founded by his Son, *John Baliol*; and others make Sir *Edward Baliol* his Nephew, to be the Founder thereof, passing by *John Baliol* the Father, and *Devorgilla* his Wife.

For their Original Stipends, every Fellow (in Number sixteen) was to receive Two Pence on *Sundays*, and a Penny every other Day in the Week; which Sum a certain Writer says, Sir *John Baliol* assigned and allocated out of the first Estate of this College, not exceeding 27 *l.* 9 *s.* 4 *d.* per ann. but was soon after augmented by the Liberality of other Benefactors: For no sooner had *Devorgilla* finish'd this Work, but we meet with *Hugh de Wickenbroke*, commonly called *Hugh de Wien*, who gave a *Soke* of Land and some Dwelling-Houses in *St. Lawrence Jewry* in *London*, with the Right of Advowson to this Parish Church, purchased of *Hen. Facet*, to whom it descended from *William Facet*, who acquir'd the same by a Royal Grant, (it formerly belonging to the Abbot and Convent of *Montreville* in *France*) with all the Appurtenances; and the next Year, by the Consent of the Bishop of *London*, the Dean and Chapter of *St. Pauls*, and the Vicar incumbent, this Church was appropriated hereunto, on the yearly Payment of a hundred Shillings to the Vicar hereof, issuing out of the Offerings and small Tythes; as appears by a Composition then made.

Then *Hugh de Warkenby*, and *William de Gotham*, (the one Principal, and the other not long before

before a Fellow hereof) gave four Messuages in *Schoolstreet*, for the Maintenance of a Chaplain, to celebrate Divine Service in *St. Catharine's* Chappel within this College : And *Rich. de Hunsingdore*, in Imitation of these Men, gave a House in the City, lying Eastward of *Alban-Hall*, with some other Lands in *Oxfordshire*, for the Support of another Chaplain ; and in this King's Reign many other Benefactors following the Example of *Hunsingdore*, gave several Messuages in *Oxford* to this Society, which I now forbear to mention, being chiefly of the Number of Halls and Schools, to be treated of elsewhere.

Hitherto each Fellow only received eight Pence per Week, and were under an Obligation of leaving the College, as soon as they had taken a Master's Degree in Arts ; from whence it came to pass, that such as were in indigent Circumstances, either apply'd themselves to Mechanick Trades, or were forced to beg for their Subsistence ; whose Condition was pitied by every good Man : Hereupon did Sir *William Felton* give to the Scholars of *Baliol-College* the Rectory of *Abboldestey* in *Huntingtonshire*, with the Mannor belonging thereunto, increasng the Number of Scholars, and the Weekly Stipend of each Fellow to twelve Pence ; besides the Money given by him for the buying of Books and Cloaths for them : And *P. Clement* the 6th confirm'd this Gift by the Appropriation of the said Rectory to the College, and at the same Time provided for a Vicar's Stipend, and also ratified *Felton's* Statute or Constitution touching the Non-Ejectment of Fellows, tho' they should take their Master's or Doctor's Degree, before they attain'd any Ecclesiastical Benefice or Preferment.

14 Edw. 3.

Sir *Phil. Somervyle*, Lord of the Mannor of *Wicknore* in *Staffordshire*, by a Conveyance gave to this College the Church of *Mikel Benton* in the County of *Northumberland*, with some other Estates in the same Parish, for the Maintenance of six Scholars, to be added to the antient Number of sixteen Fellows, who with a Desire of having all the Fellows subject to one Form of Government, made new Statutes, some of which thwart and contradict *Devorgilla's*; wherein 'tis thus ordain'd, *viz.* 1st, That these Scholars to be chosen by the Votes of the sixteen Fellows shall be of the Neighbourhood of the said Parish, and be of the Number of poor Children. 2^{dly}, That the Fellows should chuse themselves a Master, (for so he would now have him stiled) by common Suffrage, to preside over the Fellows, Chaplains, Scholars, Servants, &c. of the College; and after their Election of him they were to present him to the Lords of the Mannor of *Wicknore*, (so long as it remain'd in the *Somervyle* Family) and then to the Chancellor of the University or his Commissary, and lastly, to the Warden of *Durham-College*, &c. by whom according to the aforesaid Order, he was to be admitted without Delay to his Office, after he had first taken an Oath to the Observation of *Somervyle's* Statutes. 3^{dly}, That six of the Fellows should be appointed and assigned for the Study of Divinity, after they had compleated their Regency in Arts, and from thence were for six Years obliged to be *Opponents* therein at Disputations; and after nine or ten Years, to be reckon'd from their Inceptorship, they were admitted to expound the Master of the *Sentences*, which Batchelors in Divinity were wont to do *pro forma*; and after twelve or thirteen Years they became Inceptors in Divinity. 4^{thly}, That every

every Fellow or Scholar should have an Allowance of eleven Pence, and in case of the Dearness of Provisions fifteen Pence, for his Weekly Commons, unless the Master and Fellows should think fit to make another Allocation. And *lastly*, That they should have a perpetual Chaplain, with Lodgings, &c. in the College, whom they were bound to admit on the Presentation of *Somervyle* and his Heirs, provided he was found fit, in respect of Morals and good Learning, for such Office; who was to enjoy the Privileges and Emoluments as the Scholars were then in possession of. These Statutes bear Date *October* the 18th, and were afterwards A.D. 1340. approv'd by *Richard* Bishop of *Durham*, and finally ratify'd by *Edward Baliol*, King of the *Scots*.

Two Years after this Donation of *Somervyle*, *Thomas Cave*, Rector of *Welwyke* in *Yorkshire*, left a hundred Pounds in the Hands of *William de Brokleby*, Clerk, whereby three Rectories, viz. *Fylyngham*, *Rysome*, and *Brokleby*, in *Leicestershire*, were purchased, and given to this College, for increasing the Number of Scholars: What the ancient Number of Scholars was at that time I know not; but there was an Ordinance made by *Simon* Bishop of *London*, (the Pope's Commissary) about twenty Years after; whereby the Number of them was not to exceed the Sufficiency of the College Revenues; which Ordinance appears in a Body of Statutes made by this Bishop, correcting *Devorgilla's* and *Somervyle's* Statutes. And the Number of Scholars compleated by this Means continued the same until the Master and Scholars obtain'd Letters from Pope *Julius II.* to the Bishops of *Winton* and *Carlisle*, for the making of a new Body of Statutes on Reasons set forth and given in

1507.

in the *second* Chapter thereof; wherein it is ordain'd, that besides the Master, there should not be above ten Fellows, who were oblig'd to the Study of Divinity and holy Orders, four Years after their taking of their Masters Degree; and that the Master should have the Right of Naming and Presenting two; and that each of the Fellows should have the Right of Naming and Presenting one Scholar; yet with this Proviso, that each of them should be approv'd by the Master and senior Fellow; whose Duty it was to serve and wait on the Master and Fellows, by whom they were chosen, with this Caution observ'd, that they do not exact of them too rigid Service, that they may not be hinder'd in their Studies.

Two of the Fellows are to be in Priests Orders, tho' but Batchelors in Arts, for the Celebration of Divine Service every Day in the Chappel; and there are to be two Deans, and as many Bursars yearly chosen: And moreover, it was decreed, that the Number of the Scholars might be diminish'd or augmented according to the Diminution or Augmentation of the College Revenues; and at this Time the Number consisted only of a Master, twelve Fellows, and fourteen Scholars.

Tho. Harrope, Rector of *Hazely* in *Oxfordshire*, and for sometime a Fellow or Scholar of this College, appointed Trustees, and enjoin'd them to grant all the Rents and Profits of his Farms and Tenements in *New and Old Woodstock*, *Wootton*, *Nethercote*, *Tackley*, *Banbury*, and *Oxford*, from *Lady-Day*, 1522. to the Master and Scholars of *Baliol* College, and their Successors, for the Maintenance of certain Scholars of his own Country in good Letters, which sufficiently appears from a Composition between the
Master

Master and Fellows on the one Part, and the *Rich. Stubbs* said *Tho. Harrope* on the other Part, who made this Gift *anno 1517.* and dying in the Beginning of *July 1522.* was buried in *Hazely Church.*

Dr. John Bell, Bishop of *Worcester*, a little before his Death, assigned several Estates which *A. D. 1556.* he had in *Clerkenwell*, in the Suburbs of *London* for the Maintenance of two Exhibitioners to be chosen out of *Worcestershire*, and to be kept in their Studies in this Society; as *Peter Blondell* of *Tiverton* in *Devonshire*, dying towards the latter End of *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, bequeath'd 2000 *l.* for the Maintenance of six Scholars at *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, to be chosen from *Tiverton School*; with the third Part of this Money some Estates were purchased in *Oxfordshire*, for the Education of one Fellow and two Scholars in this College, to be elected as aforesaid; and this Revenue was conveyed and ratified to *Ba-liol College*, in the 13th of *King James the First's* Reign, by a Covenant then entred into between the said College and the Executors in Trust..

Mary Dunch, Wife of *William Dunch*, of *Brightwell*, in *Berkshire*, gave a yearly Estate of ——— 1605. Ten Pounds for the Support of one Scholar; and *John Brown*, S. T. B. Vicar of *Basing-stoke* in *Hampshire*, formerly a Scholar of this House, and then a Fellow of *University College*, gave an ——— 1607. Annuity of two Pounds and twelve Shillings, issuing out of certain Lands in that County, to one Exhibitioner born at *Basing-stoke* aforesaid.

The Lady *Eliz. Periam* of *Greenland* in *Berkshire*, Relict of *Sir William Periam*, Knight, and Baron of the Exchequer, gave very handsome ——— 1620. Exhibitions to one Fellow and two Scholars of this College, on condition they enjoy'd the Privileges as the old Fellows and Scholars possess; which

which she would have to enjoy her Charity for three Years, after taking of their Batchelor's Degree, adapting her Munificence to the Statutes of this College, and making it more suitable, and would have these Exhibitions increase or decrease according to the Augmentation or Diminution of the College-Revenues, which is not found in *Blondell's* Statutes. Thus did *John Warner* Bishop of *Rocheſter*, give eighty Pounds per *Ann.* to be paid out of his Mannor of *Swain-ton*, as Exhibitions for the Maintenance of four *Scotchmen* in this College, until ſuch Time as they took their Maſter's Degree.

The Heads and Governors of this Society were at firſt called *Proctors*, and ſometime afterwards they were ſtiled *Principals*, and laſtly they had the Honourable Title of *Maſter* given them, which they now enjoy, being according to this Variety of Stiles veſted with a Diverſity of Power from the ſeveral Bodies of Statutes given unto this College; for they were called *Proctors* until the Year 1282. when they were impow-er'd by their Statutes to chuſe for themſelves a *Principal*, and then the Domeſtick Care of the *Proctor* ceas'd, and went into a Viſitorial Power, the Right of deciding all Controverſies hap-pening between the Fellows, or the Fellows and the *Principal*, being reſerved to them as Viſi-tors, and then *Extrinfick* *Proctors*. *Somervyle* tranſmitting a Body of new Statutes to the Col-lege, and not pleaſed with the antient Appel-lation of *Principals*, they were ſtiled inſtead of it *Extrinfick* *Rectors*, and the *Principals* began to be called *Presidents*, &c. and *Extrinfick* *Procu-ratorial* Power laſted until the Bishops of *Win-ton* became Viſitors of this College, and then it vaniſhed upon the Biſhop of *London's* giving new Statutes hereunto, whereby it was ordain'd, that

that if any thing seemed too strait or severe to the Master or Fellows, the Bishop of *London* might amend and correct the same; which thing afterwards happen'd in the Years 1633. and 1677.

The Scholars of this Society first inhabited Old *Baliol* Hall, on the Area whereof was lately built a Dwelling House call'd *Hammonds-Inn*; after that *Devorgilla* (as aforefaid) had them tranflated to St. *Mary* Hall, then fituated near the South-west Corner of the present Quadrangle; to which, by a Purchase of three Acres of Ground ſhe added a Hall, Kitchen, and other out-Buildings, with pleaſant Walks and Groves. Soon after the Fellows of *Baliol* purchaſing ſeveral Parcels of Ground (two of which lay in *Horsemangerſtreet*, and a third between *Baliol* Land on the Weſt, and Land belonging to *Slat-ter* of *Enſham* on the Eaſt:) *John*, Son and Heir of *Walter de Fetteplace*, conveyed both ^{31 Edw.} theſe Spots of Ground to *Tho. de Herworth*, and *Tho. de Pontefract*, Fellows of this College, who ſoon after gave the ſame to the Society. To theſe were afterwards added two other Pieces of Ground on the Eaſt, contiguous to the former, and reaching to the Paſſage or Alley now leading to the Fore-Gate of *Trinity-College*, heretofore belonging to the Monks of *Durham*, and given to *Baliol* College by *Gilbert de Ponte-* ^{4 Edw. 2.} *fract* and *Tho. de Humbleton*, Fellows, after they had purchaſed the ſame of *John Fetteplace*, Citizen of *Oxford*. In the 16th of *Edw. 3.* *Will. A. D. 1342.* *de Brokelby* and *Tho. de Cave*, formerly Fellows, gave unto this College a Tenement between *Margaret-Hall* and Old and New *Baliol-Hall*: Both theſe Ground-plots (for I paſs by another lying from the Street to the Eaſt-ſide of St. *Mary Magdalen's* Church, which being bought for

A. D. 1291.

for enlarging their Walks, was convey'd by *John* the Son and Heir of *Geoffrey Saucer*, an *Oxford* Citizen, to *Walt. de Foderingey*, Principal of this College, and *Will. de Bonkis*, Fellow thereof) taking up the Room of the Front of the present Quadrangle, and a void Spot of Ground on the West side of the College, where *St. Margaret's* Hall once stood, with a large Parcel of Ground lying behind this Front, and reaching to *Geoffrey Saucer's* Land.

The Fellows of *Baliol* having got sufficient Ground, began to enlarge their Buildings, and to fit them for the Reception of Scholars, which now came hither in so great Numbers, that they were forced to live in Halls and neighbouring Inns; and tho' they wanted not Benefactors, yet they built with so little Beauty, that in *Hen. VI's* Reign they pull'd some of these Buildings down, and on the Area thereof erected the greatest Part of the present Quadrangle; the most ancient side hereof looking Eastward was built by some Noblemen and Bishops formerly Students herein, tho' we know not their Names; as in this Reign was built all the North side but the Library and Chappel; the West side consisting of the Hall and Buttry, &c. was built at the Cost of *William Grey*, Bishop of *Ely*, *George Neville* Archbishop of *York*, and others, whose Names and Arms are on the Windows and Walls hereof; but the Front or South side was not erected till *Henry VII's* Time, when the same was set up by the Contributions of many well-disposed Persons.

The Library of this Society ought to be esteem'd among the chief of those belonging to private Colleges, as well in Respect of its Edifice, and the just Measure of Light let thereinto, as in Respect of its learned Furniture of Books;
the

the Western Part of which being a Moiety there- *A. D. 1431.*
of was rais'd by Dr. *Thomas Chace*, and the East- ——— *1477.*
ern Part by *Robert Abdy*, Master of this House,
assisted herein by the aforesaid *Grey*, who fur-
nished the same with at least 200 Manuscripts,
purchased almost at any rate ; many of which
have the Bishop's Arms painted on the Cover or
Lid thereof, and were for the most part of the
Number of such Books as he had then bought
up in *England* and *Italy* at a great Expence ;
who whilst he was at *Florence* and *Venice*, &c.
spar'd no Costs in buying Plenty of the best
Books, to import into his own Country : But at
length many of them in the Faculties of School- *Edw. 6.*
Divinity, Mathematicks, &c. were by some
means or other stolen away.

I shall conclude my Remembrance of this
College with the Benefactions of *Tho. Gascoigne*,
formerly Chancellor of the University, who
not only gave handsomly to the Building of
this Library, but also many Manuscripts there-
unto ; and Archbishop *Abbot*, for the Repair
hereof, and for encreasing the number of Books,
which it wanted very much after the Reforma-
tion, gave a large Sum of Money for these Pur-
poses.

The first Chappel of this College was a kind
of Oratory, annexed to *Magdalen Church*, in
which Parish the College is situated ; and the
second was built about the Year 1293. with the
Money left by *Devorgilla* at the Time of her
Death chiefly for this End, and dedicated to St.
Catharine ; wherein Divine Service was perfor-
med and administred by the Licence of *Oliver*
Sutton, Bishop of *Lincoln* ; until *Henry VIII's*
Time, when the present Chappel was erected,
thro' the Benefactions of many Persons, on the
North side of the Court, which is handsom e-
nough,

nough, altho' it be not a splendid Edifice : It was begun in the 13th Year of this King's Reign, 1521. and not finish'd till the Year 1529.

All that I shall farther add of this College, is a very remarkable Privilege, and enjoyed by no other Society in this University, which is, that the Fellows not only elect their own Head or Master, but their Visitor also ; which Privilege has given some other Colleges much Reason to envy the Happiness of this in this Point, by having sufficiently suffer'd heretofore, thro' the Partiality and unwarrantable Proceedings of their appointed Visitors, who will surely hereafter have their Judgments questioned by another Tribunal, which knows no evil Practices, and is wholly unacquainted with Fear. The present Visitor of this College is that wise and excellent Prelate the Bishop of *London*, in whose Care and Trust, not only a College, but a whole Empire might well repose its Safety and Concerns without Danger.

MERTON-COLLEGE.

TH O' we find *Baliol*-College to have been the first House of Learning endowed with Revenues in this University, yet *Merton*-College had the Honour to receive the first Charter of Incorporation here, according to the Municipal Laws of the Realm, and the present State of Affairs ; which Society was in the first Place founded at *Malden* in *Surrey*, by *Walter de Merton*, Lord High Chancellor of *England*, and afterwards Bishop of *Rocheſter*, for the Maintenance of twenty poor Scholars, and two or three Chaplains for the Ministration of Divine Service

vice. But least that the Knowledge of the sublimer Arts and Sciences, only professedly taught in our Universities, should be wanting to these Students; he afterwards changing his Mind, transferr'd his College from *Malden* aforesaid to *St. John Baptist's Street* in *Oxford*, where the House now stands; to this End purchasing of the Convent at *Reading* a Tenement situated at the West End of *St. John Baptist's Church*, where now lies the back Yard of this College, to which Tenement then belonged the Advowson of this Church. Afterwards he added other Tenements, lying Eastward of this Church to the College Scite, which being rebuilt, made the present Front of the College, purchasing one of these Houses of the Priory of *St. Frideswide*, a second of *James Massey* a London Jew; and a third of *Rob. Flixthorpe*, the Year he translated his College hither, by Charter establishing his Foundation for ever, under the Name of *Domus Scholarium de Merton*; which Charter, together with the Statutes therein contain'd, was in Force till the Year 1270. when making new Laws and Ordinances, he delivered them to his Society, which notwithstanding were soon after superseded by others made by the Founder himself, and transmitted in the Year 1274. And with so much Prudence was this College founded, that the King recommended it to *Hugh de Balsham*, Bishop of *Ely*, as a Model for his intended Munificence in *Cambridge*, according to which *Peter-House* was afterwards erected in *A. D. 1284.* that University.

Ela (sur-named *Longspee*) Countess of *Warwick*, in the Founder's Life-time, gave some Lands to this Society, from whence a certain Sum of Money was given to the Fellows, for saying Masses for the eternal Rest of her Soul,

as appears by a Composition made between them
 A. D. 1295. and her a little before her Death.

John Willyot S. T. P. first Chancellor of the
 University, and then Chancellor of the Church
 — 1380. of Exeter, gave many Estates lying scatter'd in
 several Counties, with all his Personal Goods,
 for the Maintenance of as many Exhibitioners in
 this College as his Substance aforesaid did or
 would amount unto, which were afterwards in
 Latin called *Postionistæ*, and in English *Post-Ma-*
sters, whose Number being for the most part
 Twelve, Tho. Jesop, M. D. and for some time
 Fellow of this College, increased their Stipends,
 and John Chambers, then Fellow of Eaton Col-
 lege, and formerly a Fellow of Merton, in-
 creased to fourteen; and about the Beginning
 — 1595. of K. James I's Reign gave 1000 l. with which
 some Estates were bought for this Purpose.

William Rede, Bishop of Chichester, and here-
 — 1376. tofore a Fellow of this College, gave a Chest
 and 100 l. of Gold to this End, that the Fel-
 lows on urgent Necessity might borrow from
 thence, putting in Caution either to restore the
 Money themselves, or by their Testamentary
 Executors, *bonâ fide*; who about the same time
 built the first Library at Merton-College, and
 in a tolerable Degree furnish'd the same with
 Books.

Henry Sever, and Richard Fitz-James, both
 Wardens hereof, were such remarkable Bene-
 factors, that they, in some Measure, deserved
 the Name of Founders.

— 1589. James Leche gave 200 Vol. to this Library,
 and 200 l. for purchasing Estates in Cheshire,
 whereby it was lawful for them to chuse Fel-
 lows into this College, born in the said County.
 And Griffin Higgs, formerly a Fellow of this
 — 1659. College, and afterwards Dean of Litchfield, gave
 an

an entire Study of Books to *Merton* College Library, with Money to purchase an Estate for the Maintenance of a Library-Keeper.

Henry III. in the 45th Year of his Reign, made the Founder of this College his Chancellor, without the Consent of the Barons, and allowed him four hundred Marks a Year to support the Dignity of the Office: Some will have it that he was twice Lord-Chancellor, first in the Reign of King *Henry III.* and afterwards in the first Year of *Edward I.* but he held not the Seal long in this last Reign, for he died on the 27th of *October*, 1277. and was buried near the North side of his Church, over against his Cathedral, where the famous Sir *Henry Saville*, Warden of *Merton* College, finding the old Monument in Decay, erected a fine new one for him, with this Inscription upon it, *Waltero de Merton, Cancellario Angliæ sub Henrico tertio, Episcopo Roffensi sub Edwardo primo Rege, unius exemplo, omnium quotquot extant Collegiorum Fundatori, Maximorumq; Europæ totius ingeniorum felicissimo parenti; Custos & Scholares domûs Scholarium de Merton in Universitate Oxon. communibus Collegii Impensis debitum pietatis Monumentum posuere anno Dom. 1598. Henrico Saville Custode. Obiit in vigiliâ Simonis & Judæ, anno Dom. 1277. Edwardi primi quinto. Inchoaverat Collegium Maldoniæ in Agro Sur. anno Dom. 1264. Henrici tertii 48. cui dein salubri consilio Oxonium (ut credi par est) auspiciis accessit, Anno 1274. ipsis Cal. Aug. anno regni Regis Edwardi primi secundo.*

In the Election of a Warden of this College the Fellows chuse three Persons, whom they present to their Visitor, the Archbishop of *Canterbury* for the Time being, for his Nomination and Confirmation of one of the Parties thus pre-

presented unto him. On the Resignation of this Office made by Dr. *James Gervase*, about the Beginning of *January 1562.* the Fellows transmitted to their Visitor the Names of five Persons, two or three of whom had never been of the Society, whereunto the Statutes seem to have a particular Regard. But the Visitor, in Resentment of this Affront chose one *John Manne*, formerly a Fellow of *New College*, rejecting all the five Persons presented to him; yet the Fellows did not submit hereunto, but rather chose to oppose his Admission into the College by locking up the Doors, which brought on a Visitation, wherein many of the Fellows were expelled, particularly one *Hawles*, a Physician, and one of the senior Fellows, in whom the Wardenship was vested during the Vacancy thereof; a Person very Popishly affected, and who now gave too open Evidence of his Inclinations by revoking certain of the *Romish* Superstitions, as the Singing of Hymns as the Fellows stood round the Fire-place in their publick Hall, from the Vigil of *Alballows* to *Candlemas-Day*, which Hymns the said *Gervase* had abolished, and in their stead introduc'd the Psalms of *David*, made use of even to this Day. As soon as *Manne* came to *Oxford*, he went the next Day to the College, and delivered to the Fellows who came out to meet him, the Archbishop's Letters, declaring his Grace's Nomination *Jure Devolutionis*; which the Fellows refus'd to submit unto, by shutting the Gates against him; but in the Visitation of the College by the Archbishop's Vicar-General, he was afterwards confirm'd in the Wardenship.

The inner Court of this College was rebuilt about the Year 1610. and is an elegant and uniform Piece of Building; and the Garden, which
lies

lies Eastward of the College, is large and pleasant, being encompass'd on the East and South side thereof with two noble Terrass Walks, and shaded in the midst, and on the West and North side with fine Grotesques, and Coverings of Trees, in Imitation of a Wilderness.

EXETER-COLLEGE.

Walter Bishop of *Exeter* first founded this College in *Hart-Hall*, from his own Name, calling it *Stapledon-Hall*; but within a Year after being displeased with this Design, because the Scite hereof, upon any future Occasion, could not be conveniently increased, he purchased a large Area of Ground in St. *Mildred's* Parish within the City Wall, between *Torald-Gate* and the End of *Schoolstreet*. *Pet. Skelton*, Clerk, in Possession of certain Tenements for Term of Life, at the Founder's Suit, on St. *Faith's* Day, convey'd a certain House, anciently a Seat of the Muses, to the Rector and Scholars of *Stapledon-Hall*; on the Ground-plot of which House, when pulled down, *Tower-Gate* now looking Northwards was built; and the next Day gave them two Chambers with a small Court, now belonging to the College, call'd the *Lavendry*, (holding the same for Term of Life of *Godstow-Convent*) on the East, adjoining to St. *Stephen's* Hall. Which Convent demis'd these Tenements to the Rector and Scholars, on the perpetual Payment of a certain Rent. *Stapledon* having bought these, with other Houses and Parcels of Land, erected another Building from the Ground, and then transplanted his Scholars hither, on the same Char-

ter he first received, dated the 10th of *May*, 7 *Edw. II's* Reign, for founding this Society in *Hart-Hall*.

Soon after, the Limits of this new House appearing insufficient to contain its own Scholars, and the great Number hither resorting from the Western Parts of the Realm, he added five other Tenements to these now mention'd, making them a Scite of the College. Then an Inquest was taken on the Oaths of twelve *Oxford* Jury-men, touching any Damage likely to accrue to the King, or any other Person, by appropriating these Houses to the Scite aforesaid; and on their Return in Favour of the College, these Houses granted thereunto were entirely rebuilt. The Founder then made a Body of Statutes, wherein the Persons to live on his Charity were limited to Thirteen in Number; ordaining, that one of these should be a Student in Divinity, or the Canon Law, and the others in Philosophy; and he farther decreed, that eight of these should be chosen out of the Archdeaconries of *Exeter*, *Totness*, and *Barnstaple*, in *Devonshire*; and the other four of the Archdeaconry of *Cornwall*; and one for a Rector, whom he would have in Priest's Orders, and well skill'd in Divinity, as aforesaid, he commanded to be chosen by the Dean and Chapter of *Exeter*, as oft as they thought fit. The Revenues of the College arose out of certain Tenements in *Oxford*, (all but one included within the College Scite) and out of the Churches of *Gaynnier* in *Cornwall*, and *West Whitnam* in *Berkshire*; the last of which Churches was appropriated to this College by the Means of *John Poling* Bishop of *Sarum*, (as some say) and *Edmund de la Beche*, about the Year 1350. after which Year *Edmond Stafford*, Bishop of *Exeter*, added
two

two Scholars to be chosen out of the Diocess of *Salisbury*.

Since the Foundation of this College we meet with many Benefactors, who ought to be remembered here, such as were *Peter de Skelton* already mentioned; who besides certain Annuities gave to this College some real Estates; and also *Ralph Germeyne*, Precentor of the Church of *Exeter*, who gave a Chest, (afterwards called the *Germeyne Chest*) and Ten Pounds therein; and the like Benefaction was afterwards made by *Rich. Greenfield*; and out of the Chests of each of these, the Fellows borrowed Money *gratis*, only on putting in Caution, or good Security, for the Re-payment thereof. And

Edmund Stafford, a little above remembered, gave very liberally hereunto; and correcting the Statutes, obtain'd of Pope *Innocent VII.* that *Stapledon-Hall* should now be call'd *Exeter-Hall*, or *Exeter-College*, tho' we meet with that Name in Writings some few Years before; which *Stafford* was so munificent a Benefactor, that, besides Books and several Ornaments given to the Library as well as to the Chappel, he gave the College 200 Marks; whereupon the Fellows in the Year 1430. decreed him an Anniversary, to be for ever hereafter celebrated for the Rest of his Soul.

Sir William Petre Knt. and Privy-Counsellor to Queen *Elizabeth*, together with *William Al- lay*, Bishop of *Exeter*, caused a Body of new Statutes to be made and transmitted hither in Imitation and on the Plan of those which *Trinity-College* had acquired; and he moreover obtained of the Queen, that this Society should enjoy the Rights and Privileges of a College, and a Body-Politick, procuring all those things — 1566.

which had been formerly granted hereunto, to be ratified and confirm'd: And at the same time this eminent Knight settled seven Stipends on the Scholars hereof, whereunto the Year ensuing he added an Eighth; and ordain'd that they should be chosen out of *Devonshire, Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, Oxfordshire, Essex*, and other Counties, wherein he had Estates, and gave as a Provision for them the Sum of 91 l. 8 s. 10 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per annum, requiring that his Scholars should enjoy all the Rights and Privileges of the old Foundation: By his last Will he bequeath'd 40 l. to this College, and so did his Lady at the Time of her Death; which, as an Example, encouraged the Son and Heir to add the like Gift.

Besides Benefactions of lesser Value given by others, *Sam. Hill*, born at *Morton-Hampstead* in *Devon*, and educated in this College, and then promoted to the Rectory of *Waslegan* in *Cornwall*, gave 100 l. for the Maintenance of four poor Scholars, to be elected out of *Devonshire* and *Cornwall*, and each of them to receive 30 Shillings per Annum.

A. D. 1636.

In the next place we come to the Liberality of King *Charles I.* who gave certain Lands and Tenements to the University on this Condition, That out of the Revenues thereof, the University would take care to maintain one Fellow at *Exeter*, another at *Pembroke*, and a third at *Jesus College*; all which were to be Natives of the Islands of *Guernsey* and *Jersey*; and after they had furnish'd themselves with Academical Learning, they were to be remitted thither for Ecclesiastical Affairs and Preferments, as they offer'd themselves void and empty. And the Year following, *John Maynard* gave unto this College a yearly Revenue of 40 l. 20 l. of which Money

Money is appropriated to a Divinity-Lecture, and 20*l.* to a Lecture in the Oriental Tongues; and the Remainder he would have go to the Augmentation of the Fellows Stipends.

The Buildings of this College were heretofore various and irregularly situated; the North Gate, before a Way was open'd into *Exeter-street*, was the chief Entrance into this College, and was built about the Year 1432. at the same Time when those Chambers between the new Chappel and this Gate (being now the Rector's Lodgings) were built; on which, and on other College-Buildings, *William Palmer*, a Fellow hereof expended above 100*l.* and the aforesaid *Edm. Stafford* built the West Gate, which was afterwards pulled down and rebuilt; who also built a Chamber of 24 Feet in length, under the old Library, whereon *Tho. Bentley* Butler of this College, erected some Chambers on *A. D. 1597.* the East side of the present Quadrangle. *John Periam* Knight, and Citizen of *Exeter*, built the ——— 1618. Rooms between the South-side of the Library, and Eastward of the new Hall, being called *Periam's* Buildings even till this Day. *Everard Chambers*, besides rebuilding the Gate opposite to *Jesus* College with the Chambers over it in the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, as aforesaid, gave to this College the Sum of 226*l.* ——— 1605. 6*s.* 8*d.* But this Gate has been since pulled down, and very lately rebuilt in the sumptuous and stately Manner you now behold it.

Exeter Hall, or Dining-room, was at first the same with that in *St. Stephen's* Hall, and was soon after pulled down, and another built almost in the Midst of the upper Court, and was half cover'd by Bishop *Stafford*, whereunto *John Phillips*, Dean of *Crediton*, and formerly Fellow and Rector of this College, added a Kitchen. This Hall

A. D. 1618. Hall was again pluck'd down, when the present Hall was built with a Cellar under it, by Sir *John Ackland*, a Knight in *Devonshire*; when the afore-said Kitchen was taken down, and another erected Westward of this Hall; which the Fellows used till very lately, and was built by *Rich. Sandy*, alias *Napier*, Dr. *Robert Vilvaine*, *William Orford*, and *William Helme*, Students herein. But this Kitchen stood not long, for it was lately pulled down and rebuilt, with the West side of the first Court, by the Contributions of several Persons educated in this College, in the same Form you now see this Quadrangle.

1368. 'Tis thought the Founder built a Library for his Fellows here, (tho' the Place where it was is not known) who gave thereunto many Books, and would have furnished the same with exquisite Monuments, had he lived longer. Soon after, *John Grandison*, Bishop of *Exeter*, gave hereunto many Books in Divinity; as did also *Sim. Bredon*, a famous Mathematician, at the same time, bestow some Mathematick Books hereon. But in *Edw. III's* Reign this Library being in a ruinous State, *William Rede*, Bishop of *Chichester*, repair'd the same, and gave 25 Manuscripts thereunto, besides a Legacy at the Time of his Death. And then several Benefactors (among whom were *Tho. Brentyngham*, Bishop of *Exon*, and *John Mose*, Rector of this College, and afterwards of *St. Peter's Church* in *Exeter*) built a neat and handsome Library, at the East end of the upper Court, which being too small for the Number of Books given, after it was repair'd by Bishop *Stafford*, it was by him extended in length, and covered with Lead, which was afterwards filled by Benefactors with learned Authors, *Reg. Keys*, Chantor of *Exon*, giving the 18 Volumes of *Hugh de Vienna's* Com-

Comment on the Bible, and *H. Lawrence*, some time Rector hereof, gave all his Books, and at his Death 40 s. to buy Books. Dr. *Moreman* gave St. *Austin's* Works, as did *John Dotyn*, M.B. Rector hereof, and then one of the Vicars of *Bampton*, &c. at the Time of his Death, give all his Physick Books, with some others. Lastly, Sir *William Petre* Knight, and *John Kennal* L. L. D. and Archdeacon of *Oxford*, gave many Books. But some few Years after the entire Furniture was removed to the old Chappel, which was converted to a Library, and the Library turned into Chambers, by those who contributed to the building of the aforesaid Kitchen, each Man giving 20 l. and the College it self 60 l.

A. D. 1567.
& 1584.

As long as the Scholars of this Foundation lived in *Hart-Hall*, they made Use of St. *Peter's* Church in the *East* for Divine Service; and on their Removal to *Stapledon-Hall*, now the Scite of the present College, they frequented St. *Mildred's* Church; after this they built a small Chappel within the Limits of the College, purchasing Leave of the Bishop of *Lincoln*. The present Chappel is situate in the upper Court, on the North side thereof, of Beauty and Elegancy enough, the first Stone being laid the 11th of *March*, 1622. it was finish'd in 1624. at the chief Expence of Dr. *George Hackwell*, formerly a Fellow of this College, who gave hereunto the Sum of 1200 l. and the College it self 200 l. and moreover the said *Hackwell* gave to the Society 30 l. per annum, for the preaching of a Sermon yearly on St. *James's* Day, on which it was consecrated.

— — 1321.

By the first Statutes of *Exeter-College* the Rectorship was to be from Year to Year, but upon a Review of these Statutes anno 1566. it was to continue as other Headships did in the University.

About

About the Year 1688-9. there arose in this College a great Controversy touching the Expulsion of one *Colmer*; for Incontinency, who thereupon appealed to the Bishop of *Exeter*, the local Visitor of this College; he received his Appeal, and granted an Inhibition to any further Proceedings against the Appellant, and made an Order, requiring the Rector and Fellows to give an Account of their Proceedings *sub pœnâ juris & contemptûs*. The Rector, on the Service of this Order, sent a submissive Letter to the Bishop, and no farther Proceedings were had for some time. But afterwards Dr. *Masters* was commission'd to determine this Appeal by going to the College; and to this End a Citation was fixed up on the Chappel Door of the said College, requiring the Appearance of the Rector, &c. on the 23d of *March*, &c. who appear'd accordingly, and tender'd a Protestation, but the Commissary proceeded to give Sentence for *Colmer's* Restoration, and awarded 20 Marks for Costs. Sometime after this Sentence the Rector and Fellows proceeded against *Colmer* (as pretended Fellow) for another Act of Incontinency, who appealed again to the Bishop, and he received his Appeal a second Time, and resolved on a Visitation in Person, and to that End he sent a Citation to the College, dated *May* 16. 1690. and came himself to visit on the 16th of *June* following; and when he came the Chappel-Doors were shut against him, and then he appointed another Visitation on *June* 24. ensuing, and coming, the Rector and Fellows tendred a Protestation under the common Seal; because, by the College Statutes, his Visitation was once in five Years, and having visited so lately by his Commissary, could not visit so soon again. Whereupon the

Bishop

Bishop suspended five of the seven senior Fellows, (having suspended eleven in all) and rector'd *Colmer*, and proceeded to deprive the Rector; and then seven of the senior Fellows, who were so after the Suspension of the other, chose Mr. *Paynter* to be their Rector.

ORIEL-COLLEGE.

BY *Cambden*, *Prynn*, and others, K. *Edw. II.* has had the Honour and Charity of this Foundation given to him, formerly founding a House of *Carmelite* Fryars in *Oxford*, and another of *Predicants* at *Langley* in *Hertfordshire*: But, notwithstanding the Authority of these great Men, it does not appear, that he contributed any further to the Foundation of it, than the bare granting it a Charter of Incorporation, thereby giving a Power to his Almoner *Adam le Brome*, of purchasing Lands and Tenements towards erecting and endowing the same, consisting of a Rector and Scholars in different Faculties, under the Name of *St. Mary's House* in *Oxford*. By Virtue of this Charter, the said *Brome*, formerly one of the Clerks in the Court of Chancery, purchas'd of *Rog. Marshall* of *Tackley* in *Oxfordshire*, a Tenement or Messuage, then lately built in *St. Mary's*. The Chambers and Dining-Room of this House lying at some Distance from the Street were demised to Scholars; but the Shops, Cellars, and Vaults, next to the Streets, were letten to the Townsmen: And herein was at first founded a College of Students in the Faculties of *Logick* and *Divinity*, with a Permission or Leave for some of the Fellows to study the *Canon Law*, if they pleased; and

Pat. 17. Edw.
2. P.2. M.12.

and to this End they were to spend some Time in *Logick*, and the *Civil Law*. On *December* the 6th *Le Brome* conveyed this House with all its Appurtenances, to *John Laghton*, Rector elect, and the Scholars therein placed together for ever, and on the 20th of the same Month, King *Edward II.* ratified and confirmed this Conveyance, on the Founder's Surrender or Resignation of this Society into the King's Hands, which he did (at least) with a View of having it establish'd on a more lasting Foundation, by making the King as 'twere the Founder thereof, in case his Majesty should not increase the Revenues, as he conceived he would. On the 21st of *January*, in the Year ensuing, it was erected into a College of *Divines*, for the Maintenance of which, with the Rector, whom the King would have called *Provost*, he gave one Messuage, five Shops, and as many Ground-Rents, with one Cellar in *St. Mary's* Parish, belonging to the said *Marshall*, with an Assignment also of one Messuage situate in *Canditch-street*, and a Hall commonly called *Perillous-Hall*, to the said College, which he had received from *Adam le Brome* for this End, to which College he moreover gave the Advowson of *St. Mary's* Church in *Oxford*, on the condition of keeping four Chaplains or Priests, for the daily Celebration of Divine Service therein.

Besides, for the better Maintenance of a greater Number of Fellows or Scholars in this Society, King *Edward* granted a further Power of purchasing an Estate of 60 *l. per Ann.* by which Grant, and the fore-mention'd Benefactions, he seems to have acquir'd the Title of Founder of *St. Mary's* House in *Oxford*. After this, *Adam le Brome* providing for the good Government of his Fellows, and being the first *Provost* thereof himself,

himself, made a Body of Statutes, and delivered them to the Society, on the 23d of *May*, which were three Years afterwards confirm'd by *Henry de Burgashe*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, whereby it was ordain'd, that in this College, besides the *Provost*, there should be ten Scholars or Fellows maintain'd in the Study of *Divinity*; yet it was afterwards granted by the Visitor, that any three of this Number might apply themselves (if they thought fit) to the Knowledge of the *Canon Laws*: Then the said *Brome*, to make a more liberal Provision for his Fellows, in respect of their Stipends, on a Treaty with one *Harleston* procured the Church of *Aberforth* in *Yorkshire* to be given to this College, *Harleston* having a Part in the Advowson or Impropriation thereof: And *Edw. III.* out of his great Benevolence gave unto it a large Messuage in *St. John Baptists Parish*, or at least for the most Part therein situate, vulgarly known by the Name of *Le Oriele*, which *James* of *Spain* afterwards of his own Accord surrender'd up to the Fellows, which *James* had received the same formerly as a Grant from *Queen Eleanor*; whereunto the Fellows of *St. Mary's* were translated, leaving their ancient Seat, which at first was only called *Tackley-Inn*, and afterwards *Bulkley-Hall*.

— 1327.

3 *Edw. 3.*

But *K. Edw. III.* in the 2d Year of his Reign, on the Request of the said *Brome*, convey'd to them *St. Bartlemas's Hospital*, near *Oxford*, with all its Appurtenances; that in case the Plague should at any time be at *Oxford*, this College with Conveniency might retire thither. These were the Gifts which the aforesaid Kings and *Adam le Brome*, conferr'd, and procured to be conferred on this Society; and which, according to Times when bestow'd, were thought sufficient

ficient for the Maintenance of Scholars : But when the above-mention'd *Henry Burgashe* had appropriated *St. Mary's* in *Oxford* hereunto, (as already premised) there were two of the Fellows thereof in holy Orders, appointed (as Chaplains) to celebrate solemn Masses at stated Times for the Souls of his own Parents and Brethren, viz. *Rob. de Burgash* Knt. and *Maud* his Wife, and his two Brothers, *Robert* and *Stephen*, on which score they were to receive 18 Shillings *per Annum*, besides voluntary Contributions, &c.

The first Benefactor, after those already remembered, was *John Franke*, Master of the Rolls in *Chancery*, in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* who at the Time of his Decease gave 1000 *l.* to this College, to buy Estates for the Maintenance of four Fellows in their Studies here, which additional Number were to be chosen out of *Somersetshire*, *Dorsetshire*, *Wiltshire*, and *Devonshire* ; and with this Money the Reversion of the Mannor of *Wadley* was purchas'd of the King, which came to the College on the Death of *John Norris*, and *Alice* his Wife, on Condition that an annual Revenue, or Pension of 12 Marks be paid to the Chauntry-Priest of *Trent* in *Somersetshire*, where the said *Franke* was born ; the Patronage or Advowson of which Chauntry he gave for ever to this College.

The next Benefactor hereunto, was *John Carpenter*, first Fellow and then Provost hereof, and at last Bishop of *Worcester*, who by his last Will and Testament gave certain Estates in *Oxfordshire* for the Education of one Fellow born in the Diocess of *Worcester* ; and moreover gave a Weekly Exhibition of 4 *s.* to be equally distributed among six poor Scholars, issuing out of *St. Anthony's* Hospital in *London*, of which he
was

was formerly Master; which Sum or Rent was afterwards paid to the Provost and Fellows hereof by the College of *Windsor*, whereunto this Hospital was afterwards annexed: He moreover gave to this College an antient House called *Beedle-Hall*, lying to the *North* of *St. Mary-Hall*, and to this College Garden to the *South*; for whom, and his Executor *William Sampson*, a Member also of this Society, the College observes a yearly Commemoration, at which the Scholars of *Beedle* were obliged to be present.

William Smith, Bishop of *Lincoln*, and Founder of *Brazen-Nose* College, in the Year 1507. gave unto this Society, for the Purchase of an Estate the Sum of three hundred Pounds, and this he assign'd for the Maintenance of one Fellow to be chosen out of *Lincoln* Diocesis: As did also *Rich. Dudley*, S. T. P. some time before Fellow of this College, and then Chancellor of the Church of *Sarum*, by the Gift of a certain *A. D. 1529.* Mannor called *Swaynswick* in *Somersetshire*, not far from the *Bath*, for the Maintenance of two Fellows, and six Exhibitioners, (for so are they called, who are not on the Foundation, and to whom Stipends are paid for a certain Number of Years) in Commemoration of whom the Provost and Fellows oblig'd themselves to the sacred Offices of a *Placebo*, and a *Dirige* according to the Superstition of the *Roman* Worship.

And that this College might not want a Porter, *John Jackman*, A. M. and heretofore a Fellow of this, by his last Will and Testament, bearing Date the 13th of *March*, 1599. gave a Dwelling-House with some Land lying in *St. Giles's* Parish, to this College, on Condition of their maintaining one poor Scholar out of *Worcestershire*, whose Duty it should be as a publick Porter, to open and shut up the College-Gates.

About the latter End of King *Edward III's* Reign, the Fellows of this College, assisted by the charitable Contributions of several well affected to Learning, on the Purchase of some Messuages, began to reduce their Mansion-House to better Model, and to build the same in a Quadrangular Form, having *Oriel* Tenement for its Western Side (it lying towards *Schydyard-street*, now called *St. Mary-hall-lane*) and *St. John Baptist-street* on the Southern side thereof: And herein they liv'd till the Year 1620. when the South side was entirely pull'd down with the greatest Part of the West side, and then was erected that Pile of Buildings reaching from the West side of the present Chappel to the North side of the publick Gate, whereunto *At. Blencow*, Doctor of *Civil* Law, and late *Provost* of this College, gave thirteen Hundred Pounds: And in the Year 1638. the East and North sides of this Court being pluck'd down, in three or four Years Time the whole College was re-edified, both in Beauty and Largeness far excelling the former Structure thereof; to which the *Provost* and *Fellows* gave 50 *l.* a-piece, in the whole amounting to 950 *l.* and the late *Provost*, Dr. *William Lewis*, now Master of *St. Crosse's* Hospital, near *Winton*, gave 100 *l.* hereunto; as did also *Rob. Pierpont*, Earl of *Kingston*, and *Rich. Knightley*, of *Preston* in *Northamptonshire*, both of them having been formerly Gentlemen Commoners of this Society; and Dr. *Tolson*, besides the Money he expended on the *Provost's* Lodging, and the many Books given by him to the Library, now contributed 1150 *l.* towards the publick Building of this College.

'Tis reporred, that the Mayor of the City, in the great Conflict between the Scholars and Townsmen, was hang'd in the second built Hall
of

of this College ; which then stood in the same Place where the present Chappel is situate, and was pull'd down about the Year 1535. at which Time ('tis said) a Piece of the Halter was found about one of the great Beams thereof ; and then was a third publick Hall erected on the North side of the old Quadrangle, at the Expence of the Students, (the first Hall being in *Oriel House* or Tenement.) Upon the pulling down of this third Hall, or Dining-room, in the Year 1637. the present Hall or Refectory was in two or three Years afterwards built on the East side of the new Quadrangle.

The first Library belonging to this College was erected on the East side of the old Quadrangle about the Year 1444. by Dr. *Gascoigne*, who besides many Books gave five Marks towards the Building thereof : And altho' the College had no Library before this, yet it had a pretty good Stock of Books kept in Chests and Coffers, which were given by some of the Provosts and Fellows hereof, and lent out to the Scholars, on putting in of Caution for the Return of them. The present Library was built on the North side, about the Year 1637. to the Structure of which *Edward Combe*, formerly a Fellow of this College, at the Time of his Death, *anno* 1629. gave 100 l.

This Society first of all performed Divine Service at St. *Mary's Church* ; but afterwards by Reason of the Daily Assemblies of the University had therein, on the Account of Convocations, Congregations, &c. this Place seeming somewhat inconvenient to the Scholars, Leave was obtain'd from the Bishop of *Lincoln*, *anno* 1372. for the Celebration of Divine Worship in a Chappel, built or to be built within the College, which I believe was never perfectly finished,

ed, altho' begun by them about this Time; for that they afterwards, in the Year 1437. sued for Leave again of the Bishop of the said See for saying Prayers at St. *Mary's* Church, out of the Precincts of the College: Yet it is most certain that they had a small Chappel which was situated opposite to *Corpus Christi* College Fore-Gate, as appears from a Cut of this College, drawn in the Year 1566. But this Chappel was pull'd down *anno* 1620, when the new Quadrangle was attempted, and Divine Service said in a large Chamber on the North side of the Court, until the present Chappel was finished *anno* 1642. whose Entrance thereinto is in the South-East Corner of the new Quadrangle, and which Dr. *Prideaux* Bishop of *Worcester* consecrated to the Worship of God, Dr. *Tolson* preaching a Sermon herein on that Occasion.

The present Number of Fellows are eighteen, without any Scholarships annexed to the Foundation: The Visitor hereof being always the Bishop of *Lincoln* for the Time being.

QUEENS-COLLEGE.

Robert Eglesfield, Batchelor of Divinity in this University, and born in *Cumberland*, was the Founder of this College, which is situated in the Parish of St. *Peter* in the East, near the Church of the same Name. This pious Founder, after the Example of other Godly Men going before him, for the Incouragement of good Learning, purchas'd certain Tenements in the afore said Parish, that had been applied to the Uses of publick Inns or Victualing Houses, till now converted to the End of Study, by erecting
here

here a Collegiate Hall under the Name or Stile of *Aula Scholarium Reginae de Oxon.* which he built and founded at the Instance of Queen *Philippa*, Consort to the most invincible Prince King *Edward III.* whereupon he bought another Tenement, with the Appurtenances, lying between a certain Tenement belonging to *Margaret* Relict of *Thomas de Wymsbury*, Eastward, and a Tenement belonging to *Osney-Abbey*, on the West, which last he purchased of the Master and Scholars of Great *University-Hall* or College, *anno Regni 14^o Edw. 3.* on the 19th of *A. D. 1340.* May, and hereunto he added on the 14th of June following two *Selds*, which he bought of *John Chambers* of Oxford, one of which was held of *St. John Baptist's Hospital*, and the other not long before belonging to *Rich. de Besingby*; and then also added a third bought of *Rich. de Evesham*, Clerk, (on Dec. 17. the same Year) heretofore called *Temple-Hall*, lying between a Tenement of *Osney* to the South, and the Hall of *St. John's Hospital* to the North. About the same Time that *Eglesfield* purchased these Houses, he obtain'd the Royal Charter dated January the 18th, 1340. for founding this Hall or College, which in Part runs thus, *viz. Quòd ipse in quodam Messuagio suo cum pertinentiis in Oxoniâ in Parochiâ Sancti Petri in Oriente situato quandam Aulam Collegialem de Scholaribus, Capellanis & aliis, perpetuis temporibus duraturam, sub nomine Aula Scholarium Reginae de Oxon. qua per unum Praepositum de dictis Scholaribus juxta ordinationem praefati Roberti, inde faciendam gubernabitur, construere & de novo fundare, ac Messuagium illud cum pertinentiis praefatis Praeposito & Scholaribus Aulae illius pro eorum habitatione ibidem in perpetuum dare possit & assignare habend' & tenend' &c. Et eisdem Praeposito & Scholaribus*

quod ipsi Messuagium predictum à prefato Roberto recipere possint & tenere sibi & Successoribus suis predictis in perpetuum sicut predictum est tenore presentium similiter licentiam dedimus specialem. Et memoratam Aulam cum Preposito & ceteris Sociis, per electionem in futurum habitantibus & morantibus in eadem, quos ad verum Collegium erigimus, & existere ex nunc proponimus, & ut Collegium licitum & approbatum agnoscimus, autoritate nostrâ plenâ quâ possimus ratificamus & confirmamus, &c.

Eglesfield having strengthned his Charity by Royal Authority, now instituted therein a Provost and twelve Fellows: for such would he have this Number to consist of, in Respect of Christ and his Twelve Apostles, and placed them (as afore said) in *Temple Hall*: Nor had he at this Time so strict a Regard as to compleat this Number wholly of his Country-men, because there was not then peradventure a sufficient Number of them eminent for Learning in the University; but yet he soon afterwards obtain'd the same; and according to the Founder's Statute made for this End, they were almost all chosen out of *Cumberland* or *Westmorland*.

The Names of the first Provost and Fellows are as follow; viz. *Rich. de Retteford* formerly of *Baliol-Coll.* Fellow, but now Provost of *Queens*. *Will. de Cundale*, *Will. de Hawksworth* also of *Baliol*, and then Provost of *Oriel*; *Will. de Palmorna* of *Stapledon-Hall*, alias *Exeter-College*; *Will. de Colyngbam* of *Merton*: *Tho. de Trumshagh*, *John de Dumbleton*; *Will. de Renkam*, and *Rob. de Hardley*, both of *Merton*; *Will. de Heightelbury*, *Reg. de Stratton*; *Will. de Wantyng* of *Merton*; and *Hugh*

Besides this Provost and twelve Fellows (as above said) he resolved to maintain here in their
 Stu-

Studies 70 poor Children, or Scholars, representing the Number of our Lord's Disciples, who were to supply the Want of Fellows by way of Succession upon any Vacancy; and these he would have called together for their Meals in the publick Hall by the Sound of a Horn, who kneeling on the outside of the Table were oblig'd to answer the Fellows, sitting opposite to them in Purple Gowns, touching Philosophical Questions. But this Founder being interrupted by Death, was in no wise able to finish his great Designs; yet the Scholars, who are called *Poor Children*, every Day undergo this Examination, which Scholars consist of a far less Number than the Founder intended; and the Fellows for many Years took their Diet in purple Gowns, which Habit at length grew into Disuse, by reason of the Expence thereof. By the Statutes given by this Founder to his College February 1340. he requires his Provost to be chosen out of the Fellows, being a Person in holy Orders. The Fellows, who ought to be more or less, according to the Increase or Decrease of the yearly Revenues, are to be elected out of *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*, but such as are of the Founder's Consanguinity, whereby I observe by the way, that our Founder, with his Brother *John Eglesfield* were descended from *John Eglesfield*, and *Beatrice* his Wife, which *John* the Father was the Son of *Tho. Eglesfield*, and *Avis* his Wife. But the Fellows might also be chosen out of other Counties, wheresoever the College was in Possession of any Estate; but the Northern Fellows, by a singular Affection to their Country, have rarely admitted any into their Society as Fellows, besides their own Countrymen, altho' the chief of their Lands and Pre-

A. D. 1349. ferments are situated in *Hampshire. Eglesfield* during his Life-time, who died on *May 22.* was very assiduous in the enlarging and endowing his College; and to this End he bought many Lands and Tenements; in particular he purchased a Tenement lying between the Founder's Houses North and South of *John Ingelton*; as he also did a Ground-plot of *John de Wylde-lond*, Clerk, in length extending it self from the *Osney-Wall* Northward to *Queens-Hall Garden*. Moreover, in the 15th of *Edw. III.* he purchased a Messuage of *Steph. de Abendon*, situate between a Tenement of *St. John's Hospital*, and a Tenement belonging to *John de Whitele*. Lastly, to omit two other Tenements lying without the Precincts of the College, in the 21st of *Edward III.* he bought another Messuage of *Peter de Notyngham*, Minister of *St. Michael's Church* near *North-Gate*, in *Oxford*, lately called *Bowyers-Hall*: And after this *Edw. III.* in the 21st of his Reign confirm'd unto it the Name and Being of *Queens-College*, or *Queens-Hall*, so called from his Queen *Philippa*, and then gave the same to the Scholars thereof for ever: who after the Founder's Death purchased two Tenements contiguous to the aforesaid Houses, viz. one of *John Eglesfield*, the Founder's Brother and Heir; and the other of the Priory of *Frideswide*.

Among the Benefactors of this College, King *Edw. III.* deserves the first Place, who on the 19th of *July*, in the 17th Year of his Reign, at the Founder's Request, gave hereunto the Impropriation or Advowson of the Church of *Ble-chindon* in *Oxfordshire*, which was escheated to King *Henry III.* by the Way of Forfeiture incurred by *Rich. and Will Gravill*, Brothers; and besides

besides this on the 22d of *March* in the Year next ensuing, he gave unto this College the Guardianship of *St. Julian's Hospital* at *Southampton*, commonly called *God's-House*; which, on the *Frenches* landing there and burning the Town, was almost consum'd by *Fire*: and at the Request of *Queen Philippa* his Consort, on *July* the 23d, 1341. he gave the Advowson of *Burgh* under *Stanmore Church*, granting unto the Provost and Fellows a Power of appropriating the same to the Use of the College, for the Maintenance of six Scholar-Chaplains out of the Revenues thereof, which he would have added to the Number first appointed: And the said Queen also gave to this College, on the 9th of *July*, 1347. a Yearly Pension of twenty Marks, to be receiv'd of his Steward at *Richmond*; tho' how long this was afterwards paid, does not occur.

About the 16th Year of this King's Reign, *Rob. Achard*, Kt. convey'd to this Society the Advowson of the Church of *Sparshold* in *Berkshire*, which he held of the King *in capite*; and his Son and Heir, *Peter Achard*, in the 19th of A. D. 1345. this Reign confirm'd the said Settlement or Conveyance.

Sir John Handlow, Kt. Lord of the Mannor of *Borsthall*, alias *Brehill*, in the County of *Bucks*, besides the Advowson of the Church of *Enham* in *Hampshire*, gave an Estate in Lands, and some Messuages in *Enham* aforesaid, and an Annuity of Ten Pounds for the better Support of *Queen's Hall* at *Oxford*, as appears by a Deed bearing date the Thursday after *St. Gregory's*, in the 19th of *Edw.* the 3d.

Sir John Slowford, Kt. gave a Tenement in *St. Peter's* Parish in the *High Street*, situated near A. D. 1352. a House belonging to the Priory of *St. Frideswide*:

wide: and about the same time *John de Hotham* gave two Tenements adjoining to the said Tenement, with a Sum of Money.

The Lady *Isabel*, Consort of *Rob. Parving*, Kt. gave a Hundred Marks, wherewith this Society, in pursuance of her Command, on *April* the 10th, 1344. purchas'd the Advowson of the Church of *Nembold Pacey* in *Warwickshire*, of the Prior and Convent of *St. Oswald de Nostell*, having the King's Leave for this End.

William Chardeyn, a Taylor in *Westminster*, with *Joan* his Wife, on *July* the 20th, 1482. gave this College several Messuages in *Tuttle-street*, on Condition that a Priest or Chaplain said a weekly Mass for the Rest of their Souls.

A. D. 1487.

— 1496.

Rob. Wrangwis, formerly a Fellow of this College, and then Rector of *St. Patrick Brompton* in *Richmondshire*, besides forty Pounds and two Silver Cups, gave to this Society some Lands at *Penrith* in *Cumberland*; nor must we forget the Benefaction of *John Wharton*, another Fellow hereof, and afterwards Rector of *Louth* in *Westmorland*, who left Money for the buying of an Estate, with which the Fellows purchas'd two Quit-Rents, the which they were wont to pay for the *Saracens Head* in *St. Peters* in the East, and the other for a Tenement in *Grand-Pont-street*.

— 1501.

Rich. Chamberlain, about the 13th of *Hen. 7th*, gave several Estates in *Brehill*, alias *Brill*, aforesaid, on which account the Fellows oblig'd themselves to make a yearly Distribution on the 2d of *November*, in memory of the said *Richard*, and his Wives, *Margaret*, *Joan*, and *Alice*, by a Dole of five Two-penny Loaves, with one Flagon of Ale. And *Rowland Richardson*, some time Fellow hereof, and then Vicar of *Burgh* under *Stannmore*, gave some Lands at *Dudcote* and *Applesford* in *Berkshire*.

Edward

Edward Hilton and *Edward Rigge*, the first a Fellow, and the last a Provost hereof, gave the Mannor of *Balden St. Lawrence* in *Oxfordshire*, with all the Appurtenances in the said *Balden*, *Toot-Balden*, *Marsh-Balden*, *Little Balden*, and *Garlington*; and the last of them left some other Estate in *Marsh-Balden* to this College, and in *Staunton St. John's*, of the yearly Value of three Pounds, besides Moveable Goods, and 30*l.* for purchasing a Tenement in *Southampton*.

Christopher Bainbrygge, Arch-Bishop of *York*, A. D. 1509. gave the Mannor of *Toot-Balden*, with other Estates or Lands, to this College; as did also *John Kirkby*, formerly a Fellow hereof, give some Lands at *Chalgrave* in *Oxfordshire*, where he was Vicar: And *Will. Tetiplace*, Esq; gave an Annuity of 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* to be expended on common, besides six Shillings and eight Pence to a Student hereof, for a Sermon to be preach'd yearly at *Childrey* in *Berkshire*, and eight Marks to his Chauntry there lying. *Nicholas Miles*, S. T. P. formerly Fellow of this College, and then Vicar of *St. Brides* in *London*, gave some Lands also at *Caresley* near *Coventry* in *Warwickshire* by Will, on condition that the Provost and Fellows saw the same faithfully executed. And *Edmund Gryndall*, Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, settled an Annuity of twenty Pound on one Fellow and two Scholars, to be taken from the Place of the Arch-Bishop's Birth in *Cumberland*: And besides the Money and Silver Plate which he gave, he also bestow'd on this College many of his Books, with ten Pounds to buy Chains for them.

King *Charles* the First, at the Desire of his Queen, gave three Rectories, and as many Vicaridges in *Hampshire* to this Society: And *Henry Wilson* of *Underleigh* in *Westmorland*, left Money

— 1639.

Money for buying in of certain Parsonages in *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*, or rather for the buying in of Improvements; and moreover he left an yearly Revenue of five and thirty Pounds to seven poor Scholars, to be chosen out of the Schools of *Kirkby*, *Lonnedale*, and *Kirkby-Kendall*, for the better Subsistence of them.

The first Habitation of the Fellows of this College was near the Place, where the present Ball-Court is situated; but in some short Interval of Time afterwards, they left their old Dwelling at *Temple-Hall*, and settled themselves in their new House near *St. Peter's Church*; *William Muskhams*, Rector of the Church of *Dereham* in *Cumberland*, building the publick Gate of the College, and certain Chambers on the North side thereof. About the same time *Muskhams* gave them a Tenement, on the Area of which Part of the College now stands. *Tho. Langton*, Bishop of *Winton*, built them four Chambers on the East of the Court next to those of *Muskhams's*: And in Imitation hereof, *Henry Beaufort*, Bishop of the said See, gave them fifty Pounds to be expended on Buildings, which was laid out in erecting Lodgings for the Provost of this Society.

Rowland del Byrns, for some while Provost hereof, gave several Sums of Money towards the Buildings of this College: But the most munificent Benefactor hereunto I am now to remember, viz. *Sir Joseph Williamson*, Kt. Doctor of Laws, and Fellow of this Foundation, who besides a large beautiful Pile of Building, which he erected at his own Charge on the North side of the old Building, at the Time of his Death left six Thousand Pounds towards the new building of this College; which is now in Hand, and accord-

according to the Model of it, when finish'd, will be one of the most Majestick Pieces of Architecture in the whole Kingdom, erected upon the Plan of *Luxemburgh-House* at *Paris*, with stately Cloysters on the Side of each Wing, and the Chappel and Hall in the Front thereof, lying open to the publick View of the *High-street*. This Model was projected by the Reverend Doctor *Lancaster*, the present worthy Provost of this Society, a Person of a publick Spirit equal to the Design of this vast Undertaking, and who by the Earnest of a large Benefaction already given thereunto, and by the Circumstances of his Condition promises to exceed even the Liberality of *Williamson* himself. But whilst I remember the Benefaction of Dr. *Lancaster* and Sir *Joseph Williamson*, who was Plenipotentiary at the two severall Treaties of *Cologne* and *Reswick*, and advanc'd to other great Offices in the Realm, I ought not to forget the Benefaction of Dr. *Tim. Halton*, who expended above a Thousand Pounds on the Buildings of this College.

The Hall on the West side of the old Quadrangle was erected about the same time, with the Chappel, immediately after the Foundation, to which Hall the aforesaid *Muskham* gave 160 Marks for building the same.

The antient Library of this College was in the little Court on the West-side of the old Chappel; and now I come to speak of the Library, I cannot be too large in the Praise of the modern one, on a Cloyster of stately Pillars on the East side thereof, and is one of the finest Pieces of Architecture in the whole University, filled with the Books of that Learned Prelate *Thomas Barlow*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, who gave the greatest Part of his Study hereunto: and on this Gift
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it was, that the said Dr. *Halton*, in his Provostship began this magnificent Edifice, partly at his own, and partly at the College Expence, amounting in the whole to about five thousand Pounds; and finish'd the same: whereunto the said Sir *Joseph Williamson* at the Time of his Death gave his rich Library.

Pope *Clement* the Sixth, at the Founder's Instance, sent his Bull bearing date the 4th of the Calends of *May*, in the first Year of his Papacy, to the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, empowering the Fellows of this College to build themselves a Chappel: whereupon King *Edward* the 3^d, at the Request of his aforesaid Queen, granted the like Power unto the Provost and Fellows hereof, with Leave also unto the above-mention'd Sir *John Slowford*, of conveying the Advowson of the Church of *Shaw* (valued at six Marks and a half *per An.* and held of the King *in Capite*) unto the Prior and Convent of *St. Frideswide*, on condition they convey'd a certain Ground-room for the building of this Chappel, which, for the greatest part, was erected at the Expence of the aforesaid *Muskham* and *Roger Cotyngham*, who adorn'd the same with Sculpture, &c. at his own Cost; and *Roger Wheldale*, Bishop of *Carlisle*, consecrated the same, by the Leave of *Richard Flemming*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, the then Diocesan: And thus far of the Buildings hereof.

A. D. 1355.

— 1420.

In the Year 1704. there arose among the Fellows of this College a Controversy about the Choice of a Provost in the room of Dr. *Halton* deceas'd, upon a doubt of the Statutableness and Legality of electing a Person unto the Provostship, who was not at the Time of the Election an actual Fellow thereof: But this Dispute or Question was decided in favour of the aforesaid Dr.

Dr. *Lancaster*, who had for some time left his Fellowship therein, upon his Preferment to St. *Martin's* Parish in the Fields, *London*, by the Commissaries of the Arch-Bishop of *York*, who for the Time being is the Local Visitor of this Society. *Vide* Part the 1st.

NEW-COLLEGE.

BEfore I treat of this College in respect of its Buildings, &c. I will give some Account of its most excellent Founder *William de Wickham*, whose just Praises have been celebrated in all Ages succeeding his Death, by many Learned Men : and this I think my self more especially obliged to do in point of Duty, to obviate a late Calumny cast on his Birth and publick Charity by the dirty Pen of a dishonest Writer, who not only to evince his Dislike to Popery, but for bad and knavish Purposes has shewn little Regard to Truth and Ingenuity, building his random Assertions on the unjust Accusation of *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, a professed Enemy to our Founder, for the Reasons hereafter to be mentioned, and on the weak Conjectures of Dr. *John London*, sometime Warden of this College, and a Person equally infamous for Falshood and Ingratitude.

This Great Man, of whom I am now to speak, was born at *Wickham*, a Town in *Hampshire*, a- A. D. 1324. bout 12 Miles distant from *Winchester*, in the Road from hence to *Portsmouth*, and was the Son of *John Long*, and *Sibyl* his Wife. Indeed Authors differ very much about his Sir-name ; *Leland* will have it to be *Perrot*, calling him by this Name ; *Harpesfield*, formerly a Fellow of this

this College, and a pretty good Historian, gives him the Name of *Wickham*; but the best Writers, with whom the Heralds do agree, will have it to be *Long*; and that of *Wickham* they ascribe to the Place of his Birth, as it was usual in those Times for the Clergy and Laity to receive one of their Surnames from the City or Town where they were born; and sometimes from the natural Beauty or Imperfection of the Body, as the *Longs*, *Shorts*, *Gibbs*, &c. which was not the Case of our Founder, for that he was of a middle Stature. But the better to confute a Marginal Falshood touching his Birth, lately added to the Life of King *Henry* the 4th, by an anonymous Editor of the History of *England* in 3 Vol. in *Folio*, I will here insert the Genealogy of this pious Founder, as collected and delivered by *Robert Heers*, Fellow of this College at the Time of the Founder's Death, who in a short Treatise of *Wickham's* Life added to a Statute Book, and given to *Winchester College*, has the following Relation of his Family, with the Character of his honest Parents, viz. *William Stratton* begat on the Body of *Amey*, Daughter of the Lord *Stratton* near *Selbourn* in *Hampshire*, four Sons, viz. *Richard*, *Stephen*, *Robert* and *John* (who all died without Issue) and three Daughters, viz. *Alice*, *Julian*, and *Eleanor*: *Alice* marry'd *John Bowde*, by whom he had two Daughters, viz. *Sibyll* (our Founder's Mother by an Intermarriage with *John Long*) and *Agnes*, from whom *Alice* the Wife of *William Perrot* descended: And this is sufficient touching his Pedigree, the more Curious may search the Herald's Office. *Wickham* having had an Initiation in Grammar Learning among the Sons of certain Noblemen at *Winchester*, on the Expence of *Nic. Udall*, Kt. was remov'd

remov'd from thence to *Oxford*, where he spent his first Years in *Logick* and *Mathematicks*, under the Tuition of *Lewis Carleton*, afterwards Bishop of *Hereford*; but following the Inclination of his own Genius, he afterwards became a Student of the Civil Law under the Instruction of *William Dorach*; and then by Letters of Commendation from the said *Udall* to *William Courtney* and *John Buckingham*, he grew into an Acquaintance with them; the one being soon after Chancellor of the University, and then of *Canterbury*, and the other Arch-Deacon of *Northampton*, and then Bishop of *Lincoln*.

After *Wickham* had continu'd five or six Years at *Oxford* (highly valued by the most Learned Men there, being both in Writing and Speaking one of the politeſt Genius's of the Age) his Patron *Udall*, then Conſtable of *Wincheſter* Caſtle and Lord Lieutenant of *Hampſhire*, ſent for him, and made him Secretary of his Diſpatches to the King and his Council, as well as of his private Affairs; which Imployment he managed with ſo much Prudence and Fidelity, and with a Reputation beyond a Perſon of his Years, that he was not only made uſe of by *Udall*, but within the compaſs of three Years was choſen by *William Edington*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and Lord High Treasuſer of *England*, to be his Secretary alſo.

Whilst *Wickham* was in this Office, King *Edward* the 3d, in his Return from *Portſmouth*, making ſome Stay at *Winton*, was ſo well pleas'd with the Maſteſtick Air and Beauty of our Founder, and receiving a great Character of him from *Udall* and *Edington*, engaged him in his Service, and made him Surveyor of *Dover*, *Windſor*, and *Hadley* Caſtles, and ſeveral of his Mannors, who with equal Diligence and Ho-

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neftly well acquitted himfelf of the Commissions entrusted to him ; and befides, answer'd fo pertinently to feveral political Questions which the King put to him, that the Idea which this Great Monarch conceived of his Merit, daily increafed with him. Thro' his great Skill in Geometry and Architecture, *Wickham* had the Direction of the Building of *Windsor* Castle, being the Place of the King's Birth, and where he had at once the Kings of *France* and *Scotland* Prifoners ; and being refolved to erect a Monument to his Victories, he preferr'd this to all other Places, and caufed the antient Buildings to be demolifhed, and order'd a new and moft magnificent Structure to be erected. The entire Care of this being repofed in *Wickham*, he acquitted himfelf with the utmoft Honour, finishing the whole in three Years Time. His Enemies gave fuch a malicious Turn to an Infcription which he placed on that Palace, that it expofed him to the King's Difpleafure ; but foon removing the fame, he made it contribute to his Intereft with the King. The Words were thefe, *viz. This made Wickham.*

The King, in confidence of his good Behaviour in the Church, commanded him to go into holy Orders, as he did in the Year 1361, and was immediately made Rector of *St. Martins in the Fields*, and Dean of the College dedicated to this Saint in *London*, and Archdeacon of *Lincoln*, *Northampton*, and *Buckingham* ; and the King not thinking thefe Benefices a fufficient Reward for fo much Merit, made him Principal Dean of *Wells*, and Keeper of the Privy Seal. In the Year 1367, he was created Bishop of *Winton*, and foon after Lord High Chancellor of *England*, and Prefident of the Council ; and in fine, he had fo large a Share
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in the King's Affections, that nothing was done without him. To discharge the Duties laid on him by his spiritual and temporal Dignities, he applied himself on the one hand to regulate his own Manners according to the strictest Discipline, and to establish in his Diocese a Clergy leading an exemplary Life, and such as were able to instruct their Parishioners; and on the other hand, he omitted nothing, that might tend to an exact Administration of Justice. Being informed in the Year 1371. that the Great Seal would be taken from him, he prevented the Dishonour by a Surrender of it to the King, who returning into *England* after a very successful War in *France*, found his Treasury much exhausted: Upon which the Duke of *Lancaster*, one of the King's Sons, at the Head of several of the Nobility, complained of the Ecclesiasticks then having the greatest part of the high Offices of State, by representing to the King, that it was not the Clergy's Business to intermeddle with temporal Affairs, and that it was more proper for those Places to be filled by the Laity, who would discharge them with more Fidelity. The King being perswaded, that if he flighted these Complaints, he should disoblige a powerful Faction, and if he turn'd out the Clergy, he should draw vast Sums of Money from them on their being called to an account, resolved on a Change: But the Laity, promoted to these important Charges, supply'd them so ill, that his Majesty was forced to re-establish the Clergy therein. The Duke of *Lancaster* was remov'd from the Helm, but yet on the Prince of *Wales's* Death, returned to the Administration; and now being in Power, and the King in a languishing State of Health, he vehemently declared against the Clergy, and

left no Stone unturned to ruin *Wickham*, causing him to be accused of Infidelity to his Prince, and for a criminal Extortion of Money from his Fellow-Subjects, and forcing him to appear at the *King's-Bench*, as a Court impower'd by Law to take cognizance of this Affair, providing Judges to condemn him, without allowing a proper Time to digest his Papers in Order for his Defence. Besides which, not being content to deprive him of his Temporalties, he advis'd the King to banish him; which that Prince refused to do, remembering that *Wickham* was found innocent of all manner of Extortion five Years before, when all the Clergy were obliged to give an account of the Administration of the Treasury, and suspected the Justice of the condemnatory Sentence against him, and gave encouraging Hopes to those deputed by the Bishops to him, in order to request the annulling of this Sentence; and at the same time suspecting the Duke of *Lancaster* to be guilty of some sinister Design, (who it was thought intended to usurp the Crown by his secret Measures with Members of Parliament to introduce the *Salick Law* in England) he declared *Richard* his Grandson his Successor, and restor'd to *Wickham* whatsoever the Duke had robbed him of, dying soon after: Which render'd it very easy for the Duke to revive his Accusations against this upright Prelate, *Richard* being then but eleven Years old: The Articles of which Accusation were reduced to seven Heads, and affirm'd with great Assurance before the Council by the Accusers; but the Accused so strenuously refuted them all, that he was again declar'd innocent.

There is an idle Report or Tradition, that on *Wickham's* Suit to the King for the See of *Winchester*,

Winchester, his Majesty should object to him a Want of Learning for so great a Station, which he answer'd, by telling him, *That altho' he was no Scholar himself, he would do that which should make Scholars*, having those splendid Habitations of the Muses then in his Thoughts, which he afterwards erected : Which cannot be granted, for that according to that Age, he was a Person of supereminent Learning ; which not only appears from a Book wrote by him touching a Reformation of the Monks at *Winton*, polluted with many Corruptions of that Time in the Church, but also from the Employments he had in the State, which could not be managed without Learning. Some will have it, that *Wickham* was Lord High Treasurer of *England*, which Place of Trust involved him in all his Troubles ; but this is not so certain, since his Name does no where appear in the Lists of those Officers ; yet 'tis probable, that he had some Part in the Management of the Treasury, from the Accusation made against him. But to return to the Hatred which the Duke of *Lancaster* had conceived against him, grounded (as pretended) on the Duke's Illegitimacy ; to which they add, that *Philippa*, King *Edward's* Queen, had revealed this to him in her Confession, that the Duke was the Son of a *German*, and that she had fraudulently imposed him on the King her Husband instead of a Female Issue she had by him. Farther, she intreated this Prelate to reveal it to the Nobility of the Realm, in case the Duke, this supposed Son of King *Edward*, should aspire to the Crown. Hence some have charged this Bishop with notorious Sacrilege, viz. the Non-Observance of the Canon Law, which forbids the divulging of any Secrets deliver'd in Confession. Yet this third Calumny

against him is easily refuted by the shining Virtue of the Queen, and by the constant good Understanding preserved between the King and Queen, as well as by the Impunity of *Wickham*, and the Duke's Reconciliation to him afterwards, and also by the Silence of Historians and publick Records hereon. After *Wickham* was restor'd to his antient Splendor and Authority, he began to think of Ways and Means of laying out the immense Riches which he had amassed, on some publick Monument of his Piety; and for this End he made Preparations for the Building of a College at *Oxford* (as some will have it) called *New-College*, from an antient Hall, named *St. Neots Hall*, which College he had no sooner finished, but that he began another near *Winchester*, by laying the first Stone thereof about three a Clock in the Morning, on the 26th Day of *March*, 1387. In six Years Time he so far finished the same, that on the 28th of *March*, 1393. about three a Clock in the Morning, the Warden and Fellows were in a solemn manner admitted into Possession by a Celebration of the Litany together according to Custom. This College he design'd for the Maintenance of one hundred and five Persons, besides Servants, viz. one Warden, ten Fellows-Priests, one Schoolmaster, one Usher, three Chaplains, seventy Scholars, sixteen Choristers, and three Clerks. And this College in the Suburbs near *Winchester*, *Wickham* ordained as a Nursery for his other College at *Oxford*, commanding all Vacancies in the latter to be supply'd by a Draught from the former, by an annual Election, wherein the Warden of each College, with two Fellows from *New College*, called *Pofers*, and the Sub-warden and Schoolmaster of *Winchester College*, are the Electors.

Lastly,

Lastly, this College is very richly endowed, and with good Supervision is the best Seminary for Learning in *England*.

But to proceed to the College, with which I have especially to do; whose Founder being enrich'd by the additional Wealth of so opulent a Bishoprick, about seven Years before the Foundation of this his College, settled a Yearly Pension on 70 hopeful young Men, to support them in their Studies at *Oxford*, whom he placed in *Hart Hall*, *Black Hall*, &c. For he would scarce suffer two Years after this to pass over his Head, e'er he began to purchase Lands and Tenements fitly situated in *Oxford*, for a College, committing the Care of this Affair to *John Buckingham*, *William Mulshoe*, and *John Rowceby*, Clerks, who on the 10th of *February*, in the 44th Year of *Edward* the 3d's Reign, bought several Parcels of Ground of the Priory of *St. Frideswide*, lying in *St. Peter's* Parish in the East, betwixt a House called *Hammer-Hall*, (which stood in the Lane leading from the East side of *Hart Hall* to *New College Gate*) on the West, and the Town Wall Eastward, and is the Ground where the Warden of *New College* has Stables and a Back-side. There was also bought of *John Marshal* and *John Paas*, Churchwardens, and *Nic. Reading*, Vicar of *St. Peter's* Parish, a Tenement near the said Church, being two Rods of Land, which Purchase *Merton College*, to which the Advowson of this Church belonged, confirmed. There was moreover half an Acre bought of the Nuns of *Godstow*, within these Precincts; but the Founder falling into some Disgrace at Court, put a stop to any further Purchase till *Richard* the 2d's Reign, when he proceeded to the legal Acquisition of several other Parcels of Ground, and many Houses,

for the Scite of his College ; and procured a Writ to be directed to the King's Escheator in *Oxfordshire*, for the impannelling of a Jury to inquire, whether any Damage would accrue to the King, the City of *Oxford* in respect of the Fee-Farm Rent, or to any other Person whomsoever, by the Founder's walling in the Lands already purchas'd or hereafter to be purchas'd, and applying them to a peculiar Use : And on the Return hereof, taken by a Verdict at *Oxford* in the Mayor and Bailiff's Presence, it being found, that no Damage would thereby accrue as premised, unless it were to a publick Street partly belonging to the City ; provided the Warden and Fellows oblig'd themselves to repair the Town Wall as often as need was, and also made a Postern Gate for the Mayor and Bailiffs once every three Years to view this Part of the Wall, having Ingress and Egress thereby during the Time of a Siege, for the better Defence of the City, the King empower'd *Wickham* to build a College on the Ground purchas'd, for the Education of seventy Fellows or Scholars in several Faculties of Learning, by a Charter of Incorporation bearing Date the 30th of *June*, and of adding other Lands to them already purchas'd, and of doing every thing appertaining to the Foundation of this ample and truly magnificent College. This Charter was obtain'd about ten or twelve Days after the aforesaid Inquest had given in their Report ; in virtue whereof he purchas'd of the Minister and Brethren of *Trinity-House* two Estates of Land heretofore belonging to the City, one of which was 60 Perches in Length, reaching Westward within the City Wall from *Smith-gate* to the Angle or Bastion near *Crow-well* Eastward, but in Breadth only a Perch and a half ; and the other

other only one Perch and two Feet in Breadth, reaching from this Bastion or Angle, in length as far as *East-gate*, the two Slips of Ground lying close within the City-Wall. Besides the publick Street there were three Rods of Ground purchased of the City, on which Part of the Founder's Quadrangle stands (for the Chappel-Hall, &c. are built on the Ground of this Street or Lane) and some other Portions of Ground of *St. John's Hospital*.

The Founder having made these Purchases, published the said Charter on the 26th of *November*, wherein he assigns the Paucity of the secular Clergy here in *England* (imputed to the frequent Plagues happening here) to be the chief Cause of this Charity of his, forbidding his Fellows to enter into Religious Houses, as was much the Custom of those Times; from whence a good Inference may be made by an honest Mind against the Severity of obliging Persons to the Susception of holy Orders, under the Pain of Deprivation of their Fellowships, or rather for an indulgent Dispensation, where Dispensations are allowed herein by the local Statutes of Colleges: But so far are we fallen from the laudable End of our Founder's Institution, that this Provision made to supply the Wants of the Church, has in some Colleges of late been made Use of as a formidable Weapon to bring Persons of just and upright Principles to base and unwarrantable Compliances, the Men thus driving Fellows into holy Orders, in no wise considering the Fitness and Abilities of the Admonished for this high and important Vocation in Religion.

It has been already said, that before and whilst this College was in Building, *Wickham* took Care to have his intended Fellows educated in Halls and

and Inns within the University, who began to lay the Foundation Stone of this Structure on *March 5. 1379.* which being finish'd on *April 14. 1386.* about three a Clock in the Morning, the Warden and Fellows entred, and had Possession thereof given to them, by a solemn Procession made and Prayers offer'd up to God, for the vouchsafing his perpetual Blessing to this Society in their Studies, and honest Purposes of Life : And that nothing might be wanting either to the Convenience or Ornament hereof, the Founder, to enlarge its Scite, bought several Houses, in particular, one called *Maiden-Hall*, of *University-College* ; and another stiled *Scheld-Hall*, of the Nuns of *Stodely* in *Oxfordshire* : and a third named *Great Hammer-Hall*, purchased of *Osney Abby* ; and erected some Part of the Western, and the greatest Part of the Southern Cloyster hereon, laying the Foundation of a Way or Passage from the East side of *Hart-Hall* to the Entrance into the College ; and no sooner was the other Part of the Cloysters built and finish'd, but *Nicolas*, Bishop of *Dundalk* in *Scotland*, on the 19th of *October*, by Virtue of a Papal Bull (usually obtain'd for this End) consecrated the inclosed Area thereof, which from that Time, by the Founder's Order, became a Burying-place for the Society, having a Tower near it with only three Bells therein, for certain Occasions.

A. D. 1400.

After *Wickham* had put his last Hand to the Edifice of *Winchester-College*, as above remembered, he gave a Body of excellent Statutes to each Society, which have served as a Model for those Colleges which have been founded since his Days in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*. In his Foundation at *Oxford*, besides a Warden placed therein, who ought to be a discreet and learned Person,

son, he appointed and instituted seventy Scholars, ten Chaplains, three Clerks, and sixteen Choristers, with handſom Stipends assign'd them for their Maintenance ; dividing his Fellows or Scholars into *Artists* and *Lawyers*, by directing ten of the latter to apply themselves to the Study of the *Civil Law*, and as many more of them to the Knowledge of the *Canon Law* ; and the other fifty he would have become Proficients in *Arts* and *Divinity*, under some Exceptions and Amplifications : As for the Chaplains and Clerks, they were to be qualified for the Choir, by singing and reading Divine Service, and that the Choristers may assist herein, he built them Schools at the West End of the Chappel, and appointed Masters for their Instruction.

By the Statutes of this College it is provided, that all the Founder's Kinsmen grammatically educated at *Winchester-School*, shall be elected and admitted into this College as Fellows, by way of special Prerogative before all others, without undergoing any Years of Probation, and shall enjoy the full Right of Fellows ; and in Defect of such Kinsmen only, the Choice is extended to others according to the Counties directed in the Statute.

By a Composition entred into between the University and the Founder of this Society, it was agreed, that the Fellows thereof should be admitted to all Degrees in the University, without asking any Grace of the Congregation of Masters, or undergoing any Examination for them in the publick Schools, provided they were examined in the College according to the Form of the University, and had their Graces given them in the like Manner by the Government of the House. But in Process of Time the other Students of the University grew so invidious

dious hereupon, that above 200 Years afterwards the Regent-Masters disputed this Privilege of the College *anno* 1607. but on a solemn Hearing, Archbishop *Bancroft*, then Chancellor of the University, adjudged this Controversy in Favour of the College, declaring the Society to have been in Possession of this Privilege for above 200 Years, and so the Matter has rested until this Day.

This College has some other Privileges and Immunities distinct from the University Rights and Customs, as a Distinction of Habits, &c. which being of a less Importance, I forbear to remember in this Place ; and shall pass on to celebrate the remaining Charities of *Wickham*, who perceiving the Nave of the Cathedral Church of *St. Swithins* at *Winchester*, to be in some Decay and out of Repair, pulled down the same, and rebuilt it from the Choir-Door to the Western Entrance thereinto, with two lofty Isles, supported with large Pillars of the *Gothick* Order, betwixt two of which Pillars this Founder lies buried under a very rich Monument cased with Porphyry Stone in the South Isle thereof. By his last Will and Testament (besides the Legacies of Money and Silver Plate which he bequeath'd to his Colleges) he left Money for the Discharging all Debtors out of Prison within his Diocese thus detain'd, for Sums under 20 *l.* and order'd his Executors to see the High Ways from *Winchester* to be repair'd out of the Wealth he devised. In short, it may be said of *Wickham*, that he was the greatest Founder and Benefactor to the State of the Church and good Learning, of any Subject ever yet living in *England* : Indeed he was an Enemy to *Wickliff*, through the Darkness and strong Prejudices of a superstitious Education, which
was

was the only known Blemish of his Life and Character; which ought to be cover'd and conceal'd from us by a Multitude of Charities.

Among the Benefactors of this College, in point of Time, *John Buckingham*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, claims the first Place; who, on the 7th of *January*, 1388. convey'd hereunto the Advowson of the Church of *Swalcliff* in *Oxfordshire*, with other Estates lying therein; and at the same time granted a Power unto the College of appropriating this Church, with that of *Lobberbury* in the same County. Then

Thomas Bekyngton Doctor of Laws, and some A. D. 1440. time Fellow of this College, but afterwards Rector of *St. Leonard's*, near *Hastings*, in the Diocess of *Chichester*, then in the Presentation of this Society, and also Rector of *Sutton Courtney* in *Berkshire*, Dean of the Court of Arches, and afterwards Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, in the 19th Year of *Henry VI's* Reign, begg'd of this King the Mannor of *Newnton Longville*, for this College, and procur'd the same to be annex'd hereunto; and at the Time of his Death bequeath'd many other Legacies.

Thomas Jane, Doctor of Decrees, and once a ——— 1494. Fellow of this College, and then Canon of *St. Paul's*, Archdeacon of *Essex*, Dean of the Royal Chappel, and lastly Bishop of *Norwich*, on the 20th of *Febr.* in the 10th Year of *Henry VII.* gave a Tenement, and an Estate in Lands, at *Curtlington* in *Oxfordshire*, to this Society. And *Clement Harding*, L.L.B. and formerly a Fellow ——— 1507. hereof, on the 22d of *December*, in the 23d of *Henry VII.* gave unto this Society some Lands situate at *Burton* in *Berkshire*, and *Wanborough* in *Wiltshire*.

William Warham, Doctor of Laws, and here ——— 1509. tofore a Fellow of this College, and then Master

fter of the Rolls, and at length passing through feveral other Dignities in Church and State, made Lord Chancellor of *England*, and Archbishop of *Canterbury*, gave hereunto a Messuage with some Lands in *Hampshire*, at a Town called *Kingsclere*, which came to him by Paternal Inheritance; besides Books, and some Silver Plate of 144 Ounces Weight.

A. D. 1519.

Robert Shirbourne, another Fellow hereof, and afterwards Canon of *Lincoln*, Archdeacon of *Huntington*, and Dean of *St. Pauls*, and then Bishop of *Chichester*, in the Year 1519. gave unto this College a Messuage with all the Appurtenances, at *Harrow on the Hill*, in *Middlesex*, on Condition that one of the Fellows said Mass on the Day whereon Lectures were read for the Instruction of the Scholars; and lest the Priest should be defective in his Duty, he assign'd a yearly Stipend of 10 s. issuing out of an Estate near *Wicomb* in *Buckinghamshire*, to one of the Fellows hereof. The same Person founded four Prebends in the Cathedral Church of *Chichester*, (the first called the *Bursars* Prebend, the second styl'd the *Excet* Prebend, the third nam'd the *Windham* Prebend, and the fourth the *Bargham* Prebend) with a Statute, that none of these should be given to any other Person than one of the Fellows of this or the College near *Winton*.

— 1524.

Thomas Wells, Doctor of Divinity, and likewise heretofore a Fellow of the same College, but afterwards Chaplain to Archbishop *Warham*, and Rector of *Heyford Warren* in *Oxfordshire*, on the 13th of July, 1524. gave an Annuity of ten Pounds, purchas'd of the Convent of *St. Austin* at *Canterbury* for 200 l. and now payable out of the Royal Exchequer; and this he gave on Condition that 6 l. thereof should be yearly given to three Priests of the College, two of which

which to be *Artists*, and the third a *Civilian*; and all to be named and chosen by the Warden and Deans, being under Graduates.

John Smith, Burgeſs of *Ipswich* in *Suffolk*, gave A. D. 1528. on the 20th of *October* certain Lands and Tenements at *Birchanger*, and other Places in *Essex* and *Hertfordshire*, of the yearly Value of 12 l. unto this College, on Condition that the Sum of 3 l. was equally divided among three Priests, two Artists, or Divines, and one Canonist or Civilian, according to the Warden's Discretion and Nomination only.

William Fleshmonger, Doctor of Canon Law, — 1528. some time Fellow of this Foundation, and then Dean of *Chichester*, gave the Mannor of *Sheringhall* at *Tackley* in *Essex*, on Condition that eight Fellows (one half Artists or Divines, and the other Canonists or Civilians) should receive 8 l. per Ann. to be equally divided among them: And to assist the *Wickhamists* in buying the Mannor of *Staunton St. Johns*, he contributed 200 l. on Condition that twelve Fellows (six of which he would have to be Divines or Artists, and the other six either Canonists or Civilians) did by equally divided Portions, receive from thence the Sum of 12 l. viz. 20 s. each. And towards the aforeſaid Mannor of *Staunton*,

Tho. Melling, some time a Fellow of this College, — 1533. gave also 200 l. under this Condition, viz. That two of the Fellows being graduate Priests, (the one a Student in Divinity or Arts, and the other in the Canon or Civil Law) on the Choice and Nomination of the Warden and two senior Deans, should each of them receive yearly the Sum of 2 l. which are called the *Heyford Lectures*, from the Place where he was Rector.

Thomas White, first Fellow of this College, — 1558. and then Head-School-Master and Warden of *Win-*

Winchester-College, but at last Bishop of *Winton*, gave the Mannor of *Hall-place* in *Hampshire* to this Society, on this Condition, that every Fellow on the Day of his Admission, should have paid him the Sum of 13 s. and 4 d. And

A. D. 1589 *Christopher Rawlins*, born in *St. Ebb's* Parish in *Oxford*, Fellow of this College, and then Vicar of *Adderbury* in *Oxfordshire*, gave all his Estate in *Lincolnshire* to this College, and made the Warden and Fellows hereof Trustees for the yearly Payment of twenty Marks to a Grammar-School at *Adderbury*, out of the same; and as to the Residue of his Estate thus given, he left it to the Disposal of the Warden and Deans among the Fellows of this College, provided the greater Part of them were Artists.

— 1613. *George Ryves*, first Fellow of this College, and then Fellow and Warden of *Winchester*, gave an Estate of 10 l. per Annum, on this Condition, that 3 l. thereof be paid to a Preacher for a Sermon on *Trinity* Sunday, at this College, and the other 7 l. to be divided among a Moderator, a Respondent, and two Opponents at Disputations, on the *Monday* before the *University* Act begins.

— 1615. *Letitia Williams*, the only Curatrix of the Will of her Husband *Thomas Williams*, gave an Estate or Annuity of 12 l. to the two *Wickham* Colleges, for two Sermons to be preach'd by a Presbyter of each College, at *Paul's Cross*, *London*, and the two at each College on *Gunpowder Treason* Day: And for five Orations or Speeches, two of which are to be spoken at *New College*, on the Founder's Commemoration, immediately preceding *St. Thomas's* Day, the one in Praise of the Founder, *William de Wickham*, and the other in Commendation of those most excellent Princes, *Queen Elizabeth* and King

King *James I.* and as many on the same Arguments or Subjects in the College near *Winton*, with a fifth for a yearly Salutation of the Warden and Posers of *New-College*; and these three last are spoken by three of the Scholars in the School.

Arthur Lake, Fellow of this and *Winchester-College*, and then Warden of this College, and at last Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, gave an annual *A. D. 1616*, Estate of 10 *l.* for the Endowment of certain Lectures.

Robert Pink, Warden of this College, and Rector of *Staunton St. Johns* aforesaid, and of *Colern*, purchas'd and gave unto this Society — — 1647. the Advowson of the Church of *Wotton* in *Oxfordshire*.

Michael Woodward, Fellow of this and *Winchester-College*, and then Warden of this College, and Rector of *Brightwell* in *Berkshire*, purchased and gave unto this College, several Fee-farm Rents in *Yorkshire*, for an additional Stipend of 40 *s. per Ann.* to be paid to each of the ten Chaplains, and also an Estate at *Brightwell* aforesaid, of 85 *l.* charging the same with several Payments to this and *Winchester-College*, over and above 20 *l. per Ann.* to be paid to three of his Consanguinity and Name respectively, towards their Education in the University. — — 1675.

The last Benefactor to be here remembered was Dr. *Thomas Ryves*, some time Fellow of this College, who gave the Advowson of the Church of *Abbot-Stoke* in the County of *Dorset* thereunto, with a Reserve of Right for his Widow to present to it during her Life; which Right his said Widow has surrender'd since into the College Hands. — — 1675.

As to the Buildings of this College, the Hall and Chappel on the North-side of the Founder's

Quadrangle are stately and Majestick; and as the Chappel exceeds all others in *England*, besides *King's College Chappel* in *Cambridge*, both for Height and Extent of Area, so does its Hall excel all others in the two Universities, besides that of *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*, in Largeness, but yet is a far better proportion'd Room than that of *Christ-Church*, and is adorn'd with an antique and beautiful Wainscot, set up in the Wardenship of Dr. *London*, (as suppos'd) by Archbishop *Warham*.

About the Year 1674. the Roof of the old Quadrangle was rais'd one Story in Height above the Founder's Buildings, at the publick Expence of the Society, which has render'd the other three sides of the Court very magnificent, and suitable to the Structure of the common Hall and Chappel.

In the Year 1682. was begun the Building now situate between the East-Gate of this College and the Garden, partly on the Strength of the College Treasury, and partly on the Contributions of many honourable and worthy Patrons of Learning; and is erected according to the Model of the Royal Palace at *Versailles*, saving that it is not built upon Pillars; or to come nearer home, 'tis of the like Plan with the Queen's House at *Winchester*, with its several Projections and Fallings back in a uniform and elegant Manner. This Building is fronted by a curious Piece of Iron-work, 130 Feet in length, set up in the Year 1711. and was made by that ingenious Artist Mr. *Tho. Robinson*, at *Hide-Park* Corner.

In fine, the Buildings of this College are all sumptuous, stately and beautiful; the Estate of the Society plentiful, if well managed and honestly inspected, and the Institution thereof
wise

wife and of admirable Contrivance, if duly observed and consulted ; and it has produced since its Foundation as many eminent and considerable Men in all the Faculties of Learning, as the most ancient College in either University, altho' the Crop be thin at present, through the supine Negligence of a late Warden, and the Discouragements arising from domestick Quarrels, and the Forgetfulness of such as owe some Gratitude to the Memory of a munificent Founder : But it is to be hoped from the ingenuous Sense, which many Persons, and especially at the lower Part of the Society, at present have of Matters, that the Splendor of its Reputation will be soon restor'd to its full and antient Lustre for Learning and good Manners.

Among the principal Benefactors to our late Buildings may be reckon'd the Reverend Dr. *John Nicolas*, Dr. *Henry Beeston*, Dr. *Richard Traffles*, Dr. *Tho. Braithwait*, successively Wardens of this College ; *Francis Turner*, Bishop of *Ely*, and Fellow hereof ; and *Peter Mews*, Bishop of *Winton*, *Laur. St. Loe*, *Edwyn Sandys*, and *Martyn Sandys* of *Ombesley* in *Worcestershire*, Fellows ; and also *John Rawlinson* of *Combe* in *Hampshire*, Fellow ; the Honourable *James Bridges*, Son of the Lord *Chandois*, *John Kerle Ernley*, *Robert Sharrock*, *James Buller*, *Phil. Butler*, *Phil. Rasbleigh*, and *Hugh Barker*, Esquires, *Sir William Pole* and *Sir Cholmondley Deering*, Baronets, Fellow-Commoners hereof, with many others too numerous to be here inserted, who gave as follows, viz.

Dr. <i>John Nicolas</i>	—	445
Dr. <i>Richard Traffles</i>	—	142
Dr. <i>Henry Beeston</i>	—	100
Dr. <i>Thomas Braithwait</i>	—	50

Dr. Francis Turner	100
Dr. Peter Mews	100
Laur. St. Loe	360
Edwyn Sandys, Esq;	100
Martin Sandys	50
John Rawlinson, Esq;	50
Hon. James Bridges, Esq;	100
John Kerle Ernley, Esq;	100
Robert Sharrock, Esq;	100
James Buller, Esq;	50
Phil. Butler, Esq;	50
Phil. Rashleigh, Esq;	50
Hugh Barker, Esq;	100
Sir Will. Pole, Bar.	50
Sir Cholm. Deering, Bar.	50

LINCOLN-COLLEGE.

THE Founder of this College was *Richard Flemming*, born at *Croston* in *Yorkshire*, of *Cent. 7. N.90.* an eminent Family, but was himself (as *Bale* observes) more eminent for his Learning and the Love of his Country; who after a good Foundation in Grammatical Studies, was sent to *Oxford* for a further Improvement of himself in Logick and Philosophy, and was easily admitted to his Degrees, at that time not common to many: And being Master of Arts, and afterwards Proctor of the University, he immediately became such a strenuous Assertor of *Wickliff's* Cause, that his Authority and Example seem'd to forebode much Evil to the Church of *Rome*, tho' none to Religion it self; and he had surely then ruin'd the Papal Interest in some measure, had not the Church-men strongly baited his Desires,

fires,

fires, and stopt his Mouth with some Ecclesiastical Preferment. Hereupon, by the Advice and Persuasion of the most Learned in the University, he renounc'd his former Opinions, and with that Zeal oppos'd the same, that he design'd this College as a Seminary for Learned Men against the Followers of *Wickliff* and his Doctrines. After *Flemming* had spent some Years in the University, he was called out from thence into his own Country, where and in the adjacent Parts he had several spiritual Benefices bestow'd on him, and among these was the Rectory of *Boston* in *Lincolnshire*. Soon after growing into high Favour with K. *Henry* the 5th, he was advanc'd to the Bishoprick of *Lincoln*, and then proceeded Doctor in Divinity at *Oxford*; and scarce had he sat in this See four Years, before he went as Legate to the Council of *Siena* (others say that of *Constance*;) where in a Learned Speech before Pope *Martin* the 5th, he so far refuted the Calumnies of the *Spaniards*, *French* and *Scotch*, cast on the *English*, that he acquir'd from thence much Reputation, and became so eminent for his Behaviour against these Nations, both in and out of the Council, that the Pope the Year ensuing thought him well deserving of the Arch-Bishoprick of *York*, and therefore recommended him to the Choice of the Dean and Chapter of that Church; which notwithstanding elected *John Kemp*, Bishop of *London*, rejecting the Pope's Commendations of *Flemming*. Whereupon returning to his See at *Lincoln*, he pass'd the Remainder of his Life there with great Peace and Tranquillity of Mind, and dying in the Year 1431, he was bury'd at the upper End of the Cathedral, on the North side thereof.

When our Founder had sat in the See of *Lincoln* for about seven Years, he began to prepare himself (according to his former Design) for the building of some College or House of Learning, for the Education of such Persons chiefly, as should preach, write, and dispute against the Doctrine of *Wickliff* and his Disciples : and for a regular Proceeding herein, he obtain'd a Licence or Charter of Foundation from K. *Henry* the 6th, bearing date the 12th of *October*, in the 6th Year of his Reign, by which he was empower'd to erect a certain College or Society, consisting of one Rector and seven Fellows or Scholars, in *All-Hallows* Parish in *Oxford*, which Parish-Church was of the Advowson of the said Bishop ; and to annex, unite, and incorporate the same, together with the Churches of St. *Mildred* and St. *Michael*, near the North Gate, and also in the Right of Patronage of this Bishoprick, to the aforesaid College ; and to call the said Churches, being thus annex'd, united, and incorporated, by the Name of *All-Hallows* Church ; and to erect and change the said Church into a Collegiate Church or Chappel ; and to annex, unite, and incorporate therein a certain Chauntry in St. *Anne's* Chappel within the aforesaid Church, of the Advowson of the Mayor of *Oxford* for the Time being, on this Condition, *viz.* That Mass and other holy Offices should be therein celebrated for the Souls of the Founder and such others as requir'd in the Founder's Charter. Moreover, that there be for this End two Chaplains, conductitious and removeable at the Will of the Rector ; and that the College should bear the Name of *Collegium Beate Mariæ & omnium Sanctorum Lincoln.* in the University of *Oxford* ; and that the said Rector and Scholars should be perpetual Patrons

trons of this Church, and become capable of buying Lands, Rents, and all other Possessions whatsoever, with a Proviso they did not exceed the Sum of Ten Pounds *per Ann.* Hereupon the Founder delegated certain Persons for the purchasing of several Houses towards the making a Scite for his College; and to this end the first House bought was *Deep-Hall* belonging to St. *John's* Hospital, and lying in St. *Mildred's* Street, between St. *Mildred's* Church to the West, and certain Gardens appertaining to the Priory of St. *Frideswide* to the East: And no sooner had they made this Purchase, with some few others, but the Founder died in the very Beginning of his Work; which being depriv'd of its Parent, was committed to the Care and Guardianship of certain Surveyors, who so far relieved the afflicted State of this Society, as to set a Rector over it, and seven Fellows and two Chaplains under his Government, to be maintain'd on the Revenues thereof. Besides, the Goods and Money which the Founder bequeath'd for this End, were paid to them, to be expended on building the College, and on furnishing the same with Household Goods. And thus much of the Infancy of this College. As to the Statutes, there were none left, or (at least) not any perfected and confirm'd by the Founder, but the whole Government was left to the Rector at pleasure, to administer according to Right and Equity. Soon after this, several well-dispos'd Persons, mov'd with Pity towards this Orphan College, gave Money and Lands thereunto, to support the Wants and Necessities of it: Among whom was *John Forest*, Dean of the Church of *Wells*, and Prebendary of *Banbury*, a Prebend belonging to the Cathedral Church of *Lincoln*, who gave an Estate of five

Pounds *per Annum*, besides what he bestow'd towards the building of the College ; for which Charity the Rector and Fellows appointed an Anniversary Commemoration on the sixth of *June*, and oblig'd themselves and their Successors to a perpetual Celebration thereof; and so great a Benefactor was he to this College, that he was honour'd with the Title of Co-Founder.

John Southam, Arch-Deacon of *Oxford*, and Residentiary of the Church of *Lincoln*, gave an Estate of forty Shillings *per Ann.* besides a large Sum of Money, and several other things of Value ; for which on the 23^d of *May* they also assign him an Anniversary. And *William Ender*, Esq; gave some Lands at *Sewkworth*, near *Botley* in *Berkshire*, besides the Sum of Money, which he had before laid out on the Building of this College. In the Year 1447, Cardinal *Beaufort*, Bishop of *Winton*, gave a hundred Marks : And *John Bukelot*, Presbyter, gave the Mannor of *Little Polycote* in *Buckinghamshire*, at a Place called *Aschindon* ; but in what Year is not known, the Deed of Conveyance being lost : Yet *Tho. Rotheram*, the second Founder of this Society, has in his Statutes assign'd a proper Priest for the Yearly Celebration of *Mass*, and to preach a Sermon there on the Feast of *St. Matthew* the Apostle, in commemoration of this munificent Benefactor : And thus far of the former Foundation of this College, and its Benefactors.

I now come to relate by what Methods and Authors this College was finish'd. When *Tho. Rotheram*, alias *Scot*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, came to *Oxford* in the Visitation of his Diocess, and among other things here, came to see this College, *John Tristroppe*, then Rector, receiv'd him with a Speech, as usual on such Occasions ; and making

making use of this Verse in the *Psalms*, viz. *Behold and visit thy Vine, and perfect that which thy Right Hand hath planted*, it was such a Spur in the Bishop's Side, that he immediately resolv'd to become a Benefactor hereunto, and cou'd scarce contain himself till *Tristroppe* had made an end of his Discourse, wherein he complain'd of the great want of Buildings, and of Scholastick Discipline: whereupon the Bishop answer'd, that he would do ail that was desir'd; and in the Year following he finish'd the whole Building, and augmented the Number of Fellows from seven to twelve, and for their Subsistence appropriated two Benefices, the one called *Twysford* in *Buckinghamshire*, and the other *Long Compton* in *Oxfordshire*. He moreover gave them a Body of Statutes on the eleventh of *February*, 1479. subscribed with his own Hand, for the Government of this Society, according to *Tristroppe's* Desire; herein among other things ordaining, that in the Election of a Rector and Fellows, great Regard should be had to the Diocesses of *Lincoln*, *York*, and *Bath and Wells*, viz. That the Rector should necessarily be chosen out of the Diocess of *Lincoln*, and that the Fellows should be chosen out of the Diocesses abovemention'd, with a particular Respect had to the Parish of *Rotheram*, if there were any there of qualify'd for this Election. This *Rotheram* was Lord High Chancellor of *England*, and by a Translation from *Lincoln* made Arch-Bishop of *York*.

After him there follow'd many Benefactors, and as there were some who only gave certain Rents for the observing of perpetual anniversary Commemorations of themselves; so there were others, who augmented the Number of Fellows; among whom was *Walter Bates*, a Commoner

Commoner of this College, who gave a House and Gardens in the Neighbourhood of this College; whereupon the Rector and Fellows by a Bond oblig'd themselves and their Successors to celebrate a Yearly Obit for him: And also *John Crosby*, Treasurer of the Church of *Lincoln*, gave a hundred Marks for the Purchase of Lands to maintain one Chaplain Lawyer: And *William Dagvyle*, an *Oxford* Gentleman, by his last Will devis'd unto this Society a Tenement called the *Christophers* in *Magdalene* Parish, and another called *Dagvyle-Inn* in *All-hallows* Parish, with another Tenement in *St. Martin's* Parish; and lastly he gave a Garden lying in *Grand-pont* Street (near *Oxford*) in *Berkshire*, which were in Reversion to descend to this College after the Death of his Wife. *Edmund Audley*, Bishop of *Sarum*, at the Instance of *Dr. Tho. Drax*, Rector, gave the Sum of 40 Pounds for the Purchase of certain Lands in *Buckinghamshire*, to buy Gowns or Liveries for the Fellows, and besides this Benevolence, he gave unto them the Patronage of a certain Chauntry about the same time founded by himself in the Chappel, which he built in the Cathedral at *Salisbury* on the South side of the high Altar. And some Years before this Gift of *Audley's*, *William Smith*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, gave hereunto two Mannors, the one in *Staffordshire* and the other in *Oxfordshire*; and 'tis certain, that he intended to have bestow'd on this College all the Estate, &c. which he settled on *Brazen-nose Hall*, if the Rector and Fellows wou'd have comply'd with the Conditions of his Charity.

Edward Darby, sometime Fellow of this College, and then Arch-Deacon of *Stow* in *Lincolnshire*, gave Money for the Purchase of Lands to the Yearly Value of two Hundred Pounds, for the

the Maintenance of three Fellows above the aforesaid Number of twelve ; one of which he would have to be born within the Archdeaconry of *Stow*, another in *Northamptonshire* or *Leicestershire*, and a third in *Oxfordshire* ; and that these should altogether enjoy the same Privileges of the College with the rest of the Fellows.

William Findern, Kt. Son of the aforesaid *Findern*, gave some Lands at *Chalgrave* in *Oxfordshire*, of the yearly Value of twenty Shillings, Reprizes excepted, for an anniversary Sermon to be preach'd at *Chilrey* in *Berkshire*, making mention of him and his Wife in their Prayers.

Jane Trapps, Widow of *Robert Trapps* of *London*, by her Will commanded her Executors to assign over unto this College certain Lands of hers in *Kent*, for the Maintenance of four Scholars herein by way of Exhibition ; which she would have called *Trapps* Scholars ; two of these are to be chosen from any Place whatsoever by the Rector and Fellows, and their Successors ; and the other two alternately by the Trustees of the Free School at *Sandwich* in *Kent*, founded by *Roger Manwood*, Serjeant at Law, and one of her Executors ; the Rector and Fellows having the Nomination of one, and the Trustees the Nomination of the other ; and to each of these Exhibitioners she allocated the Sum of two Pounds thirteen Shillings and eight Pence per Annum.

John Smith, formerly Rector of *Wykeham Breux* in the Diocese of *Canterbury*, gave an Annuity of fifteen Pounds, issuing out of certain Lands in the Parish of *Wingham* in *Kent*, to the Rector and Fellows, for the yearly Maintenance of one Scholar Exhibitioner, on the Allowance of fourteen Pounds ; and the other twenty Shillings he gave to the Use of the College : And
Tho.

Tho. Haynes, of the Parish of *Christ Church* in *London*, by Will bequeath'd six Pounds *per Ann.* towards the Education of two Exhibitioners, to be chosen by the Mayor, Recorder, and three Senior Aldermen of the Town of *Leicester*, of his Consanguinity, wheresoever born or educated ; and in deficiency of these, out of the Free School of *Leicester* or *Melton* in the said County.

The foremost Quadrangle on the West side of this College, is the most antient Structure of the whole Building, being erected soon after the Founder's Death, partly out of the Money which he bequeath'd for this End, and partly from the Benefactions of others, among whom I have already remembred *Will. Findern*, Esq. The Rector's Lodgings, and the South side of the first Court were built out of the Money of *Tho. Bekyngton*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, which he gave for this End in his Life-time, *viz.* two hundred Pounds : whereupon the Rector and Fellows bound themselves in a Bond to his Executors, *Hugh Sugar*, *John Pope*, and *Rich. Swan*, to observe an Anniversary in remembrance of this Bishop : and the remaining Part of this South side was erected at the Expence of *Rothe-ram*, second Founder hereof. The Western side of the Lesser Court was built 1612. out of that Money, *viz.* 300 *l.* which Sir *Tho. Rothe-ram*, Knt. and some time Fellow of this College, gave, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, to make good the Damage which the College had sustain'd by him formerly, when he went off in Bursarship (as they say) with a great Sum of the College Treasure, and privily fled into *Ireland*. The East Part thereof was set up at the same time with the new Chappel, partly by the Liberality of the Benefactors, among whom

whom were *Peter Manwood*, Knt. who gave 30*l.* and *Rich. Franklin*, who gave 20*l.* about the same time as the West side was built. The publick Hall on the East of the greater Court, together with the Buttery and the Chambers over the same, and the Kitchin, were built by *John Forest* afore said. A. D. 1436. The Library, together with the Chambers under and over it, and the old Chappel contiguous hereunto, make up the North-side of the great Court: This Library was also erected at the same time by the said *Forest*, whereinto were put the Books which the Founder himself bequeath'd, with those given by *Tho. Gascoigne*. — 1432. In the Year 1656. this Library was converted into a Chamber and Closets, the whole Furniture being remov'd to the old Chappel, which being contiguous, was chang'd into a Library at the Expence of *Nathaniel Crew*, the present Bishop of *Durham*, but then Fellow of this College.

As to the Chappel; the Society were first wont to assemble in *St. Mildred's Church* for the Celebration of Divine Service, and that always, unless it was when the College Statutes requir'd them to meet elsewhere on the Feasts of *St. Michael* and of *All-hallows*; but this Church has been demolish'd with Age long since, and in the same Place or near, from the Stones thereof, a certain Oratory was erected with two Chambers under it, at the Cost of the said *John Forest*, Dean of *Wells*, who, for the building thereof and the Buttery by it, purchas'd certain Ground-plots of the Burgeses of *Oxford*, and not long after, viz. on the 10th of February, Divine Service was had therein, in honour of *St. Mildred* or *St. Hugh*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, or both, to whom it was dedicated; and it was call'd by the Name of the *Patrones* till Hen. the 8th's — 1436.

8th's Time. In the Year 1631. the present Chappel was built at the Expence of *John Williams*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, and as such the Visitor of this College; and on the 15th of *September*, it was consecrated by *Rich. Corbet*, Bishop of *Oxford*.

ALL-SOULS COLLEGE.

ALL-SOULS College, in point of Time founded next unto *Lincoln*, is situated in *St. Mary's* Parish, in the *High-street*, near the Church of that Name; the Founder hereof being *Henry Chickley*, the Descendant of a good Family at *Higham Ferrers* in *Northamptonshire*, where he was born, and being of a fit Age, was sent from thence to *Winchester-School*, and plac'd on the Foundation there, for the sake of *Grammar* Learning, and in the Year 1387. was by a solemn Election translated to *New-College* in *Oxford*; wherein, after a laudable Progress in Academical Studies, by an assiduous Application thereunto, he proceeded Doctor of *Civil* Law, and was deservedly esteem'd among the chief Ornaments of that Society, which he soon after left for a Life of Pleasure in the Country. But *Rich. Medford*, Bishop of *Sarum*, knowing the Merits of this Person, if he could prevail on him to follow Business, sent for him into his Family, among his Friends and Acquaintance, and (before all others) preferr'd him to be of his intimate Council, who was by this Bishop made Archdeacon of *Sarum*, and then Chancellor of the Church of that Name; and in these Offices giving Proofs of his great Prudence, by this Bishop's Means he became known to King *Henry*

A. D. 1402.

ry IV. and was by him sent in frequent Embassies to foreign Princes ; and having the Management of the highest Matters of State committed to him herein, he approv'd himself a faithful Agent, and an excellent Counsellor : Whereupon he soon grew in such Favour with the King, that on the Death of *Guy Mohun*, Bishop of *St. Davids*, he succeeded to that See, and was consecrated Bishop thereof by the Hands of the Pope himself, then residing at *Sienna*. From this Time he became more and more in the King's good Graces, and in Favour with his Son, in this See giving sufficient Evidence of a Mind fit for the Care and Conduct of Matters of the greatest Consequence in Church and State : and about five Years after he was by *Henry V.* advanc'd to the Archbishoprick of *A. D. 1414* *Canterbury*, on the 29th of *July*, and receiv'd the Pall from the Hands of the Bishop of *Winton* in the most solemn manner.

Being in this high Station of Preferment, he amassed together great Riches, which in his Life-time he laid out on pious Uses ; for besides his Buildings at *Oxford*, and at *Higham-Ferrers*, he gave to this University 123 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* which was put in a Chest called the *Hutch*, and *Chichley* Chest ; from whence the University might borrow 5 *l.* and each College as many Marks, besides *New College*, unto which he had given the like Sum, and therefore forbid the Fellows thereof to borrow from this publick Chest. After *Chichley* had sat in the See of *Canterbury* 29 Years (which none of his Predecessors had done for 500 Years before) he died on the 12th of *April* 1443. and lies buried under a beautiful Monument rail'd in with Iron-Grates on the North-side of the Choir at the Cathedral Church of *Canterbury*. *Chichley* advising with his Friends
on

on what Monuments of publick Charity he should expend the great Wealth he had heap'd up, was counsell'd to build an Hospital for the *Invalids* sent back into *England* from the *French Wars*: But this Advice did not please him so well; for he rather chose to provide for the Souls of the Dead than for the Bodies of the Living, in hopes of saving his own Soul hereby, and therefore resolv'd to erect a Society of a different kind; for which End he purchased a Royal Charter dated at *Southwick, May 2.* and finish'd his Building at *Higham-Ferrers*, in the Course of a few Years, endowing the same with Possessions for the Maintenance of 8 Chaplains, (one of which bearing the perpetual Office of Warden or Rector) four Clerks, and five Choristers; commanding these to pray for the Soul of himself and his Parents: He dedicated this Society to the *Blessed Virgin, St. Thomas of Canterbury*, and *Edward the Confessor*; whereunto he afterwards added an Hospital, erected for the Poor of this Place; to which, besides the Fragments of Bread and Meat left by this College, he assign'd certain yearly Revenues; and his two Brothers, *Robert* and *William Chicbley*, Aldermen of *London*, so far augmented its Income, that this College-Estate at the Time of the Dissolution of the Society in *Henry VIII's* Reign, was rated at 150 *l.* 2 *s.* old Rent, as it is called. The next Monuments of *Chicbley's* Munificence were his two Colleges of *St. Bernard* and *All-Souls*; the last of which I shall speak of in this Place: For as soon as this Archbishop had Thoughts of erecting any Society here, and of dedicating the same to University-Learning, he empower'd certain Friends of his own to purchase several Tenements; the first of which were *Bereford-Hall* and *Cherleton-Inn*,
bought

bought of *John Brome* the Elder, and *John* the Younger, of *Warwick*. 2dly, A Tenement called *Grand-Pont* Hall, situated in *Catstreet*, between *St. Thomas-Hall* on the South, and a House belonging to the Priory of *St. Frideswyde*, on the North, bought of *Joan Bereford*, Relict of *John Bereford* the Elder. Having purchas'd these and other Houses, the Founder proceeded to lay the first Foundation Stone of this College, on the 10th of *Febrüary* 1437. with great Solemnity, in the Place where *Bereford-Hall* stood; and the Charter of Incorporation bears Date on the 20th of *May*, in the 16th Year of *Henry* the VI's Reign, wherein the King is said to have founded a College for one Warden and twenty poor Scholars, in a certain Messuage call'd *Bereford*, and heretofore *Charleton-Inn*, consisting of six Shops and a Backside, which *Tho. Chicheley*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, *Henry Penworth*, and *Robert Danvers*, the Curators, had convey'd to the King at the Archbishop's Command; and that *Richard Andrews*, Clerk and Fellow of *New-College*, should be the first Warden, and that the 20 Fellows should be taken out of the Colleges and Halls in *Oxford*, and that it should be lawful for them to double their Number, and not increase it further, and to chuse Fellows without consulting the King; that the College should be called by the Name of *Collegium Animarum Omnium defunctorum de Oxon.* which should be impower'd to make a Common Seal for the Dispatch of publick Business, and to purchase Possessions of the yearly Value of 300 *l.* and to be exempted from all Corrodies, Pensions and Annuities whatsoever, and in the Vacancy of the Headship for the Fellows to receive all Rents, &c.

Not long after the Founder transmitted to his College a Body of Statutes compiled by *William Lyndwood*, on the Model of those of *New-College*, wherein he augmented the Number of Fellows to forty, to be continued by a yearly Election on *All-Souls* Day, requiring twenty-four of them to apply themselves to the Study of Divinity and Philosophy, and the other sixteen to the Science of the *Civil* and *Canon* Law, calling these *Lawyers*, and the others *Artists*. After he had deliver'd to them Statutes, and encreas'd the Number of his Fellows, which he would have to be born in lawful Wedlock, and within the Province of *Canterbury*: He added hereunto certain Chaplains, Clerks and Choristers, which might be more or less according to the Fellows Discretion, and then he proceeded to the Purchase of other Houses, &c. for the Building of his College, buying two Tenements of the Priory of *St. Frideswide*, the one in *High-street*, and the other in *Catstreet*, next to a Tenement of *St. John's* Hospital, on the North, and *Tyngewick-Hall* on the South. Afterwards, on the 11th of *September*, 1442. there was another Purchase made of *Osney-Abby* and *St. Thomas-Hall*, on the Area of which Ground now stands the College-Chappel; and on the 1st of *November* another Tenement was added hereunto, purchased of *Oriel* College, between a Tenement belonging to *Rog. Skybow*, on the East, and another belonging to the Priory of *St. Frideswide*, on the West, on the Western side of the College Gate. Besides the Purchase-Money for Land and Houses which now make the Scite of the College, the Founder expended the Sum of 4545 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.* in erecting the Buildings of this Society: And as to the Endowment of the same, he greatly endeavoured

voured to render the same large, honourable, and magnificent ; and to this End he begg'd of the King certain Priories about this Time taken away from the Priors Aliens, who convey'd hereunto first the Mannor of *Weston-Pinkney*, in *Northamptonshire*, with the Churches appertaining to this Priory, by Right of Patronage ; which Mannor or Priory came to the King himself, on the Death of his Grandmother, late Queen of *England* : This Priory was dissolved by the Parliament held at *Leicester* the last of *April*, in the 2d Year of *Henry V.* 2dly, The Priory of *Romney*, alias the Rectory of *Rumney* in *Kent*, together with the Rectory of *Upchurch* in the same County, which belong'd to a certain Convent in *Normandy*. 3dly, The *New-Convent* near *Abberbury* in *Shropshire* (the Cell of the Monks of *Grandmont* in *France*) founded by *Fulke* the Son of *Warren*, about the Year 1140. 4thly, The Priory of *Languenith* in *South Wales*, formerly of the *Benedictine* Order. These and all others *Edward* the IVth, on his Accession to the Crown, is said to have confiscated and detain'd in his Hands till the Society submitted themselves to his Dominion, and acknowledged their Error for their Adherence to *Henry* the VI's side, in the Dispute between them for the Kingdom.

There was given to this College by the Founder himself in Money at the Time of his Decease the Sums of 134*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and 1000 Marks ; the first of which Sums his Executors paid on the 8th of *November*, 24 *Hen.* 6. and the other was paid by them about three Years after, and laid up in a certain Chest for the Use of the College.

Among those illustrious Men whose Names are recorded to Posterity for their Benefactions

hereunto, is first *James Goldwell*, Bishop of *Norwich*, who besides several Sums of Money given to this Society in his Life-time, at the Time of his Death bequeath'd the Sum of 146 l. 13 s. 4 d. *William Petre* of *Ingatstone* in *Essex*, gave hereunto a small Portion of Land adjoining thereunto, in the Time of Queen *Mary*. *Edward Napier* of *Halywell* in the Suburbs of the City of *Oxford* Gent. A. M. and heretofore Fellow of this College, by his Will dated the 8th of *August*, 1558. gave certain Lands lying at *Southpeterton* in *Somerfetshire*, of the yearly Value of 4 l. 16 s. together with a Tenement at *Wheatley* in *Oxfordshire*, of the yearly Value of 1 l. 11 s. for the Anniverfary Celebration of his *Obit*, whereon the Sum of 26 s. and 8 d. was to be divided among three poor Fellows, each of them to be named by the Warden, which were to be in Priests Orders, or to go into these Orders within three Years after their first Receiving this Exhibition.

The Rectory of *Stanton-Harcourt* in *Oxfordshire* was convey'd unto this College by Letters Patents from Queen *Elizabeth*.

Christopher Codrington, Governor of the *Leeward Islands*, and formerly a Fellow of this College, besides a Study of Books of great Value, at the Time of his Decease, by Will bequeath'd hereunto the Sum of 10000 l. for the Building of a stately Library for the Use of the Society, and furnishing the same with Books. And lastly,

George Clarke Doctor of Laws and Fellow of this College, has built at his own Expence very elegant Lodgings, which after his own Death are to come into the Possession of all the future Wardens of this College, for their Use and Service, when the present Warden's Lodgings are

are to be delivered up to the Use of the Fellows.

All the Buildings of this College besides the Cloysters, which were on the East side lately pulled down and rebuilt in a Piazza Manner at the Charge of the College, were erected by the Founder himself in his Life-time. The Library on the Eastside of the Quadrangle was partly furnished with Manuscripts; and about the same time that *Chicheley* gave these, *Henry Penworth*, one of the first Fellows, and this Archbishop's Actuary, gave certain other Books to the Value of 40 Marks, not to mention those given by *Rich. Andrews*, *John Stokys*, *David Pole* Bishop of *Peterburgh*, *Sir John Mason* Knight, &c.

On the North side of this Quadrangle is placed the Chappel, which *Chicheley*, obtaining a Bull from Pope *Eugene IV.* in the 9th Year of his A. D. 1439. Pontificate, erected not only for the Celebration of Divine Service therein, but for the Burial of Bodies deceased: And as soon as this neat and elegant Edifice was raised to the Top, *Chicheley* came to *Oxford*, and with the Assistance of *Will.* Bishop of *Lincoln*, *Tho.* Bishop of *Worcester*, and *Tho.* Bishop of *Norwich*, he consecrated the same in Memory of all the Saints departed, making first an Agreement with *Oriel* College (to which *St. Mary's* Church belongs, and which on this score received 200 Marks) for exempting his Society from hearing Divine Service therein, and from the Payment of all Dues whatsoever heretofore paid thereunto.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* for the Time being is the local Visitor of this College. Archbishop *Cranmer* in the Year 1541. by a Commission dated the 12th of *May*, visited this College upon the Complaint of the ill and loose Behaviour of the Fellows of this House, grown

scandalous for their Factions, Diffensions, and Combinations one against another; for their Compotations, Ingurgitations, and other enormous and excessive Vices. In this Visitation the Archbishop gave them a Set of Injunctions, Declarations, and Interpretations of their Statutes, to the Number of 24. one of which was for the Residence of the Warden, not to be absent above 60 Days in the Year.

MAGDALEN-COLLEGE.

William Patten, the Founder of this College, was born at *Wainfleet* in *Lincolnshire*, where liv'd his Father, *Richard Patten*, and his Mother *Margery*, Daughter of *Richard Brereton* Knight, his Father and Mother being both descended from antient Families in their respective Countries, had besides *William* two other Sons, the one named *John*, a Graduate in this University, and afterwards Archdeacon of *Surry*, and (as some say) Dean of *Chichester*; and *Richard* of *Baselow* in *Derbyshire*. *William*, sur-named *Wainfleet*, from the Place of his Birth, according to the Custom of the Monks in those Times, was for the first Part of his Education sent to *Wickhams-School*, near *Winchester*, and from thence remov'd to *Oxford*, tho' to what College some have doubted, but most probably to *New-College*, as Tradition has deliver'd it down; others say to *Merton*, and that he was either Chaplain or Post-Master therein. He stay'd not long in *Oxford* after he was promoted to the Degree of a Batchelor in Divinity, (a Degree in that Age not so common as in the present) but was made chief Master of *Winchester-*

ster-School, (which is a vehement Presumption that he was a Fellow of *Wickham's* College in *Oxford*, it being a Post of good Reputation and Profit, and never given to any other than a *Wickhamist*) wherein he continued for twelve Years together, and was then advanc'd by his good Patron K. *Henry VI.* to be Provost of *Eaton* College; and lastly, on the 30th of *July*, 1447. he was created Bishop of *Winchester*, over which he presided 39 Years, in which time he was for 9 Years Lord High Chancellor of *England*, viz. from the 11th of *October*, 1449. to the 7th of *July* 1458. quitting this Office a little before the Battle of *Northampton*. He stuck close to the Interest of his aforesaid Patron, so that he was frown'd upon by King *Edward IV.* and in the Employments of Bishop and Chancellor (as premised) he amassed together Money enough to attempt great Designs, and by some publick Work of Charity to perpetuate his Name to after Ages; and to this End he first built a Hall, and then a College at *Oxford*, dedicating both of them to *St. Mary Magdalen*; of which in their proper Order.

Wainfleet first intending to found a Hall, purchased a Royal Charter, bearing Date the 6th of *May*, in the 26th Year of *Henry VI's* Reign, whereby he was enabled to institute and settle 50 graduate Scholars therein, which Number might be increased or diminished according to the Augmentation or Diminution of the Revenues purchased, and wherewith he endow'd the same, besides the Power given him of settling a yearly Estate of 100 Marks thereon, and the Right of having a Common Seal for the Dispatch of publick Business, which was also expressly granted in the said Charter.

After this he commissioned *John Goodmanston* of *Essex*, Esq; to find out a fit Place for the Structure design'd by him, who agreed with the Master and Brethren of *St. John's Hospital* without *East-gate*, for the Purchase of certain Lands and Houses leading from this Gate of the City to *St. Johns-street*, Eastward, and to *Horse-mullane*, now called *Logick-lane*, Westward. These Tenements, besides Gardens and Back-fides, were nine in Number, and among them was *Borstar-Hall*, *Hare-Hall*, *Penerith-Hall*, and *Nightingale-Hall*; and when he had bought these he delivered them into the Founder's Hands, to be applied to the aforesaid Uses; who being in Possession thereof, immediately converted them into one Hall dedicated to the Honour of *St. Mary Magdalen*, wherein he placed the Persons hereafter mentioned, as appears by a Charter of Foundation dated the 28th of *August*.

Borstar-Hall, being 135 Feet in Length, and 37 in Breadth, was situated the next House Westward of the *Saracen's Head* in *High-street*, formerly called the *Scruple-Office*. *Hare-Hall*, 75 Feet in Length, and 66 in Breadth, &c. After this the said President and Fellows, or Scholars, bought four other Tenements of *University-College* for the Enlargement of their Hall, two of which were on the East side of *Borstar* or *Magdalen-Hall*, and the other two between *Horse-mullane* and *University-College*, one of which going by the Name of *Little University-Hall*; and all these Houses the Founder pull'd down to make Room for his Hall; and so far of *Magdalen-Hall* for the present is sufficient. I proceed in the next Place to speak of the Foundation of this College, and of transferring the Scholars of this Hall into a College.

For

For the Founder having for some while before design'd this Work, reported the Matter to King *Henry VI.* who would have had him begin the same at *Cambridge*; but *Wainfleet* excusing himself put the King in Mind of his Leave promis'd him for the converting of *St. John's Hospital*, built by the King's Ancestors, to the Use of Letters; to which his Majesty assented, and immediately on the 27th of *September* he A. D. 1456. gave the Hospitalars Leave to quit the same for ever to the President and Scholars of *Magdalen-Hall*, with a Power granted on the 27th of *October*, of conveying the Advowson of this Hospital to the Founder; which they presently doing, the same was on the 5th of *July* deliver'd — 1457. into the Hands of the aforesaid President and Scholars, at the same time assigning unto them all their Mannors, Lands and Possessions, Spiritual and Temporal, belonging to the Hospital; for which the President and Scholars stipulated to allow them a Maintenance during their Lives. After this Assignment the Founder on the 18th of *July* the same Year, was empower'd by a Royal Charter to found a College on certain Lands lying without East-gate, on this side the River *Cherwell*, procuring for his College the Confirmation of an Estate of 100 l. per Ann. granted thereunto. After this Settlement the President and Scholars in the Month of *June*, convey'd this Hospital over to the Founder himself, who on Possession thereof chang'd it into a College on the 12th of the same Month and Year, and therein placed the Persons to be elsewhere remembred; unto whom he forthwith granted Leave of electing and admitting other Fellows thereinto, and within three Days after, the President and Scholars of *Magdalen-Hall* deliver'd the same up to this new College, and — 1458. were

were therein chosen themselves by a new Election.

The Founder having establiſh'd theſe Matters according to the uſual Forms of Law, and obtaining an additional Confirmation of this his Foundation through the Means of a Bull from Pope *Calixtus* III. and afterwards from Pope *Sixtus* IV. by which Bulls he exempted his College as much as in him lay from all Legatine, Archiepiſcopal and Epiſcopal Jurisdiction and Authority, and made it only ſubject to the Power of the Biſhop of *Winton*, as local Viſitor, giving unto him the Probat of Wills of all ſuch Perſons as were of the Number of his Foundation, if they happen'd to die within the College. During the Time the Structure of this Houſe was raiſing, he placed his Fellows either in the Neighbouring Hospitals or in *Magdalen*-Hall, and in promoting of this Work he chiefly made Uſe of *William Orchard*, as his Undertaker in Maſonry, in building the Tower, after he had finiſh'd the great Quadrangle, Hall, and Chappel, who added Buttrefſes to the Hall and Chappel, and made an End of the Library, Cloyſters, Chambers, &c. and laſtly built the great Weſtern Window of the Chappel, after the Model of that of *All-Souls* College. All theſe Buildings the Founder liv'd to ſee finiſh'd out of the Quarries at *Hedington*; and the Number of Fellows deſign'd by him being compleated, he now aſſembled them under one Roof, whereas they were before diſtributed in different Habitations; and provided for all the ſurviving Hospitalars with Food and Lodging, during their Lives. And *Magdalen*-Hall laying aſide its new Name, was again called *Boſtar*-Hall, and was inhabited by the Students of the University for many Years afterwards, wherein *John Seymour*, and *John Collys* were Principals, about the End of

Edward

Edward IV's Reign: But when many of the Halls lay void, and this among the rest, the College let out the same to *Thomas Brown*, a Taylor, and after him to *Rog. Backster*, a Vintner. No sooner were the Buildings of this College in this manner perfected, and the same inhabited, but the pious Founder, after mature Deliberation touching the Government thereof, sent a Body of Statutes to the President and Fellows, form'd on the Plan of those of *New-College*; in the Beginning of which Statutes he ordains this Foundation to be a perpetual College for poor and indigent Clerks in the University of *Oxford*, studying the Arts and Sciences; and that it should enjoy and bear the Name of *St. Mary Magdalen College*, in Honour of the Blessed Virgin, *St. Mary Magdalen*, *St. John* the Baptist, *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, the glorious Confessor *St. Swithin*, and of all the Tutelary Saints of the Cathedral Church of *Winton*. The Number of Fellows settled herein, which he would have perpetual, is forty; three of which *John Ingleden* and *John Foreman* founded by the Permission of *Wainfleet*, as will be shewn by and by; and the Founder moreover appointed thirty poor Scholars call'd *Demies*, or Semi-Commoners, with four Chaplain-Priests, eight Clerks, and sixteen Choristers, besides Servants.

Among the Number of forty Fellows (as has been said) *John Ingleden*, Clerk, settled two in the Year 1461. and for the Maintenance of these he gave certain Lands in *Yorkshire*, being his own County; which two Fellows he would have born in the Diocesses of *York* or *Durham*, and educated in the Study of Divinity only: And *John Foreman* added a third Fellow about the same time, whom he would have elected out of his Consanguinity, and if no such Person should

A. D. 1479.

should hereafter appear, the President and Fellows might chuse any one of the Parishes of *Rothwell* or *Kuston*, near *Wakefield* in *Yorkshire*, in one of which this Benefactor was born, and in the other preferr'd to an Ecclesiastical Living; and for Defect of such Parishioner they might elect in the Neighbourhood.

William Fitz-Alan Earl of *Arundel* (of whom this College's Charters make frequent Mention) by Indenture stipulated with the President and Fellows on the 10th of *October*, 1 *Rich.* 3. that they and their Successors for ever would celebrate daily Mass for the Soul of himself, and the Soul of his Son *Tho. Maltravers*, and the rest of his Ancestors, at an Altar from thence called the *Arundel*-Altar; and that all Doctors and Masters in this College would mention them as well in their Prayers here in *Oxford*, as in their Prayers before their Sermons at *Paul's Cross* in *London*; and on this Condition he gave them the Hospital of *St. James* at *Aynoe* in *Northamptonshire*, with all the Lands and Appurtenances.

James Preston, S. T. P. *Will.* and *Rob. Preston*,
A. D. 1487. *A. M.* all of *Lancashire*, gave Money for the buying of certain Estates for the Augmentation of four Fellowships, consisting of Persons in holy Orders, and at the same time honoured with some Degree in Arts, assigning unto each of these an annual Pension of 4 Marks.

Rich. Fox, Bishop of *Exeter*, and Founder of *Corpus Christi* College, gave also a Sum of Money for the Maintenance of a Chaplain to say Mass for his Soul. This was in the 4th of *Hen.* VII. from whom *Fox* obtain'd a new Charter of *Mortmain* for this College, enabling it to purchase Lands to the Value of 100 *l.* per *Ann.*

Rich. Barnes, some time Fellow of this College, gave some Lands at *Hedington* near *Oxford*,

ford, for a yearly Stipend to the Vice-President, which Office he bore for many Years before.

Rich. Guildford, Son and Heir of *Edm. Guildford*, Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, gave two hundred Pounds for the purchasing of certain Lands at *Swabye* in *Lincolnshire*, the Rents of which are to be distributed to the Use of four Fellows, *viz.* four Marks to each of the three Senior Fellows, and forty Shillings yearly to the Junior Fellow. This Sum of Money was consign'd to the College by his Executor, *Edm. A. D. 1581*. *Lee*, Arch-Bishop of *York*.

Rob. Morwent, first a Fellow of this College, and afterwards President of *Corpus Christi*, gave eighty Pounds for the Purchase of Lands at *Stanlake* in *Oxfordshire*, to the Value of four Pounds, for the Use of four *Demies*, to be distributed by way of Exhibition every Term, five Shillings to each.

John Claymund, some time President, gave some Lands in *Oxfordshire* and *Hampshire*, for the Payment of five Shillings a-piece to four Fellows, and four Pence to three *Demies* every Term: And *John Hygden*, S. T. P. and President hereof, gave a hundred and eighty Pounds for the buying of Lands at *Horsington* in *Lincolnshire*, to the Value of eight Pounds *per Annum*, together with the perpetual Advowson of the Church there; and the Profits of these Lands were to be divided among four Probationer Fellows, and four *Demies*, *viz.* five Shillings every Term to each by way of Exhibition.

The three Persons last mentioned, *viz.* *Morwent*, *Claymund*, and *Hygden*, gave other Sums of Money for the Purchase of Annuities at *Stanlake*, which were to be divided among the President and all the Fellows and other Members of the Society in the first Week of *Lent*. Nor
ought

ought the Benefaction of *Tho. Philips*, some time Fellow of this College, to be omitted ; who at his Death devised all his Lands thereunto, for the Support of an Exhibition of six Pounds *per Annum*, to be distributed among six poor and indigent Fellows by equal Sums.

Tho. Parret, another Fellow hereof, lodg'd in the Hands of Dr. *Oglethorpe* and Dr. *Coveny*, the Sum of 140 *l.* for the buying of Lands of the yearly Value of six Pounds at *Stanlake* ; for which the President and Fellows agreed by a certain Deed of Composition to appoint a publick Sermon in the College on every *St. Mark's* Day, to be preach'd by some Fellow of the Society, to be named by the President ; for which he was to receive forty Shillings at the four quarterly Terms of the Year. And secondly, that on the Monday before this Feast, immediately after the Celebration of his Commemoration, twenty Shillings should be distributed among the President and Fellows present hereat, unless any of them shou'd be hinder'd from this their Attendance by Sickness : Among the Choristers five Shillings and four Pence, and sixteen to the Organist was to be given (his Father being of this Profession) and the other twenty was allocated to the Augmentation of Commons on that Day, and for a publick Speech to be made by one of the *Demies* the same Day at Dinner-time in the Hall.

If we consider the Buildings of this College, they were at first no other than the Edifices of *St. John's* Hospital so often remembered ; but these being too narrow and scanty for the Reception of so large a Number of Students, were for the most part pulled down, and the College was by the Founder himself reduced to the present Form thereof, laying the first Foundation-stone

stone at the Altar in the Chappel, on the 5th 14 Edw. 4. Day of *May*. The President's Lodgings on the North side of the first Court, in your Entrance to the College, were erected under the Presidentship of Dr. *Humphreys*. The Chaplains Court was built about the first Year of K. *Henry* the 8th's Reign, after the finishing of the Tower, and the New Buildings on the East side of the Common Hall, assign'd unto the Gentlemen-Commoners, were set up at the College Expence (in the Year 1635.) for the most part: the Kitchen being almost the same with that during the Time of the Hospital.

On the South side of the great Quadrangle stand the Hall and Chappel, built in the Founder's Life-time, whilst this Society inhabited *Magdalen-Hall*, as it did before the College was built, and celebrated Divine Service in St. *Peter's* Church in the East; and when the Society was transferr'd to the aforesaid Hospital, it was then performed in an Oratory of that House, on the South side of the present Chappel, which was not finish'd till *Edward* the 4th's Reign.

On the West side of the great Court is also situate the Library, built in *Wainfleet's* Life-time, and unto which he coming to *Oxford*, gave 80 Volumes, most of them being Manuscripts. This Library has had many Benefactors, but for Brevity's sake, I shall omit them all but one, viz. *John Warner*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, who at his Death and in his Life-time gave a thousand Pounds towards providing Books for the same.

The Local Visitation of this goodly Society appertains to the See of *Winton*, and has been frequently visited by the Bishops of that Diocese; but never so forely, as by an Ecclesiastical

cal High Court of Commission in the unhappy Reign of King *James II*, when Popery and Slavery were breaking in upon us like a huge Inundation : And because the boldest Strokes of that arbitrary Spirit, by which this King's Councils were animated, were seen in a particular manner through the Course of this Visitation, a short Relation of the whole Proceeding cannot be thought foreign to my Purpose.

This College being one of the noblest Foundations, that perhaps was ever erected for Learning in the World, was look'd upon by the *Po-pish* Clergy with an envious and greedy Eye, as a rich Prize ; and therefore they made their utmost Efforts to snatch it from the Hands of the Protestants. This illustrious Society, from repeated Grants of Kings confirmed by Parliament, and from their own Statutes, were in an uninterrupted, as well as uncontested Possession of a Right to elect their own President. That Place being vacant by the Death of *Dr. Clark*, the Vice-President gave notice to all the Fellows present in the Chappel, to proceed to the Choice of another on the 13th of *April* following, to fill up the Vacancy. But before the Day of Election, being informed of Royal Mandatory Letters granted in favour of *Mr. Anthony Farmer*, a Man of an ill Fame, who had promis'd to declare himself a Papist, the Fellows in their Petition most humbly represented to the King,

‘ That the said *Farmer* was a Person incapable
 ‘ thereof in several Respects, according to their
 ‘ Founder's Statutes ; and did most earnestly
 ‘ beseech his Majesty either to leave them to
 ‘ the Discharge of their own Duty and Consci-
 ‘ ences, according to his Majesty's late most
 ‘ gracious Toleration and their Founder's Sta-
 ‘ tutes, or to recommend such a Person, who
 ‘ might

‘ might be more serviceable to his Majesty and
 ‘ this College. This Petition lay four Days in
 the Hands of the President of the Council, and
 at last it was answer’d, That *the King must be o-*
bey’d. April the 11th, the King’s Mandate was
 deliver’d by Robert Charnock, A. M. Fellow of
 this College, a new Convert, and a Man whol-
 ly devoted to the Court, directed to the Vice-
 President and Fellows, requiring them forth-
 with to elect this *Farmer*, and admit him Presi-
 dent. This Mandate the Vice-President read
 with decent Respect in the College-Chappel,
 before the Fellows there present, and asked
 them whether in obedience to the King’s Let-
 ters, they would forthwith elect Mr. *Farmer*
 President? They all agreed to defer their An-
 swers till * Wednesday following, when all the * April 13.
 Fellows met, and the Vice-President read the
 Statute concerning the Choice of a President,
 and another against corrupt and irregular E-
 lections; then he read the King’s Letter in the
 behalf of *Farmer*, and a second time demanded
 their Answer, which was, That *having a Peti-*
tion at that time lying before his Majesty, they
ought not to proceed till they had received his Ma-
jefty’s Answer to the same. And thereupon they
 all agreed that the Election should be deferr’d
 till the next Day, except Charnock. On Thurs-
 day † in the Morning, the Vice-President told
 them, that the Choice of a President had been
 put off on the account of their Petition to the
 King, in answer to which they had not yet re-
 ceived his Royal Pleasure; that the next Day
 was the utmost Time they could prorogue the
 Election to by the Statutes, and therefore they
 ought to come to some Resolution: He told
 them also, that the King had commanded them
 to elect Mr. *Farmer*, and asked their Sense there-
 in,

|| April 15.

in, which was unanimous (except *Charnock*) that the Election should be deferr'd till the next Morning. Accordingly at eight a Clock on || *Friday* Morning, the Vice-President and Fellows being met, two of them acquainted the rest from the President of the Council, that in answer to their Petition, *his Majesty* having sent his Letter to the College, expected to be obey'd. Then the Vice-President read again the King's Mandate, and ask'd them, whether they would comply with it? They desir'd to proceed to an Election; and the Vice-President proposing, whether they would farther address the King, 4 of them were for a 2^d Address; but all the rest happily forthwith declar'd for proceeding to an Election. Then the Vice-President propos'd whether they would elect *viva voce*, or by Scrutiny? Three of 'em were for proceeding in it *viva voce*, but the rest were for a Scrutiny, besides *Dr. Tho. Smith*, who was for deferring the Election, till they had once more address'd the King: Therefore it being the Sense of the Majority, that they ought to proceed to this Election according to the Statutes, the holy Sacrament (in order to it) was solemnly taken by all, except *Charnock*; and then the Statutes relating to this Choice were read, and every one took the usual Oath, except *Mr. Thompson* and *Charnock*, who refus'd it; and the two Senior Fellows were sworn Scrutators for the Scrutiny of the whole Society. For the Nomination of a President, *Dr. Hough* and *Mr. Maynard* had each of them the Majority of Voices; and the 13 Senior Fellows meeting to elect one of these two, *Dr. Hough* was by them chosen President, and by the Senior Scrutator pronounced as such; and *Maynard* was appointed by the 13 Seniors to present him as President to the Visitor for his Ad-

* Now Bishop
of Litchfield,
&c.

Admission; Charnock and Thompson declaring *viva voce* for Farmer, according to his Majesty's Letter. The next Day Dr. Hough being presented to the Visitor, was by him sworn and admitted President, according to the Statutes, who qualify'd himself accordingly. The King being inform'd of it, order'd the Lord Sunderland to write to the Fellows, which he did in the following Terms: *Gentlemen, the King being inform'd, that notwithstanding his late Mandate sent to you for electing Mr. Farmer to be President of your College, you have made choice of another Person; His Majesty commands me to let you know, he is much surpriz'd at these Proceedings, and expects that you shou'd send me an account of what pass'd on that Occasion, and whether you did receive his Majesty's said Mandate before you chose Dr. Hough.* Thereupon the Vice-President and Fellows drew up their Case relating to their late Election of a President, which was presented || to the Duke of Ormond, Chancellor of this University, with a Letter, wherein they begg'd his Grace to interpose with the King for them, that they might not lie under his Displeasure, for not being in a Capacity of obeying his Commands. This Submission not being satisfactory, and the Duke of Ormond's Interposition little regarded, the Vice-President and Fellows were cited to * appear before the Ecclesiastical Commissioners at Whitehall, † when the Vice-President and other deputed Fellows appear'd before the Commissioners according to the said Citation: And it being demanded of them, *Why they refus'd to obey the King's Mandate?* they pray'd Time to consider of it, which was granted to the 13th, when their Answer was given in and read, wherein they alledg'd, "That St. Mary Magdalene College in Oxon. is a Body corporate,

|| April 21.

* May 28.

† June 6.

' rate governed by Local Statutes, granted and
 ' confirmed to them by his Majesty's Predeces-
 ' sors: That by the said Statutes of the Col-
 ' lege, to the Observation of which each Fel-
 ' low is sworn, it is ordered, that the Person
 ' elected President thereof shall be a Man of
 ' good Life and Reputation, of approved Un-
 ' derstanding and good Temper, discreet, pro-
 ' vident, and circumspect, both in spiritual
 ' and temporal Affairs: That at the Time of
 ' Election of a President, the said Fellows are
 ' bound by the said Statutes to take an Oath,
 ' that they shall nominate none to that Office,
 ' but such as are or have been Fellows of the
 ' said College, or of *New College in Oxon.* or if
 ' they are not actually Fellows at the Time of
 ' Election, that they be such as have left their
 ' Fellowships in their respective Colleges, upon
 ' creditable Accounts: And when two qualify'd
 ' Persons shall be nominated at the Time of E-
 ' lection, by the greater Number of all the
 ' Fellows, to the said Office of President; the
 ' thirteen Seniors also swear, That they will
 ' elect one of them, whom in their Consciences
 ' they think most proper and sufficient, most
 ' discreet, most useful, and best qualified for
 ' the Place, without any Regard to Love, Ha-
 ' tred, Favour, or Fear. That every Fellow,
 ' when he is admitted into his Fellowship in
 ' the said College, swears that he will invio-
 ' lably keep and observe all the Statutes and
 ' Ordinances of the College; and that he will
 ' not procure any Dispensation, contrary to his
 ' aforesaid Oath, or any Part thereof, nor con-
 ' trary to the Statutes and Ordinances to which
 ' it relates; and if it shall happen that any Dis-
 ' pensation of this sort, of whatsoever Autho-
 ' rity it shall be, be granted, that he will nei-
 ' ther

‘ ther make use of it, nor in any sort consent
‘ thereunto. That on the 11th of April they
‘ received his Majesty’s Letters Mandatory to
‘ elect and admit Mr. *Anthony Farmer* President
‘ of the said College ; but forasmuch as the
‘ Vice-President and Fellows apprehended the
‘ Right of Election to be in them, and believ’d
‘ his Majesty never intended to dispossess them
‘ of their Rights ; and forasmuch as the said
‘ Mr. *Farmer* had never been Fellow either of
‘ *Magdalen* or *New College* in *Oxon.* and had
‘ not those Qualifications, which by the said
‘ Statutes of the College are requir’d in the
‘ Character of a President ; and in regard that
‘ they could not comply with his Majesty’s
‘ Letter, without the Violation of their Oaths,
‘ and Hazard of their Legal Interest and Pro-
‘ perty, wherewith they were by their Statutes
‘ possess’d, and which by their Oaths they are
‘ bound to maintain ; they represented the same
‘ by their humble Petition to his Majesty ; and
‘ that having deferr’d their Election to the last
‘ Day limited by their Statutes, then they had
‘ made Choice of the Reverend Mr. *John Hough*,
‘ B. D. one of the Fellows of their College,
‘ and a Person every way qualified to be Presi-
‘ dent, who had been since confirm’d by the
‘ Bishop of *Winton*, their Visitor, as the Sta-
‘ tutes of the said College direct : And that
‘ they might not lie under his Majesty’s Dis-
‘ pleasure by their Proceedings, they did make
‘ an humble Representation thereof to his Ma-
‘ jesty, by his Grace the Duke of *Ormond*, Chan-
‘ cellor of the University of *Oxon.* setting forth
‘ their indispensable Obligations to observe their
‘ Founder’s Statutes. All which Matters they
‘ humbly offer’d to their Lordships, and pray’d
‘ to be dismiss’d with their Lordships Favour.

* Now Dean
of Norwich.

This Answer was sign'd but by Five of the Delegates, * Dr. *Fairfax* not consenting to it ; and therefore he desir'd their Lordships to hear him apart, and take his Reasons why he could not subscribe. After the reading of the Answer, the Lord Chancellor *Jefferies* being in hopes he would submit, gave him Leave to speak, saying, *Ay, this looks like a Man of Sense, and a good Subject, let's hear what he will say.*— But finding his Mistake, and that Dr. *Fairfax* chiefly insisted, ' That in Ecclesiastical Courts ' there should be a Libel given to the Party appeal'd, that he may know what he is accus'd of ; that he desir'd that Libel, and did not know what he was call'd there for ; and that ' the Matter did not lie in that Court, but in ' *Westminster-Hall*: The Chancellor endeavour'd to baffle his Plea, by telling him, *He was a Doctor of Divinity, but not of Law.* To this the Doctor reply'd, *That he desir'd to know by what Commission and Authority they sat ?* Which put *Jefferies* into such excessive Passion, as made him cry out, *Pray what Commission have you to be so impudent in Court ? This Man ought to be kept in a dark Room ; why do you suffer him without a Guardian ? Why did you not bring him to me to beg him ? Pray let the Officers seize him.*— Then the Delegates were order'd to withdraw, and after a whole Hour's Debate, the Vice-President was call'd in alone, and order'd to attend the Court with the rest of the deputed Fellows, on *Wednesday* the 22^d of the same Month. On the appointed Day the Delegates appear'd again, according to the Commissioners Order, and gave in their Allegations against Mr. *Farmer* ; the most material of which were : ' That he had ' misbehav'd himself in *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*, and had there receiv'd Admonition ' from

' from the Master, in order to his Expulsion :
 ' That having left *Cambridge*, he taught School
 ' at *Chippenham* in *Wiltshire*, under a Noncon-
 ' formist Minister without License : That in
 ' September, 1683. he was admitted of St. *Ma-*
 ' *ry Magdalen Hall* in *Oxon*, where such fre-
 ' quent Complaints were brought against him
 ' to the Principal, for his troublesome Humour
 ' and unquiet Temper, that to preserve the
 ' Peace of the Society, he was desir'd to leave
 ' the said Hall : That after his leaving *Magda-*
 ' *len Hall*, he was admitted into *Magdalen Col-*
 ' *lege*, where discoursing about Religion, he
 ' declar'd, *That there was no Protestant but would*
 ' *cut the King's Throat* ; tho' at other times he
 ' said, *That whatsoever he pretended, he was really*
 ' *a Member of the Church of England* ; and that
 ' *he made an Interest with some Roman Catho-*
 ' *licks only to get Preferment by their means, and*
 ' *for that Reason was willing to be thought of their*
 ' *Religion* : And that in general the said Mr.
 ' *Farmer* had the Unhappiness to lie under an
 ' ill Fame, as to his Life and Conversation.
 These Allegations were confirm'd by several
 Letters and Certificates produc'd in Court,
 which Mr. *Farmer* vainly endeavour'd to con-
 fute. But nevertheless the Ecclesiastical Com-
 missioners * deprived Dr. *Hough* of his Presi- * June 22.
 dentship, and suspended Dr. *Aldworth* and Dr.
Fairfax, and order'd the Fellows of the College
 to cause their Sentence to be executed, and af-
 fixed to the Gates of their College ; which they
 neglecting to do, they were cited to appear be-
 fore the Commissioners at *Whitehall* upon the
 29th of June, to answer the said Contempt.

The Court by this time finding that *Farmer*
 was a Man of so profligate a Life, that tho' he
 had promis'd to advance the Interest of the Pa-

† August 14.

* Sept. 4.

pists, and even to declare himself one of them, upon his Promotion to that Place, yet they began to be ashamed of him; therefore instead of insisting on the former Mandate in his Favour, the King granted another †, in behalf of Dr. *Parker*, then Bishop of *Oxford*, and one of the Court Creatures. The Place of President being already in a legal manner filled up by Dr. *Hough*, (which tho' it had not been, yet the Bishop of *Oxford* was likewise incapable, by the Statutes of the College, of being chosen) the Fellows did not think themselves oblig'd to proceed to a second Election. The King was so incens'd at this fresh Contempt of his Orders, that he came to *Oxford* in Person *, and having commanded the Fellows of *Magdalen College* to attend him at *Christ Church*, he ask'd Dr. *Pudsey*, the Senior of the Fellows that appear'd before him, *Whether they did receive his Letter?* When the Doctor answering, *They did*; the King in an angry Tone reply'd, *Then you have done very uncivilly by me and undutifully.* — Here they all kneel'd, and Dr. *Pudsey* offer'd a Petition, wherein they humbly shew'd, 'It was an unexpressible Affliction to them, to find themselves reduc'd to such an Extremity, that either they must disobey his Majesty's Command, contrary to their Inclinations, and that constant Course of Loyalty, which they had shew'd upon all Occasions, or else break their Founder's Statutes, and deliberately perjure themselves. Then they mention'd the Statutes, and the Oaths, that every one of them had taken at their Admission to their Fellowships, and concluded with an humble Prayer to his Majesty, 'To give them leave to lay their Case and themselves at his Majesty's Feet, earnestly beseeching him to extend to them that

that Grace and Tenderneſs which he vouchſafed to all his other Subjects. But their ſubmiſſive Poſture did not appeaſe the King, who reſuſing to receive their Petition, vented his Reſentment in theſe paſſionate Words : *Ye have been a ſtubborn, turbulent College ; I have known you to be ſo theſe Six and Twenty Years : You have affronted me in this---Is this your Church of England Loyalty ? One would wonder to find ſo many Church of England-Men in ſuch a Buſineſs. Go home and ſhew your ſelves good Members of the Church of England — Get you gone — Know I am your King — I will be obey'd ; and I command you to be gone. Go, and admit the Biſhop of Oxon. Head, Principal, what d'ye call it ? of your College ; (one that ſtood by ſaid, Preſident) I mean Preſident of the College. Let them that reſuſe it look to it ; they ſhall feel the Weight of their Sovereign's Diſpleaſure. The Fellows offering again their Petition on their Knees, the King told them : *Get you gone, I will receive nothing from you, till you have obey'd me, and admitted the Biſhop of Oxon.* Thereupon they went immediately to their Chappel, and Dr. Pudſey propoſing, *Whether they would obey the King ?* They answer'd, they were as ready to obey his Maſteſty in all things that lay in their Power, as any of the reſt of his Subjects ; but the electing the Biſhop of Oxon, being directly contrary to their Statutes, and the poſitive Oaths they had taken, they could not apprehend it in their Power to obey him in this Matter.*

Whereupon they drew up an Addreſs, expreſſing in moſt ſubmiſſive Terms the ſaid Reſolutions, which they gave to the Lord Sunder-
land, Preſident of the Council, and which was afterwards deliver'd to his Maſteſty at Bath. Where-ever his Maſteſty came, he work'd a miraculous

Sept. 6.

William
Penn's Letter
to Dr. Baily,
a Fellow of
Magdalen-
College.

raculous Conversion (as his Flatterers exprest it) except in *Oxford*; and therefore this being the only Opposition he received in his Progress, it could not but provoke a Monarch who expected to be obey'd in every thing. Yet before he made *Magdalen-College* feel the Weight of his Displeasure, *William Penn*, the Head of the *Quakers*, or as some then thought, an ambitious crafty *Jesuit*, who under a phanatical Out-side promoted King *James's* Designs, was industriously employ'd, 'Not to trepan them, (as he pretended in his Letter to Dr. *Baily*, one of the Fellows) 'but out of a passionate Concern for 'their Interest, to perswade 'em either to a 'Compliance with his Majesty's Letter, or to 'think among themselves of some Expedient, 'to prevent the Ruin of their College and themselves; and to offer it to his Majesty's Consideration, that the Order for the *Quo Warranto* against the Colleges might be recall'd before it was too late; for they could not but be sensible how highly his Majesty was incens'd against them. Every Mechanick (adds *Penn*) knows the Temper of his present Majesty, who never will receive a Baffle in any thing that he heartily espouses; and that he does this, your selves have had too late and manifest an Instance, to doubt of his Zeal in the Affair. Where there are so many Statutes to be observ'd, 'tis impossible but some must be broken at one Time or other; and I am informed by the Learned in the Law, that a Failure in any one Point forfeits your Grant, and lays your College open to the Royal Displeasure. I could (says he in the Conclusion) give many other prudent Arguments that might possibly incline you to put an End to your Troubles almost at any rate; but I shall
only

only suggest this one thing to you ; That your fatal Overthrow would be a fair Beginning of the so much aim'd at Reformation, first of the University, then of the Church, and administer such an Opportunity to the Enemy as may not perhaps occur in his Majesty's Reign. To this Letter the College return'd an Answer, wherein amongst other things they declare ; They are not conscious of ever having given his Majesty any just Offence, and therefore have no Reason to fear the issuing out of a *Quo Warranto* against them ; and as for the rest, they believe no Instance can be given of a *Quo Warranto* brought against a College or Hall in the Universities, or any other Ecclesiastical Corporation, for the Abuses of some of the Constitutions and Franchises in them : That the Misdemeanors of particular Persons will not destroy a College ; and that if the Corporation of a College should be dissolved, the Revenues thereof will return to the Founder's Heirs, and not devolve to the Crown. That if their College must be the first Example of that kind, they shall be better justified by the Observation of their Statutes, at least to God and their own Consciences, than they could have been by a voluntary and deliberate Breach of them. They conclude with mentioning ' their Loyalty to the Crown, particularly in *Monmouth's* Rebellion, when they rais'd a Company at their own Charges, and under the Command of their Fellows engag'd against him. Several other Persons used their Endeavours to bring the Fellows to a Compliance, which proving still ineffectual, they were cited before the Bishop of *Ox.* 19. 1687. *Chester*, Sir Robert Wright, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Sir Thomas Jenner, one of the Barons

Oct. 21.

The Bishop of
Chester's
Speech.

Barons of the Exchequer ; these three being added to the other Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and particularly impower'd to visit *Magdalen-College* only. On *Friday* Morning, the President, Dr. *Hough*, and the Fellows appearing, the Bishop of *Chester* made a Speech, and began with severe Reflections upon ' Disloyalty and ' Disobedience, particularly on their undutiful ' Behaviour to his Majesty when at *Oxon*, in denying Compliance with his just and reasonable ' Request. He urged, ' That the Church of ' *England* taught an *unconditional* and *unlimited* ' Obedience, then enlarg'd upon his Majesty's ' gracious Temper, that would have no Man ' oppress'd in Things against his Conscience, ' but would suffer all Men to worship God in ' their own Way. In the mean time (continued he) ' we cannot but suppose that his Majesty will make Use of all prudent and lawful ' Methods to encourage those of his own Religion, without injuring the Church of *England*, which is, at present, the Religion by ' Law establish'd ; for his Majesty will maintain that Altar at which he himself does not ' worship ; but at present we are in more Danger of *Prophaneness* than *Popery*. He told them, ' That their Corporation, as others, was a ' Creature of the Crown ; and that it was Insolence in their local Statutes to spurn against ' their Maker ; That their Distempers had ' brought this Visitation upon them, the Consequences of which might be ill to the Church ' and Universities : He exhorted them by the ' Bowels of Christ to consider these Things : He told them, ' That the Eyes of the World ' were upon them, and they ought to take care, ' that their Practices might not influence their ' deluded Admirers. In short, the whole Design

sign of this Speech seem'd by Promises and Threats to aim at the inducing them to comply. In the Afternoon the Commissioners being sat, the Bishop of *Chester* ask'd Dr. *Hough* whether they would submit to his Visitation? To which the Doctor answer'd in the Name of himself, and the greater part of the Fellows, that they submitted to it, as far as it was consistent with the Laws of the Land and the Statutes of the College, and no further; and desir'd their Lordships that this Declaration might be recorded. The next Question the Bishop put to him was, Whether they observ'd all those Statutes? And the President answering, He hop'd they did: *You have a Statute there for Mass*, replied he, *why don't you read Mass?* This Question from a Bishop was a little surprizing, but the President soon satisfied it, by telling him, *That the Matter of that Oath was unlawful, and in such a Case no Man was obliged to observe an Oath; and besides, that that Statute was taken away by the Laws of the Land.* After several other frivolous Expostulations, the Bishop of *Chester* demanded, *First*, All their Registers: *Secondly*, The Revenues of their College, with an Account of their Benefactors; to what Use the Money was assign'd, how employ'd, and how far converted to other Uses, or in plain *English*, how far 'twas design'd for Hospitality: And, *Thirdly*, A Copy of all the Leases they had let for two Years last past. On *Saturday* Morning Dr. *Hough* was several Times required to deliver up the Keys, and quiet Possession of the Lodgings, to the Person whom his Majesty had appointed President; which the Doctor refusing to obey, alledging the Legality of his Election, the King's Proctor stood up and accus'd him of Contumacy; and then the Bishop of *Chester* admonish'd him

Oct. 22.
Dr. Hough
deprived.

His Protestation.

him three times to depart peaceably out of the Lodgings, and to act no longer as President, or pretended President of his College. The same Day, in the Afternoon, the Bishop of Chester ask'd the Fellows, *Whether they would admit the Bishop of Oxon. President, since Doctor Hough's Place was declared void?* To which the greater Part answer'd, *They could not do it without premeditated Perjury, and therefore would not do it.* During this Examination Dr. Hough came into Court, without any Attendance, and having waited till it was ended, and the Commissioners at a Pause, he desir'd Leave to speak a few Words; which being granted, he said, *That they having been pleas'd to deprive him of his Place of President of that College, he did protest against all their Proceedings, in Prejudice of him and his Right, as illegal, unjust and null; and therefore he appeal'd to his Sovereign Lord the King, in his Courts of Justice.* Upon which the Strangers and young Scholars in the Room gave a Hum, which so incens'd their Lordships, that notwithstanding all the Protestations the President and Fellows could make, the President in particular offering to purge himself by Oath that he was no ways accessory to it, yet the Lord Chief Justice was not to be pacified, but charging it upon Dr. Hough, bound him in a Bond of 1000 l. and Security to the like Value, to make his Appearance at the King's Bench Bar the Term following. Moreover the Lord Chief Justice said they had met with nothing but Affronts from the College: That as for himself he valued not what People said of him, but was resolved to vindicate the Honour of his Master to the last Drop of his Blood; and if the Civil Power could not keep them in Order, the Military should. The ingenious (as he was nick-nam'd by way of Irony)

Irony) Baron *Jenner* likewise shew'd his Resentment upon this Occasion, by punning on the late President's Name, and saying to him, *Sir, You must not think to buff (Hough) us.* About which time several Officers then in Town came into the Room. On *Tuesday* the Court being met, Dr. *Stafford*, one of the Fellows, offer'd a Paper in answer to what was objected the *Friday* before, that the King's Mandate in favour of Mr. *Farmer* implied an Inhibition, which their Lordships having perused, would not suffer to be read publickly, but ask'd the Fellows whether they would sign it? bidding them do it at their Peril. The Fellows being withdrawn, and not thinking it was necessary to sign a Plea which the Commissioners refus'd to have argued, they return'd the Paper into the Court, subscribed only by Dr. *Fairfax* and Dr. *Stafford*. Their Lordships taking no further Notice of that Paper, the Bishop of *Chester* ask'd the Fellows whether they would instal the Bishop of *Oxon.* President, or assist at the installing of him? To this they answer'd as before, that as they could not do it without deliberate Perjury, so it was not in their Power to do it. Thereupon Mr. *Wiggins*, Chaplain to the Bishop of *Oxford*, empower'd as a Proxy to be install'd President for his Lord, (then confin'd to his Chamber by some Indisposition) was put into the President's Stall by the Bishop of *Chester*, none of the Fellows being present but Mr. *Charnock*, and took the Oaths which the Statutes enjoin the President at his Admission, and the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy. Then their Lordships conducted him to the President's Lodgings, where knocking three Times, and the Door not being open'd, a Smith was sent for to force it open, and Mr. *Wiggins* took Possession of the Lodgings.

Oct. 25.

† Dr. Thomas Smith
and Mr. Charnock.

ings. Immediately after, the Bishop of *Chester* ask'd the Fellows whether they would obey the Bishop of *Oxon.* as now install'd President, by virtue of the King's Mandate ? Dr. *Fairfax* answer'd, He neither could nor would obey him, having already a lawful and statutable President ; others † comply'd with his Majesty's Pleasure, and others again desir'd Time to consider on so weighty a Question ; which was granted ; the Bishop of *Chester* bidding them go and consult about it among themselves. In the Afternoon this Answer was given in by the Society, (except Dr. *Fairfax*) : *That whereas his Majesty had been pleas'd by his Royal Authority, to cause the Bishop of Oxon. to be install'd President, they did submit as far as was lawful and agreeable to the Statutes of the College, and no way prejudicial to the Right and Title of Dr. Hough.* This Answer was accepted, except the last Clause, which the Lord Chief Justice, and Baron *Jenner* declar'd, as Judges, to be insignificant, since nothing they could do could any way invalidate Dr. *Hough's* Title, but left them still at Liberty to be Witnesses for him, or to be any other way serviceable to him in the Recovery of his Right ; and upon this Assurance the Society was prevail'd with to leave out the last Clause. Dr. *Fairfax* persisting in his former Answer, receiv'd Sentence of Expulsion, against which he protested as null, unjust and unlawful. This Protestation was over-ruled by the Commissioners, and a Copy of the Sentence denied, tho' most earnestly desir'd at the Instance of Doctor *Hedges* and Mr. Vice-Chancellor, two Days after. Their Lordships thinking they had gain'd their Point, declar'd, that they were well satisfied with the Answer the Society had given them ; and tho' before they had laid a Li-
bel

bel to their Charge, yet that Night they declared they had met with nothing but Civility, and that they should receive the same from them; that they had shewn themselves Men of excellent Tempers, and that they would represent it faithfully Above to their Advantage, and immediately dispatch'd an Express to Court with an Account of their Proceedings. On *Wednesday* Morning, the Fellows having been order'd the Day before to bring in their Answer to the following Questions. 1. *What Gifts and Provisions they had for the Entertainment of Strangers?* 2. *What was the Value of them?* 3. *How they were applied?* 4. *And where was the Place of Entertainment?* They made it appear very satisfactorily, that one Year with another they gave almost 100 *l.* in Charity-Money, over and above what by their Statutes they are oblig'd to give. Upon which their Lordships expatiated upon their generous Bounty and Liberality, saying, the Complaint on this Account was groundless, and that it would induce his Majesty to entertain better Thoughts of them in all other Matters. On *Thursday* the Fellows having presented to the Commissioners a List of Leases which had been renewed for two Years last past, Mr. *Charnock*, the new Convert, ask'd their Lordships, whether these Leases stood good which had been sealed since Dr. *Hough's* Election? the Lord Chief Justice answer'd, *Yes; for Corporations always speak by their Seals.* Then their Lordships perused the College Registers, and finding nothing in them to object against, they were return'd, and the Court adjourn'd. On *Friday* Morning the Commissioners acquainted the Fellows, they had represented them fairly to the King, but that his Majesty expected some farther Submission, which they advis'd

Oct. 26.

Oct. 27.

Oct. 28.

Submission impos'd by the Court upon the Fellows.

The Fellows Reasons why they refuse to sign it.

them to make, ' By acknowledging their Contempt to his sacred Majesty in Person, and to his Letters: That they should promise to behave themselves loyally for the future: That they should own the Proceedings and Legality of the Court, implore his Majesty's Pardon, and lay themselves at his Feet; and that they should declare their entire Submission to the Bishop of *Oxon.* as their President. The Fellows answer'd in Writing, ' That they had endeavour'd in all their Actions, to express their Duty to his Majesty; and being conscious to themselves, that in the whole Conduct of the Business before their Lordships, they had done nothing but what their Oaths and Statutes had indispenfably oblig'd them to, they could not make any Declaration, whereby they acknowledged that they had done any thing amiss, having acted according to the Principles of Loyalty and Obedience, so far as they could without doing Violence to their Consciences, or Prejudice to their Rights, (one of which they conceived the electing of a President to be) from which they were sworn upon no Account to depart. Upon the Perusal of this Answer, their Lordships express their Dislike of it, saying, it did not come up to the Address sent to his Majesty at *Bath*, nor to the Paper they deliver'd in on *Tuesday*: Whereupon a fresh Question being put to the Fellows, whether they would obey the Bishop of *Oxford* as their President, all, except one or two, answered, they could not do it. Then Mr. *Fulham*, being particularly interrogated, he alledged, ' That the Bishop of *Oxford* had not Possession in due form of Law, nor by proper Officers; and that he was inform'd, that the proper Officer to give Possession of a Freehold

' hold was the Sheriff with a *Posse Comitatus*.
 To this the Lord Chief Justice replied in a Pas-
 sion; ' Pray who's the best Lawyer, you or I?
 ' Your *Oxford Law* is no better than your *Ox-*
 ' *ford Divinity*: If you have a Mind to a *Posse*
 ' *Comitatus*, you may have one soon enough.
 Mr. *Fulham* endeavoured to make an Excuse for
 what he had said, which their Lordships reject-
 ed; and having thought fit to suspend him from
 the Profits of his Fellowship, for *his Contempt*
and opprobrious Language; they adjourn'd till the
 16th of *November*, and immediately went for
London. The King having seen an Account of
 the Proceedings of the Visitors, his Majesty or-
 der'd them, that at their Return to the Col-
 lege, they should summon all the Fellows to
 appear before them, and endeavour to make
 them sensible of their Offences; and if they
 should refuse to subscribe the above-mentioned
 Submission, immediately to expel them for their
 Obstinacy. Pursuant to these Instructions, the
 Lords Commissioners return'd to *Oxford*; and
 being late, the first thing they did was to send Nov. 16.
 for the Buttery-Book, then they called for Mr.
Joyner and Mr. *Allibone*, two *Roman* Catholics,
 whom they enter'd actual Fellows, all Oaths be-
 ing dispens'd with, besides that of the College:
 That done, the Bishop of *Chester* made a Speech *Bishop of Che-*
 to the Fellows, wherein he told them, ' That *ster's Speech.*
 ' their many Contempts, and wilful Disobedi-
 ' ence had occasioned this Visitation, which
 ' would end at last in their Ruin: That their
 ' Society had been long exercised in the Me-
 ' thods of Quarelling; had always been trou-
 ' bled with factious Spirits, and testy Muti-
 ' neers, ever since the Restoration of the late
 ' King: That they had encouraged Quarrels
 ' among themselves; Quarrels between them-
 ' selves

‘ selves and President ; Quarrels, at length be-
 ‘ tween themselves and Visitor. That by these
 ‘ Steps, from Quarelling with the President and
 ‘ Visitor, they had at last advanc’d to the high-
 ‘ est Pitch of Insolence, to Quarrel with their
 ‘ Prince, and affront his sacred Majesty. Then
 he endeavoured to make them sensible of their
 irregular Conduct, and heinous Offences, from
 their first disobeying the King’s Mandate to that
 Day. He told them, ‘ They urg’d the Obser-
 ‘ vances of their Statutes, of which they had
 ‘ not been so constant Observers when their
 ‘ own Humour prompted them to a Dispensa-
 ‘ tion ; witness (said he) that of being served
 ‘ *per Masculos*, by which great Scandals have
 ‘ come to this Society by Reason of Bastards.
 ‘ His Majesty (added he) was extremely ama-
 ‘ zed that his Clemency should be despis’d ;
 ‘ but yet, to your Comfort be it spoken, his
 ‘ Patience and Goodness extend as far as your
 ‘ Provocations can : But if you still persist in
 ‘ your Obstinacy, those that are too tall to
 ‘ stand, and too stubborn to bend, deserve to
 ‘ be broken. And now I think I have said
 ‘ enough to let you know, that the Fig-leaves
 ‘ you have so artificially sticht together are not
 ‘ sufficient to cover your Nakedness. I wish
 ‘ to God you had the same Tenderneſs for your
 ‘ own Concern as his Majesty’s Commissioners
 ‘ have for you. But if you still persist to op-
 ‘ pose the Royal Power of the King, we who
 ‘ are come to vindicate the Right and Honour
 ‘ of his Majesty, resolve to discharge our Con-
 ‘ sciences, and Duties to God and the King,
 ‘ without any Respect of Popularity, that’s but
 ‘ the Paradise of Fools, and Scorn of wise Men ;
 ‘ and therefore, as for us, we have no more
 ‘ Regard to People’s Dislike than what they
 ‘ dream.

dream. By reason therefore of your late Hypocritical Submission, the Commissioners have thought fit to draw up an Instrument, to which if you shall immediately subscribe before you leave the Room, we shall leave you to his Majesty's Pardon: And this we expect from you all, except Dr. *Thomas Smith* and Mr. *Charnock*, with whose Behaviour the King is so well satisfied, that he expects no more from them. The above-mention'd Submission being read to the Fellows, all, except Dr. *Thomas Smith* and Mr. *Charnock* refus'd to sign it; Mr. *Thompson* being call'd in his Turn, alledg'd he had always been obedient to the King's Commands; that he was not concern'd in the Election of Dr. *Hough*; that he voted for Mr. *Farmer*, and was ready to submit to the Bishop of *Oxon.* and so he was excused. After a short time, all who refus'd to sign the Submission, being 25 in Number, were called in, and by Sentence of their Lordships depriv'd and expell'd from their Fellowships, for their Disobedience to his Majesty's Commands, and obstinately contemning his Royal Authority; against which they all protested, declaring they would use all just and legal Ways of being relieved. This Sentence was confirm'd by a Decree made at *Whitehall* by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, declaring, That Dr. *Hough* (who had been deprived before) and the said 25 Fellows, should be incapable of Receiving, or being admitted into, any Ecclesiastical Dignity, Benefice or Promotion; and such of them who were not yet in holy Orders, they adjudged incapable of receiving or being admitted into the same. Thus by a Sentence of an illegal Court, were a Society of Learned and Worthy Protestants turn'd out of their Freeholds, to make Room for a Popish

Dr. Hough
 and 25 Fel-
 lows expell'd.

Seminary; and thus was King *James* prevail'd with by his Evil Ministers to assume a Power, not only to dispence with *Laws* but with *Oaths* also. After the Expulsion of the Fellows, most of the *Demies* were likewise turn'd out of *Magdalen-College*, by the Bishop of *Oxford* and Mr. *Charnock* his Vice-President, and *Roman Catholics* put in their Places. To acknowledge the King's Favours, the Bishop of *Oxford* publish'd a Book containing Reasons for abrogating the *Test* and *Penal Laws*, and his Majesty commanded the Stationers not to Print any Answer to the same.

The numerous Addresses which were daily presented to the King by the Dissenters, upon account of the late *Declaration for Liberty of Conscience*, could not but mortify the sound Party of the Church of *England*, who justly look'd upon that Declaration as a Jesuitical Invention to advance *Papists* to Places of Trust, and by degrees to introduce them into the Legislature. But to aggravate their Affliction, the Court Creatures gave 'em to understand that they ought themselves to imitate the Non-Conformists, and fill up the Chorus of the grateful Acknowledgers of the King's Indulgence; urging as an indisputable Motive, that his Majesty had been graciously pleased to declare,
 ' That he would protect and maintain his Arch-
 ' bishops, Bishops, Clergy, and all other his
 ' Subjects of the Church of *England*, in the free
 ' Exercise of their Religion, and in the quiet
 ' and full Enjoyment of all their Possessions,
 ' without any Molestation or Disturbance what-
 ' soever. The Bishops of *Durham*, *Chester*,
Lincoln, *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, and *St. Davids*
 prevailed, the first with the City of *Durham*,
 and the rest with the Clergy under their Pa-
 stor

floral Care, to sign Addreffes of Thanks, which they prefented to his Majefty; the Dean and Chapter of *Ripon*, and fome few Corporations, did the like; but yet thefe Proteftant Addreffes were fo dry and jejune, that they feem'd rather like the forc'd Thanks which a corrected Child gives to a fevere Parent, whilft he ftill holds the Rod in his Hand; or the awkward Compliments we pay to fuch as have injur'd us, when 'tis in their Power to do us further Mifchief; than like the hearty and unforc'd Acknowledgments which flow from the Senfe of a Favour receiv'd. The Bifhop of *Oxford* was not fo fucceffful as the reft of the Court Prelates; for notwithstanding the extraordinary Zeal he fhewed upon this Occafion, his Clergy ftill refus'd to fign an Addrefs which might prove of fo dangerous Confequence: Yet to let the World know that 'twas not either out of a fullen Caprice, or Difloyalty, that they denied to pay that Homage to his Majefty, they gave their Reafons in Writing to their Bifhop. The Fellows of this College were on the 25th of *October*, 1688. reftored to their Fellowfhips by the King's Letter to the Bifhop of *Wincheft*er, when the King faw himfelf falling from the Throne, for his Tyranny and unjuft Ufurpations on our Religion, Liberties and Properties, according to the common Fate of wicked Princes, who would enslave their People to gratify their own Abominations. The Founder lies buried in *Wincheft*er-Cathedral.

BRAZEN-NOSE COLLEGE.

William Smyth, the first and especial Founder of this College, was born at *Farnworth* in the Parish of *Prescote* in *Lancashire*, and was the Son of *Rob. Smyth* of *Polehouse* at *Widdows* in the same Parish; who, after he had given him an Education in the Rudiments of Learning, sent him to *Oxford* to perfect his Studies there, and placed him either in *Lincoln* or *Oriel* College; for both these Societies claim the Honour of him. Some say, that he was first of *Lincoln*, and then of *Oriel*; which may not be improbable, if we would argue from his Benefaction given to this last College, and from some old *Bursar's* Accounts of *Lincoln College*, wherein *William Smyth* is found a Commoner in the Year 1478. But the Plague raging much in *Oxford*, he with many other Scholars went to *Cambridge*, and was there first made Head of *Pembroke-Hall*, and then Master of the same. Not long after this he became Arch-Deacon of *Surrey*, and passing thro' many Functions in the Church, he was in the Year 1492. created Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*; and at *Litchfield* he founded an Hospital for a Master, two Presbyter Chaplains, and ten poor Men; besides which, he founded here a publick Grammar-School, on which King *Henry* the 7th settled the Revenues of the Hospital of *Denhall* at *Wyreball* in *Cheshire*, together with the Profits of the Improprate Church of *Burton* for ever. After he had been three whole Years in this See, he was translated from hence to the Diocess of *Lincoln*, and being in the King's good Graces,

Graces, was made one of Prince of *Arthur's* Council, and President of *Wales*, and about the same time he was chosen Chancellor of this University, which Office he resign'd two Years afterwards; and finding himself grow heavy with Age, he began to consider how he should dispose of his Wealth; and to this end consulted his Kinsman *Rich. Sutton*, of the Parish of *Presbury* in *Cheshire*, Esq; And it was agreed between them to lay their Stocks together, and erect some publick Building at *Oxford*, which might be an Ornament to their Mother the University, and likewise a Perpetuation of their own Names to succeeding Ages. Whereupon they then obtain'd of the Master and Fellows of *University-College*, two Halls antiently dedicated to Learning, and situate on the West side of *School-street*, called *Brazen-nose* and *Little University-Hall*; which were demis'd on a covenanted yearly Rent of 3 *l.* to be paid to the said College: And hereupon *Sutton* and others, to whom these Houses were then let, stipulated to pay for the Master and said Fellows the usual Sum of twelve Shillings, paid to the Church-wardens of *St. Mary's* Parish, on account of these Tenements; and were also to see, that one Year after the Date of this Demise, forty Pounds should be expended on the Repair of the old, and erecting new Buildings.

After this, certain Halls, called *St. Mary* and *Salisbury-Hall*, were demis'd to the said *Smyth* and *Sutton* on the 5th of *February*, 1509. by the Scholars of *Oriel College*, together with small Garden-plots lying between *Brazen-nose Hall* on the North, and *Little Edmund Hall* on the South: And by this Grant the Fellows thought to make some Compensation for *Smyth's* Benevolence to them; the Priory of *St. Frideswide*

at

A. D. 1511.

at his Instance remitting the yearly Rent of 13 Shillings and 4 Pence unto them for Land lying opposite to the College. On the Purchase of these Tenements, and the refitting and enlarging of *Brazen-nose Hall*, King *Henry the 8th*, on the 25th of *January*, in the 3d Year of his Reign, issued out Letters Patents at the Request of the Founders, whereby he empower'd them and their Executors or Assigns, to erect and establish a College at *Oxford* in the Place of *Brazen-nose Hall*, for a Principal and fixty Scholars, to receive an Education in *Philosophy* and *Divinity* here; and by this Charter they were styled by the Name of the Principal and Scholars of *Kings Hall* and *Brazen-nose College* in *Oxford*, with an Authority for the Founders to purchase and convey Lands, Tenements, &c. of the yearly Value of 300 Pounds, exclusive of all Taxes and Reprisals.

5 H. 8.

— 1521.

The next Year after this Grant was made, the said *Smyth* purchas'd the whole Estate belonging to the Priory of *Coldnorton* in *Oxfordshire*, with all its Appurtenances, of *Tho. Hobby*, Dean of *St. Stephen's Chappel*, *Westminster*; which Priory escheated to the Defect of a Prior and Convent, and was thereupon bought of his Majesty by the Dean and Canons of *Westminster*. Nor was *Sutton's* Munificence much inferior to *Smyth's*; who, after the Building of the College was finish'd, which this Bishop's Death retarded for some time, on the 13th of *February* sent the Principal and Fellows a Body of Statutes under his own Seal, before made and agreed on by *Smyth* and himself. From which Statutes it appears, that the Co-Founders settled herein a Principal and 12 Fellows for the Study of *Divinity* and *Philosophy*, all to be Natives within the Diocess of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*; with

with this further Precept, that if there were any born in *Lancashire* or *Cheshire*, (then within the aforesaid Dioceses) especially in the Parishes of *Prescote* and *Presbury*, they should have the Preference in respect of all others, if they were found qualify'd in Morals and Learning: and if no one appear'd fit in the aforesaid Dioceses, then their Election was to be out of the Dioceses of *Lincoln*; and if proper Persons were wanting in each of these Dioceses, they might chuse a fit Person at large from any College or Hall in the University of *Oxford*.

Sutton increas'd the Number of twelve Fellows first instituted, by at length adding three Priests hereunto for the yearly Celebration of solemn Mass, and a Dirge for the Rest of his Soul after his Decease, and on this account every Year allowed unto each of them the Sum of five Marks: And moreover allocated the Sum of 13 Shillings and 4 Pence for the Augmentation of the Students Commons; and besides this, to 25 Priests then present at these Solemnities, the Sum of 5 Pence each: But these Pensions were after adjudg'd to be paid, as they are at present, to his three Fellows, at the Time of the Reformation of Religion, on the account of their superstitious Ends.

And now I come to treat of such Persons, who have been any ways Benefactors to this Society since the Founder's Days: And the first we meet with was *John Williamson*, Minister of *St. George's Church* at *Canterbury*, who at the Time of his Death gave 200 Pounds for the buying of Lands, to support or maintain two Fellows or Scholars on the Profits thereof, born in the City or Palatinate of *Chester*, who were to be either of his own Blood or Name, or of the Blood and Name of *John Port*, Serjeant at Law.

A. D. 1521.

John

A. D. 1528.

John Elton, alias *Baker*, Canon of the Church of *Sarum*, also gave unto this Society certain Lands in *Oxfordshire* and *Glocestershire*, as a Subsistence for one Fellow to be chosen out of the Diocess of *Herefordshire* or *Worcestershire*, of his Consanguinity; and in defect of such therein, out of the Diocess of *Sarum*; and if no fit Person be found therein, then any Scholar or Student in *Oxford* may be elected.

William Porter, Clerk, at the time of his Decease left it in charge to the Executors of his Will, to purchase some other Lands for the better Maintenance of one other Fellow born in the Diocess of *Hereford*, and in defect of such fit Person, to be chosen out of the Places lying between *Oxford* and the said Precinct: And for the Performance of this Trust, a Deed was made between *Porter's* Executors on the one part, the Principal and Scholars of this College on the second part, and the Warden and Scholars of *New College* on the third part; whereby it is covenanted among the aforesaid Parties, that on the 4th of *November* the Principal and Scholars aforesaid shou'd celebrate a yearly *Obit*, and that the Warden of *New College* should be hereunto invited by them, and after the Solemnities of the Mass he should offer one Penny, on which account he was afterwards to receive twenty Pence; and lastly, that the said Principal and Scholars should every 5th Day of this Month have the Sum of 13 Shillings and 4 Pence divided among the Members then present.

Edward Darbey, Arch-Deacon of *Stow* in *Lincolnshire*, gave 120 Pounds for the Purchase of an Annuity of six Pounds per *Annum*, for the Maintenance and Education of one Fellow, to be chosen out of the said Arch-Deaconry, and

on defect of a Person duly qualify'd therein, then to be elected out of *Leicestershire*; and for want of such in this County, then out of *Northamptonshire*; and if none appear qualify'd herein, then he decreed the Election out of *Oxfordshire*; and on the 29th of *March* he confirm'd this Gift to the College. A. D. 1538.

William Clifton, Sub-Dean of the Church of *York*, on the 3d of *October* the same Year gave certain Lands in *Yorkshire* and *Glostershire*, for the Support of one Graduate Fellow in Priests Orders, to be alternately chosen out of *Yorkshire* and *Lincolnshire*; and for want of a fit Person herein, then out of *Nottinghamshire*.

And *Brian Higden*, Dean of this Church, dying *June* the 5th, gave a certain Sum of Money 31 H. 8. for the buying of an Estate, in order to the Maintenance of one Fellow to be alternately chosen out of *Yorkshire* and *Lincolnshire*, as appears by a Deed tripartite of the 3d of *September* in the Year 1549. ratifying this Gift to the Society.

Jocosa Frankland Widow, and Daughter of *Robert Trapps*, Goldsmith and Citizen of *London*, by her last Will gave several Lands and Tenements, for the Increase of the Principal's Commons, and the Fellows Stipends, and for the Maintenance of one Fellow, who completed the Number Twenty, and might be elected out of any *English* County, a Regard being had to her Kindred and Consanguinity herein. She so far excelled all other Benefactors to this College, that she is daily remember'd in their Grace after Meals, and was bury'd in *St. Leonard's Church* in *Forster-lane*, *London*, under a beautiful Monument erected at the College Expence.

— 1586.

Hitherto of Benefactors to Fellowships ; I come next to such as have endow'd the Scholars with Penfions, Exhibitions, &c. And first *John Claymond*, Prefident of *Corpus Christi College*, gave 480 l. for the purchasing of Lands for the Education of fix Scholars, to receive four Marks each of them out of the yearly Revenues thereof ; which Scholars he appointed to be chosen out of certain Villages in certain Counties, as first out of *Frampton* near *Boston* in *Lincolnshire*, the Place of his Birth, or at least out of that County ; 2dly, out of *Moreton* or *Stewkton*, near the River *Teys* in *Durham*, the Place where his Vicarage lay, or at least out of the said County ; 3dly, out of *Overton*, *Havant*, or *Mottesfont* in *Hampshire*, where he was fucceffively Rector of these Parishes, or at least out of that County ; 4thly, out of *Bengare* near *Wells* in *Somersetshire*, where he enjoy'd a Prebend, or *Mongton* near *Taunton*, where he was formerly the Rector of the Place, or at least out of the same County ; 5thly, out of *Bishops-Clyve* in *Glocestershire*, where he was possessed of the Rectory to the Time of his Death, or at least out of the said County ; 6thly, out of the City of *Oxford*, or at least the County of this Name, &c. This Benefaction he gave the 6th of June, and the Scholars maintained thereon are called *Claymond's* Scholars.

A. D. 1586.

Humphrey Ogle of *Salford* in *Oxfordshire* gave 100 l. for the buying of Lands in some Place, for the Maintenance of two Scholars out of the Yearly Rents thereof, to be elected out of *Prescote* in *Lancashire*. And *John Lord Mordant* gave Money for the purchasing Lands for the Support of three Scholars, each of them receiving from hence four Pounds per Annum ; which Scholars he would have to be in the Nomination of his Heirs, and to be stiled *Lord Mordant's* Scholars.

Alex-

Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's, London, assign'd Stipends for six Years to 13 poor Scholars, viz. to each of them a Pension of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per Ann. commanding them to be chosen of the Free School at *Middleton* in *Lancashire*, founded by him, and in defect of fit Persons there, then out of the Schools of *Whalley* and *Burnley* in this County; and for want of such in these Schools, then out of any other Schools in this County. These Scholars were to be thirteen Years of Age at their Entrance into the College. *Nowell* died the 13th of *February*, and has a solemn Commemoration observ'd for him by the Society on the said Day.

Jocosa Frankland above-mention'd moreover gave Stipends or Exhibitions to four Scholars, assigning them an Allocation of fifteen Pence per Week, with an Addition of five Pence in the *Christmas*, *Easter*, and *Whitsun* Week, for Increase of Commons; when Stipends are found given to a Bible-Clerk and a Logick-Reader, viz. to the last four Marks, and to the first three Marks per Annum. And *George Palin*, a Citizen of *London*, gave Exhibitions to four Scholars, viz. four Pounds per Annum to each of them, and would have them chosen out of his own Country, *Cheshire*. A. D. 1609.

James Binks, alias *Stoddard*, of *London*, gave an Annuity of Ten Pounds, payable out of an old Hospital in *London*, situated in the *Jewry*, for the Maintenance of two Scholars, the one here, and the other of *Queens College* in *Cambridge*, to be equally divided between them. 1607.

Sam. Radcliffe, S. T. P. devised Lands at *Harwarden* in the County of *Bedford*, to the yearly Value of Forty Pounds, for the Maintenance of two Scholars, and to the Use of the Principal, Fellows, &c. of *Brazen-nose College*. And *John Mil-* 1648.

A. D. 1654. *Milward*, of *Haverford-West* in *Pembrokeshire*, gave an Estate of 8 l. 13 s. and 4 d. per Annum, for the Maintenance of one Scholar at this College, being Student himself.

John Cartwright, of *Aynoe* in *Northamptonshire*, gave an Annuity of Ten Pounds, payable out of an Estate in the Parish of *Bloxham* in *Oxfordshire*, to the Use of this Society, for the Subsistence of two Scholars born in *Cheshire*, *Northamptonshire*, and *Oxfordshire*; and especially to be chosen from the publick Grammar-School found by him at *Aynoe* aforesaid; or from the Parishes of *Budworth* or *Wrenbury* in *Cheshire*: He had the Power of naming these during his Life, and then it was to devolve to his Heirs. And thus far of such as have augmented the Number of Scholars, or given any yearly Exhibitions hereunto.

—1560. It is true there were other Benefactors, whose Munificence has been imploy'd to other Uses: Such as Sir *John Port*, of *Etwall* in *Dorsetshire*, Knt. who bequeathed 200 Pound to this House, for the founding of two publick Lectures, to be read in the Common Hall by two Learned Gownsmen, the one in Philosophy and the other in Humanity, assigning four Pounds a Year to each. And *Rich. Harper* of *Swarkston* in *Derbyshire*, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, founded a Lecture in the *Greek* Language, and endow'd the same with an annual Stipend of four Pounds issuable out of certain Lands in the said County. And *John Barneston*, S.T.P. sometime Fellow of this College, and then Prebendary of *Sarum*, instituted a Lecture in the *Hebrew* Tongue, and settled thereon a yearly Stipend of six Pounds, payable out of certain Possessions of his at *London*, in a Street called the *Strand*.

—1572.

—1628.

This

This College is situated partly in St. *Mary's*, partly in *All-Hallows*, and partly in St. *Michael's* Parish, and the greatest Part thereof in St. *Mary's* Parish, was built in the Founder's Life-time, in the room of *Brazen-nose* and the *Lesser University Hall*. The Common Hall stands on the Side of the Quadrangle, erected by the Founders themselves ; but the Chappel and Cloysters were begun in the Year 1656, and finish'd anno 1667 ; for till then Divine Service was perform'd in an Oratory over the Buttry, on the South side of the Court, which was the Year ensuing turn'd into Chambers, and the modern Chappel stands in the Place of the *Lesser Edmund Hall*.

CORPUS-CHRISTI-COLLEGE.

Richard Fox, the Son of Thomas Fox and Helen his Wife, was born at a House commonly known by the Name of *Pullock's Mannor*, in an obscure Village called *Ropesly*, within four Miles of *Grantham* in *Lincolnshire* ; wherein, and about the Neighbourhood of this Village, dwelt many Persons of the same Name and Blood with our Founder *Richard Fox*, whose Relations he placed on the Foundation of this College, recommending his Nephew *Thomas*, and also one *John Fox* (afterwards Arch-Deacon of *London* and *Surrey*) to the Care of the first President of this Society : And this happy Place of our Founder's Birth was antiently remarkable for a Supply of Senior Fellows to the College. To this little Mansion there belong'd an Estate of 26 l. per An. tho' whether of the *Fox's* Patrimony, I know not ; which after-

wards came into the Hands of *Rich. Kelham*, Father of *Ralph Kelham*, Father of *Edm. Kelham*, who liv'd in *K. James* the 1st's Reign; and from him it pass'd to one *Rich. Hickson*, who building a new House thereon, sold the old one, with that wherein our Founder was born, to one *Tho. Raskell*. 'Tis reported, that towards the latter End of *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign there surviv'd an old Woman, who was wont to relate many Things of our Founder among the good Women of that Age, which happen'd within the Compass of her Memory, &c.

Fox was sent to *Boston School* to receive his Grammar Learning therein; tho' some say he was of *Wickham's School* near *Winchester*, and was from thence remov'd to *Magd. College* in *Oxford*, at a fit Age for furnishing himself with Academical Studies; where he so far advanc'd in Knowledge, that he was esteem'd the best Scholar in this Society: But the Plague then raging at *Oxford*, he was forced to quit the same, and go to *Cambridge*, where he became (as they say) Master of *Pembroke-Hall*; yet he staid not there long, resolving with himself to make no longer Abode in the University, than was sufficient for a good Education, deeming a long Continuance therein either to argue a want of Learning or of Patrons; and therefore he resolv'd to travel and see foreign Universities, and especially to avoid the Tyranny of *K. Richard* the 3^d, which afforded but small Comfort to good Letters. On his going to *Paris*, he apply'd himself to the Study of the Canon Law, that he might the better finish his Lucubrations in Divinity; for in this Age the Knowledge of the Canon Law was thought absolutely necessary to render a Man an accomplish'd Divine. In his Travels
from

from *Paris* to other Parts of the Country, he happen'd to meet with Bishop *Morton*, formerly a Student in this University, but then an Exile on the score of K. *Richard's* Cruelty; who dissuaded *Fox* from going any further, this sagacious Prelate perceiving in him the Appearance of a skilful Statesman, besides his other Erudition: And hereupon this Bishop, as a faithful Friend to the Interest of the Earl of *Richmond*, prevailed on him to return into *England*, recommending him to the said Earl then residing at *Paris*, on the account of his great Prudence. Nor did our Founder fail or deceive the Earl in his Expectations of him, behaving himself like a good and even Patriot, who was wholly intent on the Welfare and Tranquillity of his Country; and when the Earl was employ'd in *Bretagne* in equipping a Fleet, and in other Matters necessary for his Expedition into *England*, then imploring the Aid of the *French* King, he committed the whole Care and Management of this Affair to *Rich. Fox*, then Doctor of the Canon Law or of the Decrees, who prosecuted the same with that Industry, that returning home in a short time, he found all things ready according to his Mind. Therefore when the Earl got the Victory in *Bosworth* Field, and the Kingdom as a Consequence of that Victory, he shew'd himself not unmindful of his most faithful Servant *Rich. Fox*, whom he not only caused to be sworn of his Privy Council, making him Keeper of the Privy Seal, but also sent him in an Embassy with Sir *Richard Edgcomb*, Knt. to *James* the 3^d, King of *Scotland*, to make a Truce with that King: Which Office he administred with that Prudence, that a firm Peace was establish'd between the two Kingdoms by a League of seven Years; and on his Return to Court, the

A. D. 1486.

Bishoprick of *Exeter* being then void, he was by the King promoted to that See, wherein he behaved himself with that Circumspection and Gravity, whether you consider his publick Office or private Life, that on the Death of *Rob. Stillington*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, he was by the King's Favour, and the Bull of Pope *Innocent* the 8th, translated to that See the same Year.

— 1494.

During all this Time no one was dearer to the King, or more powerful with him in Council, especially in that Controversy which arose touching the Right and Prerogative, that *Henry* the 7th laid to the Kingdom of *Scotland*. But these things by the by. After he had sat in the See of *Bath* and *Wells* for three Years, he was by the farther Grace of the King translated to that of *Durham*; and as he was removed from one Bishoprick to another, so he left these Sees more increased and adorned with Buildings, by adding somewhat thereunto as a Monument of himself. In the publick Hall or Dining Room of *Durham* Castle he alter'd many things for the better, by pulling down the Throne, which stood at the lower End, and building a Musick Gallery in the Place thereof. Moreover he erected an Exchequer or Chamber of Accounts, and also a large Kitchen with other Offices belonging to it; in a word, all the new Building on the West of the said Hall and Kitchen, was set up by him; who began a Hall and Kitchen in the upper Tower of this Castle, but left the same unfinish'd on his Translation from hence to the See of *Winton*, being summon'd occasionally to *London* on the score of a Law-suit commenced between him and the Earl of *Cumberland*, touching the Mannor of *Hertlepole*. How he manag'd himself in this Diocess

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towards the Laity and Clergy in point of Jurisdiction, we know not, all the Registers thereof being silent in this Matter, except in those things already remembred. It was by the Advice and Perswasion of this wise Prelate, that the Lady *Margaret*, eldest Daughter to the King of *England*, was join'd in Marriage to the King of *Scotland*; from whence *James* the 6th of *Scotland*, and the first of that Name, in a right Line here in *England*, was Royally descended; who on Queen *Elizabeth*'s Death inherited and united both Nations by a happy and (I hope) perpetual Marriage or Union.

In the 17th Year of *Henry* the 7th's Reign, on the Death of *Tho. Langton*, Bishop of *Winton*, *Richard Fox* immediately succeeded to this See, advanced thereunto by the special Favour of this King, wherein he happily presided during Life, and became very eminent for his Buildings and other publick Acts of Charity: for besides this College (of which hereafter) he erected a new Oratory in *Winchester* Cathedral Church, where he now lies buried, and in which, during the Times of Popery, daily Masses were said for his Soul, &c.

He moreover founded a Free School near *Taunton* Castle, with a commodious House for its Master; as he also did another at *Grantham* aforesaid, which he design'd to have built in a Wood at *Ropesley* near the House of his Nativity; but thro' the Obscurity of the Place, and the unfit Situation of it for such a Purpose, changing his Mind, he erected the same at *Grantham*, a Town then, as well as now, much frequented on the account of Trade. Besides this, he shewed himself a Benefactor in the Relief of many poor Scholars, recommending them to the especial Care of *Claymund*, then President
Cc 3 of

of *Magdalen College*, whom thro' singular Affection he was often wont to salute by the kind Appellation of his *Dearest Brother*. Nor did he shew less Compassion on the calamitous Estate of *Glastenbury Abbey*, complaining of their Wants to him : for of his own Motion he lent, or rather gave 100 l. thereunto, which *Claymund* paid on his account. In the 3d Year of *Henry the 7th*, being Bishop of *Exeter*, he largely contributed to the Repairs of *St. Mary's Church* at *Oxford*, then in a ruinous Condition, on the Request of the Chancellor and Students there, by way of Letters written to the Bishops, Nobility, and others, who had been Scholars of this renowned University ; and the writing to this Prelate in Terms of such Importunity, is a high Presumption of his studying here, notwithstanding the envious Pens of some Writers.

Altho' our Founder was blessed with Riches and Honours above measure, he might be thought unhappy in one Respect ; for that he lost the Service of his Eyes, and grew blind many Years before his Death ; whereupon he began to consider with himself, how he might oblige Posterity by some lasting and publick Monument of his Charity, and thereby preserve his Name from the Canker of old Age : And, after mature Deliberation, he resolv'd on the University of *Oxford* as a fit Place to lay out his Wealth in ; and to this end the Warden and Fellows of *Merton College* sold him several Tenements as a Scite for his intended Foundation. Hereupon certain Covenants were enacted between *Fox* on the one part, and the Priory of *St. Swithins, Winton*, on the other ; wherein it was agreed, that in lieu of certain valuable Presents made by the Bishop to the Convent, the said Priory should be obliged to purchase
for

for this Bishop's behoof certain Lands situate in *Oxford*, of the Property of *Merton College*, and also of the Nuns of *Godstow*, and the Canons of *St. Frideswide*; on which Ground *Fox* is said in this Deed to have begun the Foundation of his College, for the Maintenance of a Warden, certain Monks, and some Secular Scholars, to whose Use he design'd to convey these Tenements, with the Property and Rents of others, to the yearly Value of 160 l. part of which Sum, viz. 26 l. per Ann. he had already bought in virtue of a Royal Licence or Charter granted him for this purpose. These Monks (in Number four) he would have called, *The Bishop's Scholars*, and each of them to be professed Fryars within the Monastery of *St. Swithin* aforesaid, requiring them to be educated in Arts and Sciences according to their respective Ages, beginning with Logick, then proceeding to Philosophy, and from thence passing to Divinity; and one of these was to preside over the others by Right of Election. And it was further agreed, that there should be four other Monks added, to be maintained by the said Convent, one of which was to be the Abbot himself, and the other three were to be Monks of the same House, and all of them to be chosen of the Monastery of *St. Swithin* aforesaid, and to be styled *Scholars* also. He moreover provided them with certain stipendiary Lecturers in Logick and Philosophy, and also with some publick Servants, as a Manciple, two Cooks, a Butler, Barber, Launderer, &c. besides one who was to wait on the Monks at Dinner, and another, who from his Office of reading a Portion of Scripture, at that time was called *Bible-Clerk*, and a third for the Performance of this Office in the Chappel, &c.

Thus was this College at first intended only for the Education, and as a Seminary for the Monks of the Priory or Cathedral Church of *St. Smythin, Winton*, and was founded for the same End and Purpose as were those of *Canterbury* and *Durham* here in *Oxford*, viz. (as already noted) for the Education of the Novice Monks of *Canterbury* and *Durham*, founded long since: And for this Use, *Fox* obtain'd a License or Royal Charter, dated the 12th of *March*, in the 4th Year of *Hen. VIII's* Reign, for the assigning to the said Monks Lands, &c. of the yearly Rent of 100 *l. ultra Reprizas*, for the Maintenance of the aforesaid Number of Monks out of the Profits thereof; but before he had half finish'd this College, he alter'd his Mind by the special Perswasion of *Hugh Oldham* Bishop of *Exeter*, who promised to be a Benefactor thereunto, on condition he would convert this College to the Use of secular Students, after the manner of other Colleges in the University. *Fox*, prevailed on with these Overtures, caus'd the aforesaid Charter or License to be rescinded on its being brought into the Court of Chancery, and was perswaded to enlarge the Buildings of his College, which he had design'd for the said Monks, by adding Chambers over the late Cloysters.

To the Ground, on which *Corner-Hall* and *Nevills-Inn* stood, was added a Garden belonging to the Batchelor-Fellows of *Merton-College*, and taking up all that Space of Ground where the Masters and Batchelors of this College now have a Garden and Walks, for which a yearly Pension of 4 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* was paid out of the Profits of *Witney-Church* in *Oxfordshire*, of which this Bishop was Patron, to *Merton-College*. Hereupon the Bishop purchas'd a Royal Charter

ter or License, dated the 26th of November, 1516. whereby he was permitted to found a College for the Study of Divinity, Philosophy, and the other Liberal Arts *in perpetuum*, and to place therein one President and thirty Fellows, Graduates, or Non-Graduates, with a Power also of buying Lands to the yearly Value of 350 *l.* for the Endowment of this College. On the 15th of Jan. the same Year he purchased another Tenement (called *Nun-Hall*) of the Nuns of *Godstow*, paying therefore a Quit-Rent of 4 *s.* per *Ann.* and on the 12th of *Febr.* ensuing he bought *Urban* and *Beuke* Halls of the Canons of *St. Frideswide*, on the Payment of the Sum of 1 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* issuing out of the Profits of the Rectory of *Wroughton* in *Wiltshire*. After these Purchases made, he obtain'd a Charter of Foundation, dated at the Castle of *Wolvesley*, on the Calends of *March*, 1516. in this Form, *viz.* *Ad laudem & honorem Dei omnipotentis, sacratissimique Corporis Christi, Beatæ Virginis Mariæ, nec non Beatorum Apost. Petri, Pauli, & Andreæ, etiam S. Cuthberti, S. Swythini, S. Byrini, Ecclesiarum Exoniensis, Batho-Welensis, Dunelmensis & Wintoniensis Divorum tutelarium hoc Collegium, (quod in perpetuum, Collegii Corporis Christi Oxonii nomine appellandum statuit.)* This College was to consist of one President, thirty Scholars (as in the Charter) more or less, according to the Statutes hereafter to be made; and in this Charter Fox named *John Claymond* to be the first President, being an intimate Acquaintance for 30 Years with the Founder. See the Charter-Fellows hereafter.

The Year ensuing he assigned Statutes for the Government of this Society, which were first read and approv'd by him in the Chappel of *St. Cross's*

A. D. 1517.

Cross's Hospital, near *Winchester*, in the Presence of the Clergy and Laity: And in these Statutes his Will was, that his Foundation, or this his College, should consist of one President, twenty Scholars, two Chaplains, as many Clerks, and the like Number of Choristers. The Fellows were distinguish'd according to the several Places of their Birth, after this Manner, *viz.* out of the Diocess of *Winton* five, *viz.* three out of *Hampshire*, and two out of *Surrey*; out of the Diocess of *Durham* one; out of the Diocess of *Bath* and *Wells* two; out of the Diocess of *Exeter* two; of the County of *Lincoln* two; of the County of *Glocester* two; of the County of *Wilts* one; of the County of *Kent* two; of the County of *Lancashire* (of which *Hugh Oldham* was) one; *Bedfordshire* one; and *Oxfordshire* or *Berkshire* one. He distinguished his Scholars after the like Manner by Diocesses and Counties, *Kent* only excepted, unto which he assign'd only one Scholarship, allotting the other to the County of *Lancaster*: But even these he chang'd a little before his Death.

Moreover he settled three Lectures to be perform'd weekly in the College-Hall by three of the Fellows; which Lectures were frequented formerly, not only by the Students of the University, but also by Strangers and Foreigners. The first of these was a *Humanity*-Lecture, the second a *Greek* Lecture, and the third a *Divinity*-Lecture. And thus was this College in brief so happily founded, so richly endowed, and so eminently furnished with the most learned Men, that it became the Envy of all the other Societies in the University for many Years; nor is it less conspicuous at present for Men of Knowledge, sober Behaviour, and strict Conformers to sound Discipline, under the wise Administration and Government of its most excellent

cellent President and Benefactor, Dr. *Turner*; who, by his sumptuous and stately Buildings both of his own Lodgings and the Fellows Chambers behind the Cloysters, has shewed a Spirit of Benevolence worthy of his Founder, and by his Patronage of Learning has made himself a Pattern for all Heads of Colleges to imitate and follow, if they want not a good Disposition.

This College indeed has had many Benefactors, among whom for Brevity-sake I remember these, viz. 1st, *Hugh Oldham*, Chaplain to *Margaret* Countess of *Richmond*, Canon of the Church of *Lincoln*; and lastly, after he had pass'd through various Dignities, Bishop of *Exeter*, who gave 6000 Marks towards the erecting of this College, besides certain Estates for the Endowment thereof, as appears from many Writings. It is true, he had once some Thoughts of enlarging *Exeter-College* with this Charity; but receiving a Repulse from thence on his Intercession or Recommendation of a Scholar to be chosen thereinto, he changed his Mind, and would have join'd himself as Co-Founder with Bishop *Smyth* in the Foundation of *Brazen-Nose* College; but was at last prevail'd on by Bishop *Fox* to lay out his Riches on the Foundation of this College upon the Conditions afore said.

The next Benefactor hereunto in point of Time was *William Frost*, of *Tavington* in *Hampshire*, a Bailiff or Steward under the Founder, who gave unto this College the Mannor of *Maple-Derwell* in the same County, for the Maintenance of one of his Family or Blood, to be successively admitted to a Scholarship therein; for which Benefaction the College celebrates a yearly Commemoration of him and his Wife *Julian*, at the Altar of the Holy Trinity, from thence call'd *Frost's-Altar*. A. D. 1521.

John

John Claymond aforefaid, alfo gave hereunto certain Lands lying at *Eifly, Cowley, Littlemore, Hedington, Merfton*, and *Sandford* in *Oxfordshire*; befides a large Sum of Money, with which his Succelfor *Morwent* purchas'd *Rewley Meddows*, in the *West Suburbs of Oxford*; and on the Conveyance of them to the College he ftipulated for the perpetual Payment of 1 l. 6 s. 8 d. to be diftributed in Bread to the Poor.

Robert Morwent, the fecond Prefident of this College, gave thereunto certain Lands at *Cowley* and *Horspath* in *Oxfordshire*, and alfo the Rectory of *Heyford-Warren* in the faid County, together with certain Lands and the Rectory of *Knights-Dunsborn* in *Gloucestershire*.

Richard Pate Efq; gave certain other Lands and Tenements to the Value of 53 l. 19 s. 7 d. per Ann. out of which he oblig'd the College yearly to pay 20 l. to a publick School, and the Poor of *Cheltenham* in *Gloucestershire*.

Richard Cobb, S. T. B. and fometime Fellow of this College, gave thereunto the Sum of 20 l. per ann. to the Ufe of certain poor Scholars therein; befides his Study of Books which he bequeath'd at his Death to the Library.

Robert Gale, a Vintner in *London*, was another Benefactor hereunto, by giving an Exhibition to fix poor Sholars, viz. 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. yearly to each of them, iffuing out of an Eftate at *Cleypole* in *Lincolnshire*, and *Brasington* in *Derbyshire*, and to be for ever paid to the College by the Heirs or Affignees of *George Lacock*.

About the Year 1613. *George de St. Paul* Baronet, by his laft Will and Testament deviſed hereunto all the Lands he was poſſeſs'd of at *Liſington* in *Lincolnshire*; and his Wife *Frances*, afterwards Counteſs of *Warwick*, being a fecond Time a Widow, increas'd her former Husband's

band's Benefaction, by an Addition of certain Lands, and with all the Right she had to the Rectory of *Basingham* in the aforesaid County.

As to the Building of this College, it was finish'd in the Founder's Life-time, but the Quadrangle was not adorn'd with Battlements and Pinnacles, until the Reign of King *James I.* when *Edmund Raynolds*, sometime Fellow thereof, contributed 60 *l.* towards the Expence of this Work : But that part of the Buildings on the East-side, towards *Merton-College Grove*, was rais'd in the Year 1667. to which Expence one *George Townsend*, of *Staple-Inn* in *London*, gave 100 *l.* and *Dr. Thomas Turner*, Dean of *Canterbury*, 40 *l.* The College is wholly situated in *St. John Baptist's* Parish.

The Common Hall is placed on the East-side of the Quadrangle, and being lately beautified, is one of the most elegant Rooms of that Nature in the whole University. Here is also a handfom Library on the South-side of the Court, adorn'd and furnish'd with Books by the Founder, *Hugh Oldham*, and *John Claymond*, unto which others have since very largely added, but none more than the present Head, who hath given his whole Study.

The Chappel was built by the Founder, and Divine Service began to be perform'd therein on the 20th of *January*, 1517. it being exempt from all Episcopal Jurisdiction, and by a Composition with *Merton-College* from all parochial Dues, for which the College was content to pay 6 *s.* 8 *d.* per *Ann.*

The local Visitor of this happy Society is the Bishop of *Winton* for the Time being ; yet if any Difference shall happen to arise between the President and Fellows thereof, it is provided by a Statute of the College, that the Warden of *New-College* shall adjust the same. CHRIST-

CHRIST-CHURCH-COLLEGE.

T *Thomas Woolsey*, titular Cardinal of *Sancta Cecilia*, and Archbishop of *York*, being highly advanced in Honours, and stored with Riches beyond any Subject of his Time in Christendom, (among many other vast Designs conceiv'd in his Mind) apply'd his first Thoughts towards the Building and Founding of two Colleges, the one at *Ipswich*, the Place of his Nativity, and the other at *Oxford*, where he received the better Part of his Education in a Fellowship of *Magdalen-College*; intending by this publick Charity to give such ample Testimony of his Benevolence to Learning, as should transmit a perpetual Memory of his Name to all succeeding Ages. And for this Purpose he solicited two Bulls from Pope *Clement VII.* the one bearing Date the 3d of *April* 1524. and the other the 9th of *March* 1525. by the last of which, though not much different from the former (as they say) he was impower'd to suppress entirely many Religious Houses here in *England*, of lesser Note, and to apply their Revenues to the Endowment of his intended College; all which Houses are recited in the Bull last mentioned, and are as follow, viz. The Priory of Regular Canons of *St. Frideswide*, of the Order of *St. Austin* in the University of *Oxford*; this House being surrendred into the King's Hands *anno* 1522. was the same Year consign'd over to the Use of this College. The Nunnery of *Littlemore* in *Oxfordshire*, of the Order of *St. Bennet*. The Priory of *Tykesford* in *Buckinghamshire*, consisting of *Cluniack* Monks of *St. Bennet's* Order. The Priory of Regular Canons

Canons of *Ravenston* in *Lincolnshire*, of the *Austin* Order. The Priory of *Daventry* in *Northamptonshire*, consisting of *Cluniack Benedictine* Monks. The Priory of *Bradwell* in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, of the *Benedictine* Order. The Priory of *Canwell* in *Staffordshire*, consisting also of *Cluniack Benedictines*. The Priory of *Sandwell* in the same County, and of the same Order. The Priory of Regular Canons at *Tunbridge* in *Kent*, of the *Austin* Order. The Priory of Regular Canons at *Lyefnes* in the same County, and of the same Order. The Priory of Regular Canons at *Begham* in *Sussex*, of the Order of *Præmonstratenses*. The Priory of Regular Canons at *Arundel* in *Sussex*, of the *Austin* Order. The Nunnery of *Wykes* in *Essex*, of the same Order. The Priory of Regular Canons of *Typtree* in the same County. The Priory of Regular Canons of *Blackmore* in the Diocese of *London*, of the *Austin* Order. The Priory of *Cluniack Benedictines* at *Stanesgate* in *Essex*. The Priory of *Cluniack Benedictines* at *Horsly* in the Diocese of *London*. The Priory of Regular Canons at *Thovie* in the same Diocese, and of the *Austin* Order. The Priory of Regular Canons at *Pogbley* in *Berkshire*, of the same Order. The Priory of *Wallingford* in the same County, of the *Benedictine* Order. The Priory of Regular Canons at *Dodoneth* in the Diocese of *Norwich*, of the *Austin* Order. The Priory of *Snape* in the same Diocese, of the *Benedictine* Order; in all two and twenty Religious Houses; and this was the Sum of that Bull which the King confirm'd on the first of *October*, in the 16th Year of his Reign. Soon after we find other Houses suppress'd, and their Estates either given to this College, or to the College at *Ipswich*, viz. The Priory of *Bromhill* in the Diocese of *Norwich*.
The

The Priory of *Felixton* in *Suffolk*. The Priory of *Pray* in the Diocese of *Lincoln*. The Priory of *St. Peters* in *Ipswich*. The Priory of *Romburgh* in the Diocese of *Normich*. The Nunnery of *Fairwell* in *Staffordshire*; which after *Woolsey's* Fall was purchas'd with all its Possessions by the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter of *Lichfield* and *Conventry*, to the Use of that Church. There were many other Religious Houses dissolved by the Cardinal's Means, which were at last united into one, for the greater Benefit of Learning and Religion: Some Writers compute the Number of them to be forty and upwards.

17 Hen. 8.

On obtaining the first of these Bulls, and in Consequence thereof, the Priory of *St. Frideswide* being deliver'd into the Hands of the Cardinal; he, in Assurance of a Royal Confirmation, settled a Dean and Canons herein, with a Power given them of purchasing certain Ground-plots and Tenements, for the Scite of his College; and on the 13th of July, 1525. *Woolsey* received the Royal Charter of Foundation, authorizing him to build and endow a College: In which Charter we have many Things remarkable, viz. all the high Titles of this great Man, whereby the King acknowledg'd his Prudence, and extoll'd his other Virtues; Titles too numerous to be here recounted. He sustain'd indeed the Weight and Care of the learned World for many Years, and therefore it was allowed him to convert this Priory lately dissolv'd, for that End, to the Use and Purpose of a College from him to be called *Cardinal-College*; and to settle therein a Dean, secular Canons, and Gownsmen, for the Study of the liberal Arts and Sciences, Divinity, Civil and Canon Law, Physick, Humanity, &c. And for the Maintenance of these he was empower'd to purchase an

an Estate of 2000 l. per Annum, ultra Reprizas, and all other Burthens whatsoever, and convey the same to this Society for ever, which was dedicated to the Praise, Honour and Glory of the Holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, St. *Frideswide*, and all the Saints. As to *Woolsey's* College at *Ipswich*, the King gave him Leave to found it in the Scite of St. *Peter's* Priory, that is, within St. *Matthew's* Parish, in the Town aforesaid, for the Maintenance of one Dean, twelve Priests, eight Clerks, and as many Choristers; founding there a publick Grammar School for the Education of poor Children to be sent from thence, and transferr'd to his College built at *Oxford*: But as it had been the Fate of St. *Frideswide's* Priory very often to change its Masters and Inhabitants, under a Tryal of various Fortunes for 800 Years together, it was now surrendred into the King's *A. D. 1524.* Hands at the *Cardinal's* Instance, by the Prior *John Burton*, the whole Convent assenting hereunto. Whereupon K. *Henry* immediately gave the same (as aforesaid) to the *Cardinal*, for the Building of his intended College; who pulled down the West side of the Cloysters at the West end of the Church belonging to the Priory, viz. almost half the Nave of the Church, together with the Chambers contiguous to or over them: He also pulled down a certain Hostel called *London-College*, and dedicated to the Study of the Civil Law. On the 18th of *April*, in the 17th of *Henry* the VIII's Reign, the Master and Scholars of *Baliol-College* convey'd unto the Dean and Canons of this Society a Toft with a Curtilage, pulling down certain Tenements belonging to St. *Frideswide's*; and the first Foundation Stone of this new Work was laid on the 15th of *July*, 1525. in the Presence of a great

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Num.

Number of Students of all Degrees and Conditions, besides a Multitude of Citizens and Strangers coming hither. Mony was tendred and laid down on this Stone, according to Custom ; and after a solemn Speech on this Occasion, the Students went to *St. Frideswide's Church*, and heard a *Latin Sermon* preach'd by *John Longland*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, on these Words, *viz. Wisdom has built her self an House*, Prov. 9. 1. After this Sermon was ended, many of the Students of better Quality were magnificently entertain'd with a Dinner ; and the next Day the Workmen began to raise the Building, and the Kitchen was soon finish'd, which gave a Handle to *Ralph Walters* an *Oxford Scholar*, to make this Jest, *viz. Egregium opus ! Cardinalis iste instituit Collegium, & absolvit popinam.*

On the Cardinal's being impeached of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, *Octob. 28. 1529.* all the Estate and Possessions of this Society, by way of Forfeiture devolv'd into the King's hands, who retain'd the same till the Year 1532. during which Time the King made Seizure of many Lands and Tenements, and then either gave them to this College, or to his rapacious Courtiers. But the Year just above mention'd, he being prevail'd on by certain Friends of the University, (especially such as were among the Cardinal's Scholars, who petition'd) Letters Patents were issued out the 18th of *July*, by Virtue of which he at length founded this College in the same Place, and within the former Precincts, giving it the Name of *Henry the VIII's College*, which was establish'd and dedicated to the Honour of the *Holy and Individual Trinity*, the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, and the holy Virgin *St. Frideswide* ; and also endow'd by the King with an Estate of 2000 *l. per Ann.* for the Maintenance
of

of one Dean and twelve Secular Canons, who were to make a full Chapter, and an Ecclesiastical Corporation. But this Foundation did not continue long, lasting only from the Year 1532. to that of 1545. when the King again on the 10th of *May*, suppressed the same, by virtue of a Commission sign'd by Sir *Edward North* Knt. to *John Williams* and *Tho. Leigh* Knts. *Will. Fermour*, *John Pollard*, *John Carleton*, *Will. Cavendish*, *John D'Oily*, *Thomas Pigot*, and *James Dyer*, Gent. empowering them in the King's Name to take Possession of *St. Frideswide's* College, otherwise called *King Henry the VIII's* College, and also of the Cathedral Church of *Osney*, surrendered into the Royal Hands by the Dean and Canons, according to the Tenor of the said Commission; whereupon the Dean and Canons of this Society deliver'd up this College, with all its Lands, Rents, &c. in Obedience to his Majesty's Commands, by a Deed made for this End, *May* 20. 1545. and strengthen'd with their Common Seal, unto which Deed were put the Names of *John Oliver* Dean, *Rich. Crews*, *John Leland*, *Henry Williams*, *Owen Oglethorpe*, and *John Robyns*, Canons, and it was deliver'd on the said Day by the Dean to Sir *John Leigh* Knt. and one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery, who accepted of the same to the King's Use. On the 18th of *July* following *King Henry* issued out Letters Patents for the Relief of the Necessities of the Dean and Canons, now reduced to the lowest Degree of Poverty; by assigning to them certain yearly Pensions, until such time as they were otherwise provided for: To *John Oliver* 70 l. to *John Cheek* 26 l. 13 s. 4 d. to *Peter Vannes* the same; to *Edw. Leighton* 20 l. to *Rich. Crook* 26 l. 13 s. 4 d. to *Owen Oglethorp* 20 l. to *Hen. Williams* the same;

same ; to James Proctour the same ; to John Carbon 40 Marks.

A. D. 1546.

The next Year, on Nov. 4. the King emitted other Letters Patents, whereby he translated the Episcopal See from *Osney* to this Society, making the Church thereof a Cathedral, by the Name (according to its Charter of Foundation) of *Ecclesia Christi Cathedralis Oxon. ex fundatione Regis Henrici octavi*, and by these Letters Patents he appointed and settled therein a Bishop, Dean, and eight Canons, making *Rob. King* the first and last Bishop of *Osney*, the first Bishop of this Church ; and gave unto *Rich. Cox* the Dean, and *Will. Haines* S. T. B. *Will. Tresham* S. T. P. *Tho. Day* L. L. B. *Alex. Belsire* A. M. *J. Dyar* A. M. *J. Curtkappe* A. M. *Tho. Bernard* A. M. and *Rob. Banks*, Canons, and their Successors for ever, the whole Ground of the late College, together with all the Edifices, &c. within the aforesaid Scite ; and to these he added *Peckwater-Inn*, with the Land on the West side of *Peckwater* Quadrangle towards *Fish-street*, together with *Canterbury* College, and all its Buildings, and a small Portion of Ground adjoining to this College, and belonging to *Oriel-College*, three Rods in Compass : Lastly, he gave hereunto besides two Mansion Houses, the one called *St. Edward's-Hall* near the West side of *Peckwater* Quadrangle, and the other being an Alms-House in *Aldate's* Parish. Note, *Peckwater-Inn* was once known by the Name of *Vine-Hall*.

All these things *K. Henry VIII.* gave to his new-founded College, besides Lands and Tenements dispers'd up and down in *Oxford*, and particularly half the Grove belonging to *Durham-College*, which the Founder of *St. John Baptist's* College afterwards purchased. Hereunto have been since added several Estates, consisting in
Lands,

Lands, Tenements, Tithes, Pensions, &c. lying in divers Parts of *England*, and valued at about 2000 *l. per Ann.* which the King granted to the Dean and Canons, for the perpetual Maintenance of eight Petty Canons, each of them to receive 10 *l. per ann.* one Evangelizator with a yearly Pension of 8 *l.* one Postillator with a Stipend of 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* eight Clerks allow'd to each of them for their Stipend 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* to the Master of the Choristers 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per ann.* one Organist with an annual Stipend of 10 *l.* eight Choristers, allow'd each for his Stipend 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* The publick Professors in the University of *Oxford*, viz. in *Divinity, Greek, Hebrew*, to receive from hence each of them yearly the Stipend of 40 *l.* Sixty Students or Scholars do likewise receive from this Charity the Sum of eight Pounds for each of their Stipends. The Schoolmaster 20 *l.* The Usher 10 *l.* Forty younger Students *in ludo literario* to be instructed in *Grammar* Learning, which is since alter'd; for that these last are now Students in the University (according to some Writers of the best Credit) Queen *Elizabeth* *A. D.* 1561. having consign'd over the Stipends of these *Grammar*-Scholars, about the Beginning of her Reign, for the Maintenance of 40 Students to be chosen out of that Seminary of Learning call'd *Westminster*-School, of her Father's Foundation. Moreover, the said Dean and Canons are enjoined to pay 6 *l. per Ann.* to each of the 24 Scholars of the King and his Successors Nomination. The whole Number of Students by *Q. Elizabeth*'s Alteration to be just an Hundred. The yearly Election for these at *Westminster* is on the 26th of *April*.

John Chaloner S.T.P. formerly of this House, by his last Will and Testament of *June* 20. bequeath'd

queath'd an Annuity of 20 *l.* which he ordered to be paid either to some Lecturer in Divinity of the same Society, or to poor Scholars to be taken from *Amersden* in *Buckinghamshire*, *Goldesburgh* or *Knaresburgh* in *Yorkshire*, after the Decease of him and his Wife.

A. D. 1663.

John Bostocke of *New Windsor* in *Berkshire*, gave unto this College certain Tenements, situate therein in *Peascod-street*; the Rents of which Houses are every Year, on the 8th of *December*, to be divided between four poor Students by the Dean and Canons, with an especial Regard to be first had in this Dividend, to the Benefactor's Kindred, if there be any such in the College: And this Legacy was to come to the Society after the Death of *Editb*, Relict of *William Bostocke*.

Thomas White, Citizen of *London*, by his last Will and Testament devis'd an Annuity of 8 *l.* for the Maintenance of certain poor Scholars in the University, one Moiety of which Sum he gave to a Student of this House, and the other to a Student of *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*, and for the Payment of this Annuity, he charged certain Houses in *Shoe-lane*, *London*.

Charles Branton, a Student of this College, conveyed over in Trust the perpetual Advowson of *Staunton super Vagam*, on Condition that they present unto the same, upon any Vacancy thereof, one of the one and twenty Senior Students to be nominated by the Suffrage of the rest of the Students.

— 1663.

William Thurston of *London*, by his last Will gave the Sum of 800 *l.* to *Kings-College*, at *Oxford*, for the Education of one Scholar therein; which Sum of Money was at length adjudg'd to this College, after a Contest at Law about this Matter with *Oriel-College*, (which likewise boast-

boasted to be a Royal Foundation) and *Brazen-Nose* College; whereupon another Scholar was added to the Number of an Hundred Students in this College.

Rich. Gardiner, S. T. P. and a Canon of this Collegiate House, gave certain Estates lying at *Boreton*, on the Water in *Gloucestershire*, of the yearly Value of 14*l.* for the Maintenance of two Scholars or Servitors to be named by the Dean and Chapter unto this Charity. A. D. 1663.

Rich. Busby S. T. P. formerly a Student of this House, and afterwards chief Master of *Westminster-School*, and Prebendary of the Church of *Westminster*, founded two Lectures here, the one for the Oriental Languages, and the other for the Mathematicks, which he endow'd with honourable Stipends, and moreover gave 100*l.* for the adorning the Common-Room or Conclave, where these Lectures were to be read, which Room was then given to the publick Use of the Masters of this College. This was the same *Busby*, who being in his Life time chosen *Visitor* of *Baliol* College, at the Time of his Death founded a *Catechetick* Lecture in *Baliol*-College, and endowed the same with a Stipend of 20*l. per ann.* I take Notice of this (though improperly here) because it was omitted by me among the Benefactors to that College.

As to the Buildings of this College, it has been said, that the Cardinal left the same unfinished, and to be perfected by the Benevolence of the succeeding Age: He raised indeed the East and South side of the largest Quadrangle (except the Stair-case leading to the Common Hall) and the greatest Part of the Western side thereof: On the North-side he design'd to have built a large Chappel, but was not so happy as to see the same accomplish'd, living only to be-

hold the Foundation thereof laid. It was also his Purpose to have made a fine Cloyster round this large Quadrangle; but he falling into Disgrace, soon after he had projected this Scheme of Building, no Addition was made thereunto for almost an hundred Years. In the Year 1638. the Lodgings of two of the Canons, (call'd the first and eighth Prebend) on the North side of the Court, began to be enlarged, yet the same were not then finish'd by reason of the Civil Wars soon breaking out, but only the Shells or Out-walls thereof raised from the Ground. And tho' *Cromwell's* Party had made use of the Timber for Fuel, yet on the Restoration of King *Charles II.* this Quadrangle (call'd *Woolsey's* Quadrangle) met with many Benefactors, and was finish'd as you now see it in the Year 1665. After this, to represent this Court and the Buildings thereof more beautiful and magnificent, the same was sunk about four Feet in Depth of Earth, and the remaining Part thereof being wall'd up with Stone now makes a very spacious and pleasant Walk for the Scholars round about it. And in the Year 1669, in the middle of this Square was erected a very large Basen for the Fountain spouting Water through the Statue of *Mercury* thereinto.

The Buildings on the South-East of this large Court are called the *Chaplains Quadrangle*, which have been burnt twice, and as often rebuilt by the College; being the Buildings which *Henry VIII.* repair'd and gave to the College, with some Houses and Stables now belonging to the Dean and Canons. *Peckwater-Quadrangle* is another Pile of Building of this College, on the North-East side of the great Court, so call'd from an ancient Inn or Hostel situate South-West thereof: This Inn, in the 30th of King
Henry

Henry III. by the Gift of *Ralph* the Son of *Rich. Peckwether*, descended to the Priory of *St. Frideswide*; but this Court had heretofore another Name, which it receiv'd from *Vine-Hall*, which was adjacent hereunto, and in the midst of *Hen. VIII's* Reign, was added to the same by this King, the Founder of our College; which was increas'd with a new Addition of Buildings in the Deanships of *Dr. Duppa* and *Dr. Samuel Fell*, but notwithstanding, in the Deanship of *Dr. Henry Aldrich*, this whole Quadrangle, or at least three sides thereof were pulled down and rebuilt, in a very stately and elegant manner, at the Expence and Cost of sundry Benefactors, such as *Dr. Radcliffe*, *Sir Edward Hannes Knt.* and *Dr. of Physick*, the Honourable the Lord *Charles Somerset* Brother to the present Duke of *Beaufort*, and many others, too numerous here to relate.

The Church now belonging to this College is a Part of the Church heretofore belonging to the Priory of *St. Frideswide*, without the East side of the great Quadrangle, well enough situated in Consideration of the Plainness of the Edifice: But the publick Hall on the South side of this Quadrangle makes sufficient amends for the Rudeness of the other, it being one of the largest Rooms in *England*, with a magnificent Stair-case ascending to it, erected in the Year 1630.

This College being a Royal Foundation is only visited by the King or Queen on the Throne, in Person, or by their Commission under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*; King *Henry VIII.* on his new Institution thereof having left or appointed no special Visitor by any Statutes; and therefore the Crown as Heir is Visitor, which some have deemed a Happiness.

TRINITY-COLLEGE.

Among many other *Religious* Houses dissolved by K. *Henry VIII.* *Durham-College* was one, being a Seminary in the University of *Oxford*, for the Education of the Monks of the Cathedral Church at *Durham*. This House after its Dissolution, was by Letters Patents bearing Date the 14th of *February*, in the 7th Year of *Edward VI's* Reign, together with all its Appurtenances, contain'd within the Scite and Limits thereof, demised unto *George Owen* of *Godstow* in the County of *Oxford*, Esq; the King's Physician, and to *William Martyn* Gentleman; the King only reserving to himself, his Heirs and Successors, an Annuity of 1 l. 6 s. 2 d. for ever out of it; which Persons, by Deed of Indenture, or Instrument in Writing, dated the 20th of *February*, in the first and second Year of *Phil. & Mary*, convey'd and assign'd over unto Sir *Thomas Pope*, of *Tettenham* in *Hertfordshire* Knt. all the said College by the Name of a Messuage; who, as soon as he had possessed himself of it, and the aforesaid Annuity was remitted to him and his future College, resolv'd to convert the same to the Use of Learning, and to this End obtain'd a Royal Charter dated the 8th of *March*, the same Year, authorising him to erect and found a College consisting of one President in Priest's Orders, twelve Fellows, (four of which to be in the same Orders) and eight Scholars; and was also impower'd to endow them and their Successors with any Lands or Possessions within the Villages of *Wroxton*, *Balscot*, *Holcomb*, &c. in the County of *Oxford*, and in other Places, which for Brevity-sake I omit;

mit; and according to the Form of this Charter or Royal License on the 18th of *March*, he *A. D. 1555.* founded and established this College; and confirmed all this his said Messuage to the President and Fellows, whose Names are taken out of the Charter of Foundation, and placed elsewhere. The Founder reserved a Power unto himself and Heirs, of chusing this President, Fellows, and Scholars, until such Time as the Number appointed by the Royal Charter should be fill'd up: And moreover had Leave granted him of founding a publick School at *Hooknorton*, or elsewhere, to the Honour of *Jesus Christ*, and of assigning Stipends to the Master and Usher thereof; and 'tis thought he design'd this School as a Seminary for his College; which School he never liv'd to finish, and (some say) he never began it; yet there is a Record of the first of *April*, asserting, that he founded a School at *Dedington* in *Oxfordshire*, and called it *Jesus School*.

After this Institution of a President, Fellows and Scholars, he furnish'd his College with all Necessaries, by building, 1st, a Library, to which he gave 93 Vol. and among them some Manuscripts; then he adorn'd the Hall, Kitchen and Buttery with proper Implements and Furniture, erecting a Chappel over these in the Year 1557. and the same Year gave many Presents, besides the Legacies he bequeath'd by his last Will and Testament, at the Time of his Decease: All which things were faithfully consign'd over to the College by *Hugh Pawlet*, and his Wife the Lady *Elizabeth*, Executrix of the Founder's Will, who had scrap'd together all these Riches from the Spoils of *Wroxton* Convent, and other suppress'd Religious Houses.

After

After this, in Care of the Government of his College, he began to consider of proper Statutes for the Use thereof, which are dated at *Tattenhanger* the first of *May*, 1556. wherein 'tis affirmed, that he founded this Society for the Propagation of Christianity, and for the Subsistence of poor and indigent Scholars in the University, twenty in Number, to be yearly elected on any Vacancy; twelve of these he stiles Fellows, to be educated in the Studies of *Philosophy* and *Divinity*, calling the other eight *Scholars*, whom he would have to be instructed in *Logick*, *Rhetorick*, &c. and all these to be chosen out of the Counties and Dioceffes wherein the College has Ecclesiastical Livings, or Lay Estates, especially such as shall be born in the Mannors hereafter named, or whose Parents shall be Inhabitants thereof, viz. *Bradwell*, *Filkins*, *Broughton*, *Coggs*, *Wilcot*, *Northley*, *Easton*, *Dunthorp*, *Seawell*, *Hooknorton*, *Swerford*, *Wigginton*, *Ardley*, *Tadmarton*, *Woollaston* and *March*, *Baldington* in *Oxfordshire*, *Little Compton*, and *Dumbleton* in *Gloucestershire*, *Shotteswell* and *Lightswell* in *Warwickshire*; *Arliston*, *Hilton*, *Eggington*, *Swindfen*, *Barrow*, *Steinson*, *Normanton* and *Ashe* in *Derbyshire*, *Knotting* in *Bedfordshire*, *Tattenhanger* and *Ridge* in *Hertfordshire*, and *Ditton* in *Kent*. In each of these Villages and Towns the Founder had then Estates; and if no one appear'd duly qualified in Respect of Learning and Morals from these Places, on the stated Day of Election, viz. on *Trinity-Monday*, then the President and Fellows might chuse from any other Parts Persons born within the Realm of *England*, or any of the circumjacent Islands, but they cannot chuse more than two out of any County

County besides *Oxfordshire*, from whence five might be elected.

On the 30th of *May* the same Year, the Founder confirm'd the Number of his Fellows and Scholars now compleat in Number, according to Form of Law; and on the 10th of *September* the following Year he convey'd unto them other Lands in *Oxfordshire*, as a Provision for them in Point of Fuel, Malt, Wheat, and for more solemn Feasting Days called *Gaudies, à gaudiis*; from which Estate he order'd a Maintenance for four other poor Scholars, who were to be on the same Bottom with the former eight Scholars, and enjoy the like Privileges in every Respect; and to these he allow'd Commons to the Value of 2 *l.* 12 *s.* per *Ann.* and 1 *l.* 13 *s.* for their yearly Stipend: And out of these Lands he assign'd 20 *s.* per *Ann.* to one of the Fellows or Scholars to play upon the Organs in the Chapel, and to a Barber 3 *s.* 4 *d.* as an additional Pay to his Wages of 10 *s.* per *Ann.* And thus much may suffice touching the Foundation of this Society, with this Addition only, that the Founder appointed two other poor Scholars, the one to perform the Office of a Porter, and the other that of a Butler, yearly assigning to them out of an Estate at *Dunthorp* and *Scawell* 52 *s.* for Commons, and 40 *s.* for their Stipends each; and by this Deed the President and Fellows were bound to pay 20 Marks to the School-Master, and 8 to the Usher of *Dedington-School*; but this Benefaction has been since dropt, and came to nothing.

Benefactors who have bestowed Exhibitions, &c. to this College, since its Foundation, are as follow, viz. *Rich. Blount* of *London* Esq; by Will bequeath'd 100 *l.* towards the Maintenance of one Scholar, according to the Laws and Institution

Institution of this Society ; with which Money was purchased the Rectory of *Ridge* in *Hertfordshire*, and confirmed to the College in the 22d Year of *Q. Elizabeth's* Reign.

A. D. 1590. *Katharine Constable*, the Widow of Sir *John Constable*, of *Kirkly-Knole* in *Yorkshire*, Knt. by her Will the 4th of *August*, devised an Exhibition of 10 *l. per Ann.* for the Education of one Scholar in this College, to be chosen from the publick School of *Hulsham* in this County ; and for the Payment hereof has charged the Tithes of the Parish or Village of *Buthersby* herein.

John Whetston of *Rodden* in *Dorsetshire*, Merchant, at the Request of *Ralph Ironside* Father of *Gilbert Ironside* Bishop of *Bristol*, gave 500 *l.* for the Maintenance of poor Scholars, which was got out of the Hands of the Executor about six Years after with great Difficulty, and then — 1614. lodg'd in the Hands of Bishop *Andrews* ; with which Money the College bought an Estate at *Oakley* in *Buckinghamshire*, adding thereunto 5 *l.* only.

— 1667. *Edward Bathurst* S. T. P. and Rector of *Cheping-Warden* in *Northampton*, a Person of exemplary Life and Learning, devised certain Lands in *Thorpe-Mandeville* in this County, to the yearly Value of 24 *l.* to this College, where he had his Education ; which by his Will he order'd to be laid out in charitable Uses therein mentioned after the Death of his Sister *Judith* ; erecting the Founder's Statue of Stone towards the Common Hall at his own Expence, anno 1665. And now whilst I am on the Benefaction of the *Bathursts*, it will not be unseasonable to remember that neat and elegant Pile of Building, viz. this College Chappel wainscotted with Cedar, and adorn'd with fine Paintings and other exquisite Workmanship by the best Hands ; which Chap-
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pel was almost erected at the proper Costs of *Ralph Bathurst*, M. D. and late President of this College, whereunto he contributed 1900 l. besides the Money expended on making the President's Lodgings more handsom and convenient. This Man, as he had a happy Genius dispos'd to all Parts of Learning, so was he reputed the politeft Person of his Time in the whole University, who had the Satisfaction to live and see (as he was pleased to exprefs himself) the greatest Man in the whole Commonwealth of Letters (meaning my Lord *Somers*) risen to the Height of Power, Honour, and Riches, from being a Commoner in *Trinity* College.

Nor whilst I remember this worthy President, ought I to forget a Benefaction of *Tho. Rowney* of *Oxford* Esq; giving the Sum of 1000 l. to *Trinity*, *Exeter*, and *Jesus-College* in *Oxon.* for the Purchasing of Advowsons; wherewith *Trinity-College* making up their Dividend or Share thereof with their own Money, purchas'd the Rectory of *Rotherfield-Grays* in *Oxfordshire*.

The Buildings of this College, which had now changed its Name from *Durham* to *Trinity-College*, were at the Time of the new Foundation in a very ruinous and desolate Condition, but being repair'd by Sir *Thomas Pope*, were inhabited by his Society without much Ornament about them; and so they continued till Dr. *Ralph Kettle* (who built *Kettle-Hall* for the Reception of Commoners to this College) about the Beginning of King *James I's* Reign, erected Garrets round the Court. In the Presidentship of Dr. *Bathurst* a fine Structure of Building was raised by the Contributions of Archbishop *Sheldon*, and other Bishops and Gentlemen once of this House. The Common Hall was the same as the Monks of *Durham* enjoy'd, until 1618. when it was

was rebuilt in the same Place, on the West side of the Quadrangle, with Chambers over it.

The Library on the East side of the Quadrangle was repair'd by the Founder, and furnish'd by him with many Books as aforesaid: And *William Lord Craven*, Son of *Sir William Craven* of *London*, gave 100 l. hereunto for buying Books.

St. JOHN BAPTIST'S COLLEGE.

A. D. 1555.

SIR *Thomas White*, Alderman of the City of *London*, and Founder of this College, had first Thoughts of building and endowing some House at *Reading* in *Berkshire*, for the Benefit and Improvement of Learning; but afterwards he rather chose to found the same at *Oxford*, to continue there as a lasting Monument of his Fame, and of the Publick's Advantage. And to this End, in the 2d Year of *Phil. & Mary*, on the first of *May*, he procur'd a License or Royal Charter, empowering him to found a College in Honour of Almighty God, the Blessed *Mary*, and *St. John the Baptist*, for the Study of *Arts* and *Divinity*, consisting of a President, and thirty Graduate or Non-Graduate Fellows or Scholars; which Number might be increas'd or diminish'd according to the Discretion of the said *Sir Thomas*, his Heirs and Successors, with a Power also of making Statutes and Ordinances for the Government of the College. For the Scituation he purchased a certain capital Messuage in *Magdalen* Parish, without *North-Gate*, with its Appurtenances, known by the Name of *St. Bernard's College*, within the University of *Oxford*; and after he had

had establish'd this his Society, he would have the same for ever call'd by the Name of *St. John Baptist's College* within the University of *Oxford*. The next thing he effected, after obtaining this Charter, was the perpetual Grant of a Messuage, together with a Grove belonging unto the same, which he bought of the Dean and Chapter of *Christ-Church* on the 25th of the same Month and Year; for a Demise of which Messuage, besides an Annuity of 20 s. stipulating for himself and his Heirs, that the first President of his Foundation should be elected out of the Canons or Students of *Christ-Church* aforesaid, and for ever after, upon any Vacancy of the Presidentship, either by Death, Resignation, or otherwise, if the Fellows of his College could not agree upon a fit Person among themselves for this Office, then they should be obliged to chuse a Successor from this College; who, from whence soever chosen, was to be admitted within seven Days by the Dean and Chapter aforesaid, or in the Deans Absence by the Chapter alone; and in the Absence of the Dean and Chapter, then by the Chancellor of the University, or his Vice-gerent. But the said Dean and Chapter claiming for them and their Successors to become perpetual Visitors of this Society, and that all Appeals and Interpretations of Statutes, &c. should be referred to them, the Founder not consenting hereunto, rather chose to seek out for a new Scite to erect his College on, than to build it on such hard Conditions and Limitations upon the Ground intended for this End.

On the 19th of *May* the same Year he confirm'd and establish'd this his Foundation, according to Form of Law, and the Tenor of the aforesaid Charter; wherein, under the Name

of *St. John Baptist's College*, he placed one President and three Graduate Fellows to occupy the same till others should be added thereunto; and of these *Alexander Belfire*, S. T. B. and Canon of *Christ-Church*, was the first President; *Ralph de Wynodn*, Kdw. *Chambre*, and *Hen. d' Aubeny*, Masters in Arts, were the first Fellows or Scholars, into whose Possession he deliver'd the said Messuage, Grove, and other Appurtenances; and for the Maintenance of these he endowed the same with the yearly Revenue of 30 *l.* to be paid by the Mayor and Commonalty of the City, adding hereunto the Mannors of *Long-Witnam*, *Fisfield*, *Comnor*, *Eaton*, *Kingstone*, *Bakepuz*, *Frylsbam* and *Garford*, with their Appurtenances, as well in *Oxford* as *Berkshire*, besides many other Tenements and Church Advowsons. And having done all these things according to Law, the King and Queen, by Letters Patents of the first of *May*, in the 3d and 4th of their Reign, granted several Privileges and Immunities to them, too long to be here enumerated.

A. D. 1557.

Soon after this, the Founder resolv'd to augment the Number of his Fellows, and to enjoin them a different Method in their Studies; and to this End he abrogated and cancell'd the former Charter of Foundation, and procur'd another of the 5th of *March*, in the 4th and 5th of *Phil. & Mary*, and founded this College as it were anew, adding hereunto larger Revenues, and enjoining his Fellows the Study of both Laws, as well as the Studies of Divinity and Philosophy. After the Number of Fellows was thus increas'd and compleat, he appointed them a new Body of Statutes for the Use of them and their Successors; and by these, under one President, he settled fifty Fellows and Scholars, with

with a Command of twelve of them to be Lawyers ; three Chaplain-Priests ; three Lay-Clerks to live unmarried, and six Choristers : But on Oct. 12. 1577. the Institution of these Chaplains, Clerks and Choristers, was by the unanimous Consent of the President and Fellows annull'd ; for that the College Estate being impair'd (I know how) was not sufficient for the Maintenance of this Number. Before this Time the Founder had enlarged the College Out-lets by the Addition of three Acres of Ground, purchased of Dr. *George Owen* ; with another Acre lying between the Road from *Smyth-gate* to *Woodstock* on the East, and *St. John's College* and the Canal running out of *Magdalen* Parish on the South, which was granted by the Fellows of *New-College* for a Term of Years, and this, with the aforesaid three Acres was encompass'd with a Wall out of the Legacy of *William Sprotte* L. L. B. and once a Fellow of this College, left by Will of the 8th of *August*, in the 10th of King *James I.*

And thus much of the Founder, who at his Death bequeath'd 3000 l. to his College for the purchasing of Estates : And moreover, that the Foundation it self might be reckon'd among the Members of the University, it was granted, that the President, and every Scholar of it, should enjoy the same Privileges and Immunities with other Colleges ; which was afterwards confirm'd under the University-Seal affix'd to an Instrument of the 18th of *Jan.* by the Convocation of Regents, &c. and is now remaining with them in the College Archives.

As to its Benefactors, *John Case*, Doctor of A. D. 1602. Physick gave 100 l. for the buying an Estate of 5 l. per Ann. to be distributed among two Student Fellows in Divinity, according to the Dis-

cretion of the President and ten senior Fellows, to be named *de novo* every Year.

A. D. 1580.

Walter Fish, Merchant-Taylor in London, gave an Annuity of 7 l. 6 s. 8 d. to be paid by the Company of *Merchant-Taylors* to this College, and to be divided among five indigent Scholars of this College in Divinity, and is now paid by the said Company. And the Lady *Mary May*

———1590. gave an Estate of 5 l. per Ann. as a Stipend for a Lecture in Divinity; but this Benefaction is lost.

———1592. *Hugh Henley, Merchant-Taylor*, gave 50 l. for the perpetual Maintenance of one poor

———1609. Scholar. And *George Palin, Citizen of London*, gave 300 l. to purchase Lands for the Support of four Scholars student in Arts, by way of Exhibition, with which an Estate of 16 l. per Ann. was bought; and this Exhibition they were to receive, till they became Doctors in Divinity.

———1613. *Thomas Paradyne, Citizen of London*, gave an annual Exhibition of 10 l. to four poor Scholars, viz. to one 4 l. and 2 l. a-piece to each of the others, which Exhibition he paid himself during Life, and at his Death bequeath'd 200 l. to purchase an Estate for the perpetual Payment thereof.

Dr. Will. Gibbons, a very eminent Physician in London, and formerly a Fellow of this College, bought and gave hereunto the perpetual Advowson of the Rectory of *Beverley* in *Yorkshire*, as a Reward for the most deserving Person in Divinity in the said College, well knowing how commendable Learning and Religion is from the great Consciousness and Share thereof in himself; and this excellent Patron thereof having no Children of his own, it is expected that he will do other Charities in Reality, without much Talk or Boasting thereof, like another of that Faculty, who promis'd Golden Mountains.

JESUS-COLLEGE.

Hugh Price, Doctor of the *Canon* Laws in the University of *Oxford*, and Treasurer of the Church of *St. David's*, having in his Life Time by his Profession and Employments amass'd together a considerable Sum of Money, in his old Age, resolv'd to leave behind him some publick Acknowledgment of his good Fortune in the World; and to this End consulting his Friends, they came at length with him to this Opinion, that he should in the most humble manner intreat Queen *Elizabeth* to found a College at *Oxford*, granting a Power to him for to settle Revenues thereon, for the Maintenance of certain Scholars to be chosen out of *Wales*, this being *Price's* Native Country; whereunto her Majesty consented, and at *Price's* Instance granted a Royal Charter for this Purpose, bearing Date the 27th of *June*, 1571. from which Charter some few things may be noted touching the Foundation of this College; as first, That *Q. Eliz.* is said to have founded the same within the Precincts of an ancient Hostel called *Whitehall*, and heretofore belonging to the Priory of *St. Frideswide*, and in her Charter she orders this College to be stiled *Collegium Jesu infra Civitatem & Universitatem Oxon. ex fundatione Regine Elizabethæ*. 2dly, It is in this Charter also decreed, That this new Corporation should consist of one Pincipal, eight Fellows, and as many Scholars; and that the Queen, at the Instance of *Price* should have the first Nomination of all these. 3dly, For the honourable Subsistence of the aforesaid Number of Students in the several Arts and Sciences, her Majesty empower'd

the said *Hugh Price*, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, to endow this Society with the yearly Revenue of 160 *l.* 4thly, The Queen supply'd the Builders with Materials and Timber from *Stow* and *Shotover* Woods: And lastly, She commission'd certain Persons to take Care of the Buildings, and to assist in every thing appertaining to the speedy Dotation of this Society.

June 30.

Hereupon *Hugh Price* conveyed over several Lands, Messuages and Tenements, lying in *Brecknockshire*, to the Principal, Fellows, and Scholars afore said, for the perpetual Maintenance and Society of them and their Successors; but this Munificence did not amount to its first Design, the Revenues of these Estates being afterwards so far diminished and impair'd, nay (some say) reduced to nothing, that some of the Students only enjoy'd the Title of Fellows until *Westphaling's* Benefaction came to the College, (of which hereafter) and only two or three of these Fellows, with the Principal, and some Commoners lived in the College. Soon after this Gift of *Price* was made, the publick Edifice was begun, especially that Part thereof which fronts the East, and lies towards the South, which was finish'd by the said Commissioners according to *Price's* Desire. But *Price* dying before the Building of this College was compleat, he bequeath'd 700 *l.* for this End, Part of which Sum (400 *l.*) was laid out in the Purchase of Lands by *Powell*, and the Residue thereof (300 *l.*) employ'd in Building by *Eubule Thelwall*.

This *Hugh Price* was born at *Brecknock* in *Wales*, and afterwards educated at *Osney*, under the Tuition of his Uncle, a Canon of this Abby, where he so improved himself in his Studies, and the Merit of a good Life, that he soon became Prebendary of *Rocheſter*, and afterwards

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Treasurer of the Church aforesaid, a true Regard being paid to his excellent Learning and great Abilities in the Canon Laws; a thing very rare in this Age.

Among the Benefactors to this College, Dr. *Griffith Lloyd*, Principal thereof, gave hereunto certain Lands in *Cardiganshire*, for the Maintenance of one Scholar or Fellow only of his Consanguinity on the Revenues thereof; but this Gift was not to come into the possession of the Society till after the Death of his Wife and Daughter *Jane Lloyd*: Hereupon the Students of this College were fill'd with so great Expectations of other future Benefactors, in imitation of the Pattern which *Lloyd* had set them, that on the 7th of July, 1589. they obtain another Charter of Mortmain from Queen *Elizabeth*, for increasing the Revenues of this College to 200 Pounds per Annum, besides all manner of Burthens and Charges whatsoever; assigning Delegates for the making of Statutes, &c.

Herbert Westphaling, S. T. P. and Bishop of *Hereford*, gave certain Estates in *Herefordshire*, within the Mannor of *Batche*, for the Maintenance of two Fellows and as many Scholars thereon in the Study of good Letters, in the Choice of which he prescribes a principal Regard to such as shall be of his Blood. See the Will, dated 1602.

Henry Rowlands, born at *Llyn* in the Parish of *Mellteirne* in *Carnarvanshire*, and for some time Chaplain of *New College*, Minister of *Launton* in *Oxfordshire*, and then Bishop of *Bangor*, out of his good Affection to this Society gave certain Lands and Tenements in the *Isle of Man*, A. D. 1609. for the Support of two Fellows, or the like Number of Scholars in this College; one of these he would have chosen from *Llyn* or *Bangor*.

School, and the other from *Beaumaris* School ; and this Gift he made with a Command, that if any Persons of his Kindred by Blood should appear equal to others in Learning, they were to receive the Preference. How this Injunction has been observed in this and other Colleges, I shall consider hereafter.

Owen Wood, born in the *Isle of Man*, and Fellow of this College, and then Dean of *Armagh* in *Ireland*, gave 160 l. to which his Wife afterwards added 40, for the Purchase of an Estate, on the Revenue of which was to be maintained one Fellow and one Scholar of the Number of his Kindred, if any appeared fit for this Charity : And with this Money, and some other, certain Lands were bought at *Dorston* in *Herefordshire*, which with *Westphaling's* Benefaction, amounts to forty Pounds per *Annum* in this County.

Thomas Reddriche, born at *Carmarthen*, and Minister of *Butley* in *Suffolk*, gave two Tenements in the Parish of *Messing* in *Essex*, of the yearly Value of eight Pounds, three Shillings and four Pence, unto this Society ; and by his last Will he also devised a yearly Rent of forty Shillings, issuing out of a Messuage at *Ipswich* in *Suffolk*, for the Support of two Fellows to be chosen out of *Carmarthenshire*.

A. D. 1620.

Griffith Powell by his last Will and Testament devis'd all his Estate valued at 648 l. 17 s. 2 d. whereunto 200 l. were afterwards added, for the Purchase of certain Lands, for the Maintenance of one Fellow, and order'd that his Brother's *Sir Henry Powell's* Son, should be the first who should receive this Benevolence. This Money *Sir Eubule Thelwall*, Kt. laid out in buying certain Lands in *Flintshire*. And the Lady *Mary Robinson* of *Monmouth* also about the same time convey'd

convey'd an Annuity of 25 Pounds to be paid by the Company of Perfumers in *London*, for a Maintenance or Exhibition to four poor Scholars, Students in Divinity.

Richard Parry, born at *Ruthen* in *Denbyshire*, and for some time Student of *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*, and lastly Bishop of *St. Asaph*, out of his good Disposition to this College, gave hereunto an Annuity of six Pounds, payable out of the Rents of certain Lands at *Arbistock* in the said County, for the Subsistence of one poor Scholar, chosen out of the Diocess of *St. Asaph*, or the Town of *Ruthen*, with a special Regard to his Consanguinity and to Clergymens Sons.

William Pritchard, born at *Abergavenny* in *Monmouthshire*, Student of *Christ-Church*, and then Minister of *Ewelme* in *Oxfordshire*, gave A. D. 1623. two Hundred Pounds for the Purchase of an Estate of 20 Marks per Annum, as a Stipend or Maintenance for one Fellow or Scholar of the Family of *Richard ap David ap Howel Vaughan* of *Abergavenny*; and if no such Person appears, then to any one of the said Town.

Sir Tho. Canon, Kt. of *West Haverford* in *Pembrokeshire*, Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant of this County, gave an Annuity of Ten Pounds issuing out of his Mannor of *Manchloghogge* in the said County, for a Catechetick Lecture in this College, and for a Sermon and Sacrament in the College-Chappel on the Thursday before the University-Act yearly; and this Annuity is to be equally divided between the two Performers.

Oliver Lloyd, one of the younger Brothers of a Gentleman's Family at *Berth Lloyd* in *Montgomeryshire*, for some time Fellow of *All-Souls College* in *Oxon.* L.L.D. and Chancellor of the Diocess of *Hereford*, by his last Will and Testament

A. D. 1625. ment bequeathed three hundred and fifty Pounds for the buying of an Estate of 20 Pounds *per An.* for the Maintenance of one Fellow in the Nomination of the Heirs of his Family.

— 1679. Sir *Tho. Wynne*, of a very antient Pedigree of that Name at *Lanvayer-del-Hayerne* in *Denbighshire*, gave five hundred Pounds unto this College for the Purchase of Annuities with this Money (afterwards bought in *Wilts* and *Glocestershire*) for the Education of two Students, the one a Fellow and the other a Scholar, and each of them to be elected out of *Denbighshire* and *Carnarvanshire*.

— 1678. *Stephen Rodwey* of *London* bequeathed five hundred Pounds, wherewith an Annuity of thirty six Pounds has been purchased for the Maintenance of one Fellow and one Scholar out of *Denbighshire*, &c.

— 1630. Sir *John Walter*, Knt. born at *Ludlow* in *Shropshire*, second Son of *Edmund Walter*, a Lawyer, a double Reader of the *Inner Temple*, Attorney General to *Charles Prince of Wales*, and a *Welch* Judge for *Glamorgan*, *Brecknock*, and *Radnorshire*, Serjeant at Law, and at length Chief Baron of the Exchequer, gave a thousand Pounds for the purchasing of Lands in *Carmarthenshire*, as perpetual Exhibitions for two Fellows and as many Scholars.

— 1630. *Rich. Budde*, the eldest Son of *Tristram Budde* of *Winton*, and Royal Auditor in the Counties of *Hants*, *Wilts*, *Dorset*, *Somerset*, *Devon*. and *Cornwall*, gave an Annuity of eleven Pounds and twelve Shillings, issuable out of the Mannor of *Culham* in *Oxfordshire*, and also an alternate or *Courtfull* Prebend in the Church of *St. David's* (a mere Lay Fee) of about the yearly Value of forty Shillings, for the Maintenance of one Scholar.

. Owen, born in the *Isle of Man*, gave a yearly Exhibition of Twenty Pounds, as a Provision for two Scholars to be chosen out of *Beaumaris* Free-School, and to be of his Consanguinity, if possible.

William Thomas, born at *Brecknock*, and afterwards going to *Caerleon*, he exercised the Trade of a Mercer there for many Years, and got an Estate sufficient to be High Sheriff of the County, and left in Lands and Houses to the Value of Twenty Pounds *per Annum*, situate near this Town, for the Subsistence of two Scholars in this Society of his Kindred (if qualify'd) or at least to be chosen out of *Monmouthshire*, or in defect thereof, out of *Brecknockshire*.

King *Charles* the First granted several Lands *A. D. 1636.* and Tenements to the University of *Oxford*, for the Maintenance of one Fellow in this College, and two others in *Pembroke* and *Exeter* Colleges, on the Revenues thereof, to be chosen from the Isles of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*.

David Parry of *Cardiganshire*, Esq; also gave an Exhibition of twenty Pounds *per Annum* towards the Maintenance of one Fellow born in *Cardiganshire*, *Carmarthenshire*, or *Pembrokeshire*: And *William Robson* gave another Annuity of ten Pounds to be divided between two poor Scholars, until such time as they became Bachelors in Arts.

Thomas Gwynne, born in the *Isle of Man*, and for some time Fellow of *All Souls* College, Precentor of the Church of *Sarum*, and Chancellor of *Landaff*, gave to this Society the Impropriation of the Parish of *Holyhead*, of the yearly Value of 80 *l.* towards the Maintenance of two Fellows, and as many Scholars of his Consanguinity, or (at least) to be Natives of the said Island, where the Impropriation lies; and this Gift was
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confirmed to the College by Sir *Justinian Lewin*, Doctor of Laws, who married the Benefactor's Heiress and Niece.

A. D. 1661.

William Backhouse of *Swallowfield* in *Berkshire* gave also certain Lands hereunto of the yearly Value of 65 Pounds, for the Maintenance of two Fellows well skilled in the *Welch* Language.

Sir *Leoline Jenkins*, Knt. L. L. D. sometime principal of *Jesus College*, Judge of the Admiralty and Prerogative Courts, one of the *English* Plenipotentiaries at the Treaties of *Cologne* and *Nimiguen*, and Secretary of State to K. *Charles* the 2d and K. *James* the 2d, by his last Will and Testament, bearing Date *June 12. 1685.* gave his whole Estate to *Jesus College*, for the following Uses, viz.

He gave 50 l. a Year Rent-Charge upon his Estate to the Principal for the Time being for ever, and gave the perpetual Advowsons of the Rectory *sine Curâ* of *Landissyl* in the County of *Cardigan*, and of the Rectory of *Rotherfield Pippar* in the County of *Oxon.* to the College, in Trust, to present upon every Vacancy the Principal for the Time being for ever.

As he perfectly knew the State of the College, and what was wanting in its Endowment, so he made up the Deficiencies of the old Foundation, and endowed several Fellowships and Scholarships, which before were only Titular, without any Stipend belonging to them.

He founded and endowed three new Fellowships, two of which Fellows are obliged either to serve as Chaplains on board the Fleet, or to go as Missionaries *ad propagandam Fidem* in the foreign Plantations; as the Lord High Admiral of *England* or the Lord Bishop of *London* shall require.

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He erected and endowed two Lectures in the College for the explaining the Claſſick Authors in *Greek* and *Latin*, and gave 8 or 10 *l.* a Year to four Junior Fellows, from five to nine Years ſtanding, requiring them to qualify themſelves in that time to go abroad into the World for the Exerciſe of their ſeveral Professions.

He likewise founded and endowed a Free Grammar School in the Town of *Cowbridge* in the County of *Glamorgan*, and gave 30 *l.* a Year between five Pensioners to be choſen by the Maſter, with the Conſent of the Principal of *Jeſus College*, out of the moſt hopeful and promiſing Boys in the School.

He has appointed 30 *l.* a Year more to be divided between three Exhibitioners educated in *Cowbridge* School, when they come to the College, to be continued for four Years, and no longer.

He has alſo left 20 *l.* a Year for the ſettling poor Children Apprentices, and clothing poor People in the Town of *Cowbridge*, and the Pariſhes of *Llantriſſent*, *Llanblethian*, and *Yſtrad-Owen* in *Glamorganshire*, to be diſpoſed of by the Maſter of *Cowbridge* School, with the Approbation of the Principal of *Jeſus College*.

John Lloyd, D.D. Biſhop of *St. Davids*, who ſucceeded Sir *Leoline Jenkins* in the Headſhip of *Jeſus College*, gave a Legacy of 100 *l.* to the College, Anno 1686.

Jonathan Edwards, D.D. born at *Wrexham* in the County of *Denbigh*, anno 1638, aut circiter, Fellow, and then Principal of *Jeſus College*, gave in his Life-time about 330 *l.* towards the adorning the Chappel and the New Buildings in the North-Weſt Corner of the New Quadrangle. He gave beſides in his Life-time ſeveral valuable Books, printed and Manuſcript, to

to the College Library. And at his Death, July 20. 1712. he left near one Thousand Books of all Sizes to the Library, which were not there before, and gave 600 *l.* in Money, to be disposed of as his Executors and the Society should think best for the Benefit and Advantage of the College.

Edmund Meyrick, A.M. born at *Ilcheldre* in the County of *Merioneth*, formerly Fellow Elect of *Jesus College*, then Vicar of *Ensam* in the County of *Oxon.* afterwards Rector of *Penboyr*, and Vicar of *Llanegwad* in the County of *Caermarthen*, Precentor of the Collegiate Church of *Brecknock*, and Treasurer of *St. David's*, by his last Will and Testament vested his whole Estate in Trustees for the Encouragement of Learning in *Jesus College*.

He gave 10 *l.* a Year Additional to each of the six Junior Scholars of *North Wales*, and gave 8 *l.* a Year to six Exhibitioners, who are to be Natives of one of the six Counties of *North Wales*, his own Kindred (*ceteris paribus*) to be preferred before all others.

In his Life-time he maintained a Charity-School at the Town of *Caermarthen*, where he lived; but by his Will he removed that School, to which he allowed about 30 *l.* a Year, from *Caermarthen* to *Bala* in *Merionethshire*.

In regard that he has not charged his Estate to the full Value, he has ordered his Trustees, *viz.* the Principal and the two Senior Fellows of the College for ever, to lay up the Surplusage for the purchasing the Advowsons of Churches. Those Advowsons are to be in the Gift of the Principal and Fellows, or the major Part of them, who are obliged upon every Vacancy to present one of the six Junior Scholars of *North Wales*. If none of them is qualify'd,
then

then one of the six Exhibitioners of *North Wales*; if none of them is qualified, then one of the Fellows of *North Wales*.

It is well known that the Society owes this Benefaction and many other Advantages, to their Visitor's wise Determination of their late Election in favour of Dr. *Wynne* their worthy President. Mr. *Meyrick* died at *Gloucester* 24 April, 1713.

WADHAM-COLLEGE.

ON the Diffolution of the Priory of *Austin* Fryars, situate without *Smith-Gate* in the Suburbs of *Oxford*, together with other Religious Houses, K. *Henry* the 8th demised the Ground of this Priory (Part whereof belonged to the Priory of *Clatterscote* in *Oxfordshire*) to *Tho. Carden*, alias *Carden*, Esq; for the Term of one and twenty Years, by a Deed made for that Purpose, and bearing Date the 20th of *December* in the 33d Year of his Reign. This Priory continued in the Possession of Mr. *Carden* until the 6th of *Edw. VI.* he paying about the yearly Sum of 3 l. (for he paid 46 Shillings for the Buildings and Scite of this Convent, and for a Shop adjoining thereunto 13 Shillings and four Pence) for the Rent thereof. But then by Letters Patents dated the 16th of *May* this Year, it was conveyed and assigned over to *Henry* Duke of *Suffolk* and *Tho. Duport*, Gent. Soon after this it again changed its Owners, thro' a Gift thereof made by them to *Hen. Baylie*, M.D. and formerly a Fellow of *New-College*, on a conditional Payment of 55 Shillings and eight Pence every Year to them and their Heirs,

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A. D. 1552.

A. D. 1553.

nomine Decime & Decime partis; for thus the Deed expreffes it. Then in the first Year of Queen *Mary's* Reign, on the 16th of *August*, it was fold to *Edward Freere* of *Oxford*, Esq; Brother-in-law to the said *Baylie*, and afterward to *William Freere*, his Brother by Right of Inheritance; and from him at length, on the 20th of *December*, 29 *Eliz.* it was purchased by the Mayor and Bailiffs of *Oxford*, in the Name of the whole Corporation, for about the Sum of 430 *l.* Hereupon the Citizens granted out several Leases thereof, and therein provided against the usual Fairs held before the publick Gate of the Priory, to the Damage of the retailing Tradesmen of the City, which afterwards sold it to the Foundress of *Wadham College*.

14000 *l.*

Nicholas Wadham of *Merefield* in *Somersetshire*, Esq; for some time a Gentleman-Commoner either of *Corpus Christi* or *Christ-Church*, partly by a laudable Frugality of his own, and partly by that of his Wife *Dorothy*, had laid up a great Sum of Money, besides an Estate of 80 *l. per Annum*, which being of his Inheritance, he augmented it to the yearly Value of three Thousand Pounds and upwards. Herewith *Nicholas Wadham* being enriched, he first conceived Thoughts of founding a College at *Venice*, for the Education of *English* Youth in the *Romish* Religion, both he and his Wife being *Papists*: But being advised and perswaded by certain Friends rather to perform this Work in his own Country, and especially at *Oxford*, he immediately changed his Resolution, and determining to erect a College, he no sooner began to purchase Ground for this End, but he departed this Life; which for some time put a stop to this intended Foundation, tho' it did in no wise break off the Design; for he took care in his

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Will to join such Persons in Trust with his Wife (the Executrix thereof) as were of the Number of his Kindred and Servants, to see his Intention fully perform'd, and the Work finish'd, whose Counsel and Advice his Lady generally made use of.

Wadham first made choice of the Ground-plot, on which *Glocester-Hall* now stands, for the Scite and Building of his College: But on *Wadham's* Death, *Dr. Hawley*, the Principal thereof, refused to lay down his Headship, without a Promise of being made the first President of the Society. Hereupon the Lady *Dorothy* was obliged to forego her Husband's Purpose, and at a great Rate to purchase the aforesaid Priory of the City of *Oxford*, for a Seat to build this College on: Nor was this Purchase made without Condition, viz. That the Town should have the Nomination of one Fellow and two Scholars; and in pursuance hereof, *Tho. Harris*, the Son of *Francis Harris*, a Vintner, was named as Fellow, and *William Potter*, the Son of a Mercer, and *Isaac Smyth*, the Son of a Taylor in *Oxon.* were named as Scholars. On the Conveyance of this Priory to the said *Dorothy*, by the Citizens aforesaid, *May 29th*, 1610. upon the Payment of 600 *l.* the ruinous Buildings thereof, especially on the South side of the present Quadrangle, were pulled down, and a Day assign'd for laying the Foundation Stone, viz. the 31st of *July* ensuing, when the Vice-Chancellor, Doctors and Proctors of the University, assembled at *St. Mary's Church*, with many other Students of better Note, went from thence in a solemn Procession to lay this first Stone, giving then a Salutation to *Tho. Harris* the Mayor, and others the chief of the City. After the singing of *Te Deum*, an eloquent Speech

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was made by Dr. *Ryves*, Warden of *New College*, in Commendation of the Foundation: And as soon as the Walls of the Quadrangle were raised, the Foundress purchased a Royal Charter dated the 20th of *December*, whereby she was first authorized to found a College for Students in Divinity, Civil and Canon Law, Physick, Arts, and Languages. 2dly, To place therein one Warden, sixteen Fellows, and thirty Scholars (Graduates or Non-graduates) or some few of each Class, according to the future Ordinances and Statutes of this Society: And 3dly, To consign over thereunto Revenues sufficient for the Maintenance of her Students.

Before the Buildings of the College were finish'd, *Dorothy* transmitted a Charter of Foundation, together with a Body of Statutes, wherein she would have this called by the Name of *Wadham College*, therein appointing one Warden, fifteen Fellows, and as many Scholars, with two Chaplains, two Clerks, one Manciple, two Cooks, and as many Butlers, with one Porter. The Warden may be born in any Part of *England* or *Great Britain*, but must quit the College on his Advancement to a Bishoprick, and upon Marriage. And he ought to be a Master of Arts, at least, at the Time of his being elected thereunto. The Fellows may profess what Faculty or Study they please, but every one of them, after they have compleated 18 Years from their Regency in Arts, are obliged to leave their Fellowships. The Scholars, out of which Number the Fellows are to be chosen, are to be taken, viz. three out of *Somersetshire*, three out of *Essex*, and the rest out of any County in *Great Britain*. All these Persons were appointed by the Founder, and admitted into the College on the 12th of *April*, 1613.

Of the Number of Benefactors to this College I will only mention one, who is equal to many ; and that is, *John Goodridge*, A.M. and for some time Fellow hereof, and afterwards publick Professer of Rhetorick at *Gresham College*. He gave all his Lands at *Walthamstow* in *Essex* to this Society, for the Payment of the following Annuities or Exhibitions, which the Warden and Fellows were to see made, *viz.* to four Pensioners 9 *l.* each ; To every of three Foundation Scholars three Pounds ; To the Moderator at Divinity Disputations 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* To the Catechetick Lecturer 2 *l.* To the Dean's Substitute 2 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* To the Lecturer in the long Vacation, provided he expounds, 1 *l.* To the Logick Lecturer 1 *l.* For a Speech on the Founder every Year on the 20th of *October*, 1 *l.* To the Moderator at Philosophy Disputations 1 *l.* And to the Librarian a Mark. This Estate he devised to the College by a Will of the 25th of *November*, and proved on the 9th of *December* following.

The Buildings of this College are in respect of Beauty the most regular and uniform of any in the University, and were erected entirely at the Expence of the Lady *Dorothy*, whose Statue, with that of her Husband *Nicholas Wadham*, are to be seen thereon in Stone-work. The Hall and Chappel you behold on the East side of the Quadrangle, with the Arms of many Bishops of *Bath* and *Wells*, the Local Visitors hereof for the Time being.

PEMBROKE-COLLEGE.

I Come now to speak of the last College founded and endowed in the University of *Oxford*, which is erected on the Ground where *Broad-gate Hall* once stood. In former Times there was a large Tenement, situated at the Corner of *St. Aldate's*, vulgarly called *St. Toll's Church-yard*, belonging to the Priory of *St. Frideswide*; out of which for many Years there issued a certain Pension or Quit-Rent, payable to the Canons of this Priory; and from hence 'tis thought, that this House was dedicated to Learning, not only after, but long e'er the *Norman* Invasion. The Novices of the said Priory were herein instructed in Secular Studies; and from hence *St. Aldate's* Church it self (a Moiety whereof belong'd to this Priory) in Registers written about King *Henry* the First's Time, is often mentioned under the Name of the Monastery dedicated to *St. Aldate* the Bishop. 2dly, We find this Tenement to belong to the *Segryms* at *Oxford*, i. e. to *Richard* the Son of *Richard Segrym*, a Citizen here, Son or Nephew to one *Segrym*, a Clerk, living in the Year 1138. and was in the 38th Year of *Henry* the 3d, or then about, given by *Richard Segrym* aforesaid to this Priory; which was held by the Canons for some time under the Name of the *Great Messuage*, situate at the Corner aforesaid, on these Conditions, viz. That after his Death some Canon of this Priory should be thereon maintain'd for ever, there to celebrate an Anniversary for the Souls of him and his Parents, and also one *Christian Paddy*. 3dly, This Tenement was called *Segrym-Hall*, and in the Time of this *Richard*, or before, was inhabited

bited by certain Clerks or Scholars, and enjoy'd this Name till the Beginning of *Henry the 6th's* Reign, when it began to be called *Broad-gate-Hall*, from the Broad Gate then built, and leading thereinto; and in our Writers 'tis sometimes stiled *Broad-gate*, and sometimes *Segrym*, and then by Corruption *Segreve Hall*. 4thly, There was another Tenement lying near the East thereof, added hereunto, to enlarge this Hall, which Tenement once belonged to the Monks of *Abingdon*, having the other Moiety of *St. Aldate's* Church: Moreover another Tenement was also added, lying on the East of the former, which the Principal of *Broadgate-Hall* in *Henry the 7th's* Time rented of *New-College*. 5thly, 'Tis said this Hall was principally dedicated to the Study of the Civil and Canon Law, as appears from our Registers, and elfewhere.

This Hall, at the Dissolution of the Abbies by *Henry the 8th*, was given to his College in *Oxford*, *anno regni* 38, together with the said Tenements belonging then to the aforesaid Monks. This same *Segrym-Hall*, in the 6th of *A. D.* 1287. King *Edward the 1st*, was valued at 40 s. per *Annum* Rent, and thus it continued for many Years, till the Year 1517, when it was only let for 30 s. to one *John Noble*, Principal thereof; yea, for 20 s. on the Principal's repairing of it. On the aforesaid Dissolution of Abbies, when not only this Hall, but the University it self was almost destitute of Scholars, it was not let for above 13 s. 4 d. and so it was given to the College aforesaid by *Henry the 8th*. And thus much of *Broad-gate Hall*, I now proceed to speak of *Pembroke College* in *St. Aldate's* Parish, near the Church of this Name, where I shall speak of its Foundation, Benefactors, and other Matters relating thereunto.

Thomas Tisdale, Esq; born at *Sandford Deanly* in *Berkshire* (for there he was baptized Feb. 13th, 1547.) at the Time of his Death, at *Glympton* near *Woodstock* in *Oxfordshire*, by his last Will of the 30th of June, 1610. bequeathed five thousand Pounds to purchase Lands and Tenements for the Maintenance of certain Fellows and Scholars to be chosen from the Free School at *Abingdon*, into any College within the University of *Oxford*. Thereupon Arch-Bishop *Abbot* and others of especial Note, together with the principal Burgeſſes of the Town of *Abingdon*, who were by the Will made Trustees hereof, would have immediately covenanted with *Baliol College* to increase the Number of the Fellows of that Society: But after many Disputes touching seven Fellows and six Scholars of *Tisdale's* Foundation to be placed therein, this Project came to nothing, they being now prevailed on by the Promise of a new Benefactor (*Richard Whightwick*, S.T.B. heretofore of *Baliol College*) to fix on *Broad-gate Hall* for the Settlement of this Charity, which *Whightwick* had long since thought of endowing. In the mean time Sir *Nicholas Kemp*, Knt. and *William Baker*, Esq; purchased Lands and Tenements with this Sum of 5000 Pounds in *Berkshire* and *Wiltshire*, with their Appurtenances, for the future Maintenance of Fellows and Scholars on *Tisdale's* Foundation. Whereupon the Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonalty of *Abingdon*, with the Earl of *Pembroke* then Chancellor of the University, prayed the King to empower them to found a certain College, consisting of a Master, Fellows and Scholars, within the University of *Oxford*, and Precincts of *Broad-gate Hall*; and to grant to the said Master, Fellows and Scholars, Letters Patents, qualifying them to purchase

chafe Lands and Tenements for the Maintenance of them and their Successors. The King immediately consenting hereunto, issued out to them a Charter of *Mortmain*, dated June the 29th, 1624. wherein it is ordained, that a perpetual College should be founded within the Limits of this *Broad-gate Hall*, for the Study of Divinity, Civil and Canon Law, Physick, and the liberal Arts and Sciences, consisting of one Master, ten Fellows, and as many Graduate or Non-Graduate Scholars, more or less, according to the Statutes of the College hereafter to be established, and that this College should enjoy all the Privileges of a Body Politick, and be known by the Name of the *Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Pembroke College within the University of Oxford, of the Foundation of King James, ad onera & Custagia Tho. Tisdale & Rich. Whightwick.*

He further order'd *George Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, William Earl of Pembroke, and Chancellor of the University, Sir John Bennet, Knt. Sir Eub. Thelwall, Knt. Walt. Darrel, Esq;* and the said *Richard Whightwick*, or any four or more of them, to make a Body of Statutes for the Use of this Society. With this Charter was granted another, called a *Charter of Mortmain*, whereby this College was allowed to purchase Lands and Tenements to the Yearly Value of seven hundred Pounds.

After this, the Master, Fellows and Scholars had Possession deliver'd unto them of *Broad-gate-Hall*, then enlarged, and so far encreas'd in Building, as was sufficient to receive the whole Number of Students. Three Years after the College received a Body of Statutes, signed and subscribed within the Year of Dr. *Frewen's* Vice-Chancellorship: And in these

Statutes it is ordained, That four of *Tisdale's* Fellows should be chosen from among his Kindred, and the other seven being Masters of Arts, shou'd be in holy Orders ; and that the Scholars of this Foundation should be of the Free School at *Abingdon* in *Berkshire* ; two of whom ought to be of his Consanguinity, and of indigent Fortunes ; and if none such can be found in this School, then they may be chosen from elsewhere, provided they be of his Blood : And as to the other four, they ought to be Natives of *Abingdon*, and elected from this School, and named *Sir William Bennet's* Scholars.

As to the Benefaction of *Rich. Whightwick*, who founded three Fellowships and four Scholarships, and gave Lands of the Value of a hundred Pounds *per Annum*, for the Maintenance of them ; he would have two of the Fellows and two of the Scholars to be either of his Name or Kindred, wheresoever born or educated, and the three other to be chosen from *Abingdon* School. The Election for *Tisdale's* Scholars is on the *Tuesday* after the first *Sunday* in *August* yearly ; wherein the Master of the College, and two of *Tisdale's* Senior Fellows, with the Master of *Christ's-Hospital* at *Abingdon*, the two Senior Curators thereof, and also the Schoolmaster of the aforesaid School, are made Electors thereof.

Among the principal Benefactors of this College, after *George Abbot*, Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, who gave 300 Pounds for the Redemption of a Law-Suit between *Baliol College* and the Town of *Abingdon*, about the Settlement of *Tisdale's* Charity, we meet with King *Charles* the 1st, who granted unto this Society the perpetual Advowson of *St. Aldate's* Church thereunto adjoining, and moreover out of his pure Affecti-

Affection to it, gave certain Lands for the Maintenance of one Fellow, to be chosen from the Isles of *Guernsey* or *Jersey*, and therein born. Then,

Juliana Stafford, Wife of *Alexander Stafford*, ——— 1628. of *Holborn* in *Middlesex*, Gent. gave 5 l. per Ann. towards the Education of two poor Scholars in this College, to be bred up in the Study of Divinity, and order'd the Master to have the Nomination of them, who were to enjoy this Charity till they became Masters in Arts; provided they absented not themselves from the College above one Quarter in the whole Year; but this Gift was not to take Place till after her and her Husband's Death.

Francis Rous, by last Will and Testament of March 18. 1657. devised an Estate of 40 l. per Ann. out of the Tithes of the Church of *Bookham magna* in *Surry*, to be paid hereunto for the Maintenance of two Students in this College, and another 20 l. per Ann. for the Education of another Student in this Society, which last Gift was issuing out of a Pension paid for a Tenement in the Mannor of *Mutton* in *Cornwall*, during the Life-time of the two *Bigfords*; and after their Death also issuing out of another Tenement at *Cowbury* in *Devonshire* for ever: And the Scholars thus to be chosen he would have to be of low Fortunes, viz. under 10 l. per Ann. of a fit Age for Learning, and either of his own Posterity, or of the Stock of *Rob. Rich.* and *Arthur*, being his Brethren, or lastly of the Descendant from his Sisters *Nichols* or *Upton*, and if no such appear'd, then to be elected out of the two upper Classes of *Eaton School*; these were to study Divinity, and to give some publick Specimen of their Proficiency therein before they were Batchelors in Arts, and not to enjoy this Bene-

Benefaction above seven Years, when others were to succeed them on the like Conditions.

Lastly, Dr. George Morley, late Bishop of *Winchester*, at the Time of his Death, founded five Scholarships more than were formerly instituted; and these he would have to be filled with Students from the Isles of *Guernsey* and *Jersey*, and endow'd the same with a liberal Allowance.

The Lodgings of this College at its first Foundation were the same with those belonging to *Broadgate-Hall*, together with those usually rented by the Principals of this Hall, viz. the *Abingdon-Lodgings*; the *New College Lodgings*, and *Cambey's Lodgings*. Upon the pulling down the greatest Part of these, were built the South and Part of the East and West Sides of the Quadrangle, with *Tisdale's* and *Wightwick's* Money, and other Benefactors. There are since erected for the Use of the Master very elegant, large, and convenient Lodgings; and if the whole College had been made suitable hereunto, it would be one of the neatest Colleges in the University, the Chancellor whereof for the Time being is appointed the Local Visitor of this Society.

Of Halls in general.

OF the great Number of Halls and Inns heretofore in the University of *Oxford*, there are only now seven remaining, which are subject to the Government of their Principals; and all these (except *St. Mary-Hall* and *Glocester-Hall*) were in ancient Times the Houses of Townsmen let out to Scholars, as Habitations for the Muses, on yearly Rents; and if these Halls had not fallen into the Hands or Possession

session of Colleges, 'tis probable these Houses of Learning also had in the Reigns of *Henry VII.* and *Henry VIII.* been converted to other Uses.

The ancient Mansions of the Students here were vulgarly called *Hostels*, but in Course of Time they began to be stiled *Halls*: and this Title so thoroughly prevail'd at last, that Colleges were distinguish'd by the same Name, as *Merton-Hall*, *Baliol-Hall*, *Oriel-Hall*, &c. as already remembred, and to be every where met with in ancient Writings; Archbishop *Arundel*, in a Constitution commands that none of *Wickliff's* Books be read in Schools, Halls, Hostels, or any other Place whatsoever within the University of *Oxford*. This Word *Aula* (according to *Becan Gorop*) is derived from the German Word *All* or *Hall*, which signifies to *keep* or *cover*; it being a Place wherein Merchandizes were put and kept as in a *Staple*; for the Citizens of *Oxford* say, they were heretofore of the *Staple*, and so sold Lead and Tin, Wooll and Hides, &c. But enough of this.

In former Times the Principals of these Halls were chosen by the common Suffrages of all the Students therein placed; and he who had a Superiority of Votes in each respective Hall, was by the Chancellor of the University, or his Commissary, admitted to the Execution of this Office, upon putting in of sufficient Caution to pay the yearly Rent of such House, &c. But now all these Principals or Heads are appointed by the Chancellor, except him of *Edmund-Hall*, which Right *Queen's* College refused to yield up, when all the rest of the Colleges granted this Power of Nomination and Appointment to *Rob. Dudley*, Earl of *Leicester*, and to the succeeding Chancellors of the University for ever, about the Year 1570.

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The Principals and Students of these Halls are governed and kept in Order by Statutes heretofore made and delivered by the Chancellor, and the whole University, and in Course of Time corrected and augmented for this End: And according to these ancient Statutes, the Principals and their Scholars were obliged to go to their Parish-Churches on solemn Days for Divine Service, as *Magdalen-Hall*, *Edmund-Hall*, and *Hart-Hall*, to *St. Peter's Church* in the *East*; *Alban-Hall* to *Merton-Church*; *St. Mary-Hall* to *St. Mary's Church*; *New-Inn-Hall* to *St. Peter's Church* in the *Bailiff*; and *Glocester-Hall* to *St. Thomas's Church*. These Halls are not yearly endow'd with Estates and Revenues; yet some of them have Exhibitions or yearly Stipends given for the Maintenance of certain Students therein. The Students pay a yearly Rent to the Principals, and live at their own Charge as at the Inns of Court in *London*.

No Commoner, Battelar, or other Scholar, of what Condition soever, ought to be admitted into any Hall, until he actually comes to the University, and to the Hall, with his Books and other Goods to stay therein; nor ought any one to be admitted into any Hall, unless he has a Chamber within the same, or Lodging annex'd thereunto; and every Scholar of 15 Years of Age, at the Time of his Admission into the Hall, or within three Months after, shall be oblig'd to take an Oath, before the Principal or Vice-Principal, and two senior Commoners thereof, to the Observation of the Statutes and Customs of the Halls, under Pain of Amotion or Expulsion from thence; and if he be within fifteen, then as soon as he is of that Age.

ALBAN-HALL.

THE most ancient Hall at present in the University of *Oxford* is that called *Alban-Hall*, situated in *St. John Baptist's* Parish, on the East side of *Merton-College*, and receiving its Name, according to Writers treating hereof, from the Convent of *St. Alban's*: For some will have it, that this Hall was built by the Monks thereof, and assign'd for the Use of the Youth of that House, to give them an Academical Education. But these are Mistakes; for these Monks never claim'd any Right to themselves in this Hall, having Habitations here in another Place. And the true Reason of giving this Name to the said Hall, was from an ancient Tenement or Messuage of *Rob. de St. Albans*, an *Oxford* Citizen, living here in King *John's* Reign, and some Years after; who convey'd this Tenement, with another Westward thereof (afterwards called *Nuns-Hall*) to the Nuns of *Littlemore* in *Oxfordshire*, about the Beginning of *Henry III's* Reign, who about the same time gave eight other Tenements in the Parish of *St. Aldate, Oxon.* to the Nuns of *Stodeley* in this County. These Houses were afterwards inhabited by Scholars, under the Name of *Alban-Hall* and *Nun-Hall*, which first Appellation occurs about the End of *Edward I's* Reign, tho' doubtless these Houses were dedicated to Letters some Time before. The last of them was under the Appointment of *Merton-College*, upon a Demise and an Order, that the younger Scholars of the Founder's Blood should be therein instructed in the first Parts of an University Education then called *Trivials*.

Some

3 Hen. 6.

Some Years after these Halls became subject to divers Principals, especially the last of them. But when the Collegiate Church of *St. John Baptist* was rebuilt, there was a Coalition between these Halls, for the Students of each to come under the same Discipline and Principal; tho' how long this Union lasted is uncertain: For from the Year 1445. till *Edward IV's* Accession to the Crown, they were under the Government of different Principals; however, in *Henry VI's* Reign and afterwards, the Fellows of *Merton-College* often demis'd them to the Convent of *Littlemore*, which sometimes put them under the Government of two, and sometimes under one of their Fellows, by the Consent of the rest of the University. By a Deed dated 1462. it appears, that *Christina*, Abbess of *Littlemore*, gave these two Halls, therein called *Albon* and *Noone-Hall*, together with two Gardens thereunto belonging, to the Warden and Fellows of *Merton-College* for the Term of 99 Years; and by another Deed dated Dec. 15. in the 12th of *Hen. VII.* it appears that this Convent of veil'd Nuns let out *Alban-Hall*, and a Garden Southward thereof, between the said College Westward, and a Garden belonging to *Baliol-College* on the East, for the Term of 67 Years, at the Rent of 13 s. 4 d. per Ann. In *Edward IV's* Time these Halls were distinct, and in *Henry the VI's* Reign they were united.

But to come nearer our own Times: The Fellows of *Merton-College* were in Possession of them by frequent Demises, until they came to Cardinal *Woolsey* with the Priory of *Littlemore* itself. *Henry VIII.* gave these Halls to his Physician, *Dr. George Owen*, formerly a Fellow of *Merton*, and this he did towards the End of his Reign, and *Owen* soon after convey'd them to
Sir

Sir *John Williams*, (afterwards Baron of *Thame*) and Sir *John Gresham* Knts. who on the 3d of *December*, by the Leave of *Edward VI.* assign'd 2 *Edw. 6.* them again over to *John Pollard* and *Rob. Perrot*, Esqrs. and they on the 16th of *June* transferred their Right to the Warden and Fellows of *Merton-College*, unto which Society it now belongs, if any Profit can arise from thence, it lying in a ruinous and desolate Condition, and for the greatest part of the Year only inhabited by Rats and Mice, and such like Vermin. Upon Enquiry, we find no Principal of it till 1437. nor do we find any Principal of *Noon-Hall* till the Year 1445. which see hereafter.

HART-HALL.

Henry Punchard, an *Oxford* Butcher, convey'd this Messuage situated in *Peter's* Parish in the *East*, opposite to the North Wall of the City, and not far from *Smith-Gate*, lying between a Piece of Ground of the University on the West, and an Estate belonging to the Nuns of *Stodeley* on the East, to *Joan*, heretofore the Wife of *Nicholas Stockwell*; which Messuage afterwards came from the said *Joan*, or her Son, to *John Hankton*, and *Edith* his Wife; and from them it descended to *Walter de Grendon*, Mercer; and he assigning over his Right, it passed about the tenth Year of *Edward I.* to *Elias de Hertford*, and *Joan Hareng* his Wife, and then to their Son *Elias*: And it being demised by the Father to the Scholars of the University, it began by him to be stiled *Hart-Hall*, from the first Part of his Name; and under this Name the said *Elias* sold it to *John de Dokelynton*, a
Citi-

A. D. 1312.

Citizen of *Oxford*, on the 17th of *June*, 1301. for the Sum of 20 *l.* reserving all ancient Services due to the Lords thereof. By this Deed of Conveyance it appears, that it lay between *Black-Hall* on the West, and a Tenement belonging to the Priory of *Stodeley* on the East: But it did not stick with *Dokelynton* long, for he assigned it over with another Messuage in the same Parish to *Walter Stapledon* Bishop of *Exeter*, and *Rich. de Wydeslade* Precentor of *Credington*, who immediately convey'd all his Right herein to this Bishop, and then it was called *Stapledon-Hall*; and the other Tenement went by the Name of *Arthur-Hall*.

Stapledon, on the 10th of *May* 1312. had a Royal Charter granted him for assigning these two Houses over to twelve Scholars. [See *Exeter College*.] This Hall was for some time call'd *Stapledon-Hall*, so long as the Bishop's Scholars continued therein, and then it return'd again to its Appellation. *Exeter-College* had the Nomination of its Principal for a long Series of Years, and the Chancellor was only to give him Admission into his Office.

In this Hall many of the Fellows of *New-College*, with their Warden, liv'd, whilst that College was in Building; and this gave a new Splendor of Reputation to this Hall, which had for many Years its Principals from this College.

Among those who were Students in this Hall, there were formerly twelve Students, unto whom the University paid a yearly Exhibition or Pension of 30 *l.* or more, upon the Account of the Abbot and Monks of *Glastenbury*. Who was the Donor of this Sum I know not, unless it were one of the Abbots thereof. This yearly Stipend (I think) was issuing out of an Estate at *Drayton* in *Somersetshire*, and was given for the

the Information of Youth in the Grammar-School at *Glastenbury*, which were to be placed out in the University afterwards, according to their Merits. Upon the Dissolution of this Abby, the Stipend was a Forfeiture to the Crown; but *William Marquis of Winchester*, and Lord High Treasurer of *England*, in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, purchased the Lands out of which this Pension anciently issued, and paid the same: But the same ceased to be paid for several Years after this Marquis's Death; *A. D. 1571.* and thereupon the Earl of *Leicester*, Chancellor of the University, sent to the Scholars, exhorting them to send some Persons to wait on the Marquis, and know the Reasons of his Forbearance of Payment: In short, I find about half of this Exhibition begg'd of Queen *Elizabeth*, and given to *Emanuel-College* in *Cambridge*; and the Residue is now paid to this Hall, viz. 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

In Queen *Elizabeth's* Time *Phil. Rondell* built the publick Hall and Buttry; and Dr. *Theodore Price* built the Principal's Lodgings about the Middle of King *James I.* and Dr. *Iles* built the Kitchen and the Chambers over it: But the Library was lately erected by Contributions of Benefactors.

EDMUND-HALL.

IN Point of Antiquity I next come to speak of *Edmund-Hall*; and here there are many of an Opinion, That this Hall had its Name from *Edmund* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, about the Time of *Henry III.* who as a Master of Arts read to his Scholars here; but all these Persons

are much mistaken: For it appears from our Registers, that this was antiently a common Tenement, and took its Name from one Lord *Edmonds*, a Citizen of *Oxford*, in the Beginning of *Henry III's* Reign. And it descending from him to his Son *Ralph*, he convey'd it to one *John Curtes*, and then this *Curtes* assign'd it to *Andrew Halegod*, with a yearly Rent of one Mark, issuing out of an adjoining Tenement in *St. Peter's* Parish in the East, called *Brondeshall*.

But it seems, this Hall of *Edmund* passed from *Ralph* his Son to *Brian de Berningham*, and not to *Curtes*, as aforesaid, who soon after sold it to *Thomas de Malmesbury* for twelve Marks, with a Reserve of a Quit-Rent of 2 s. per Ann. issuable from thence, and payable to him and his Heirs; and this Agreement was confirm'd by *Roger de Berningham*. Whether *Tho. de Malmesbury* demised the same to the Scholars does not appear; but it was assign'd over to the Canons of *Osney* by the said *Thomas*, Rector of *Cowley*, near *Oxford*, under the Name of a Messuage with its Edifices. It extended in length between *St. Peter's* Church-yard and some Ground belonging to *Geoffrey* the Son of *Simeon*; and in breadth from a Lane leading to *St. Peter's* Church as far as a House belonging to the Priory of *Wroxton*. *Osney-Abby* was oblig'd to pay the Donor on the Score of this Gift, the Sum of one Mark, and also 8 s. to *Elizabeth* the Daughter of *Adam de Oakley* yearly.

The Abbey afterwards repair'd this Messuage with or out of the yearly Rents, and by the Consent of the University let it out as a Dwelling for Scholars, as may be said almost of all the Houses of this Convent in *Oxford*; which made great Advantage from the Rents thereof, especially in those Ages, when there were so many

many Thousands of Scholars living here. I cannot find when this Hall was first dedicated to the Muses ; and on perusing the Rentals of the Abbey, touching their Houses in *Oxford*, we find no Mention thereof older than *Edward II's* 11 *Edw. 2.* Reign, when this Hall is said to stand empty, as it almost did in the Reign of *Hen. VIII.* when it was confiscated with the other Possessions of the Monks, after various Trials of Fortune. But King *Henry* did not keep it in his Hands long ; for by Letters Patents of the 22d of *November*, 1546. he granted the same to *John Bellow* and *Rob. Bygot* ; who soon after gave it to 38 *Hen. 8.* *William Burnell* Gent. and this last, for the Consideration of 40 Marks, assign'd the same over 7 *Edw. 6.* to *William Denyse*, Provost of *Queens-College*, on the 28th of *July*, 1557. The Society of *Queens-College* having thus by *Burnell's* Gift obtain'd this Hall, they converted it again to the Use of Scholars, on Condition made with the Chancellor of the University, that they should for ever have the Nomination of a Principal in their Right, who was to be admitted by the Chancellor or his Commissary, as appears from an Agreement made between the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University, and this Society, on the first Day of *March*, in the first Year of the Reign of *Q. Elizabeth*, which Covenant is in Force even unto this Day ; altho' there heretofore happen'd a Controversy at Law, upon their Nomination of a Successor to *Tho. Bowsfield*, on his Resignation of this Office ; the Chancellor of the University asserting a Right of Co-Election with the College, and the Students pretending the same. This Matter was referred to Justice *Walmesley*, on his coming, who inflamed the Strife, in Hopes of making a good Cause of it. But on receiving

the Opinions of *Civilians* and common Lawyers, it was given in Favour of *Queens-College*.

St. MARY HALL.

24 Hen. 3. **S**T. Mary Hall, situated in a Street heretofore call'd *Schydiard-Street*, was formerly inhabited by the Citizens of *Oxford*; one of whom by Name *Henry Kelpie*, convey'd this Hall under the Name of a Messuage to one *Peter*, Rector of St. Mary's Parish-Church, and to the Use of him and all his Successors, Rectors of the said Church: And thus it continued to be the Parsonage-House of the Rectors, until *Edward II.* in the 19th Year of his Reign, gave this Church with all its Appurtenances to *Oriel-College*. By this Gift (yet not without a long Law-suit) this Messuage came to the Scholars of the said College, then called St. Mary Hall or College, together with five Shops Northward, adjoining thereunto: Which they converted to the Use of Students; altho' we know not the precise time when this House became the Muses Habitation; and this Hall had its Name from the aforesaid College or Hall.

The Catalogue of its *Principals* is very imperfect, and all that we know here is, that the same was governed either by the Provosts or some of the Fellows of this College, for many Years; but it was inhabited by Scholars, *Anno Dom. 1333.* *Oriel-College* new built this Hall at the Time when it was first consecrated to the Muses; but there is little now remaining of this Building, besides the old Hall on the North side, and some few Chambers on the East: For the rest was pulled down in the Year 1647, when

when the said Hall was rebuilt. The modern Publick Hall with the Cellar under it, and the Chappel over it, with the Buttry, and some Rooms on the West, were built at the Expence of Dr. *Saunders* the Principal, and some other Benefactors. Since the enlarging and beautifying of Colleges, this Hall suffers the like Fate with all others in the University, and is little inhabited by Students.

The most remarkable thing of this Hall I know of, is, that it gave an Education to the famous Sir *Thomas More* Knt. and Lord High Chancellor of *England*, sent to *Oxford* at the Instance of Cardinal *Morton* Archbishop of *Canterbury*. This *More* was a great Genius, and according to those Times a Person of excellent Learning.

NEW-INN-HALL, or TRILLECK-INN.

THIS Hall is situate between the North-Bailiff, or a Place called *The Seven Deadly Sins*, and a Street leading from *Carpenters-street* to *St. Peter's Church* in the *Bailiff*: This House was in antient Times inhabited by the *Pennards*, being Citizens in *Oxford*; from whence sprung *Frideswide*, the Daughter and Heirefs of *William Pennard*, who convey'd this House, then lying between a *Godstow-Tenement* and the Homestall of *John Bybury*, to *John Trilleck* Bishop of *Hereford*, and *Tho. Trilleck* his Brother, by a Deed bearing Date the 11th of *April* 1349. But this Prelate dying intestate anno 1360. the Right to this House came wholly to his said Brother,

ther, who about six Years afterwards transferr'd the same to *Hugh Penbrigge*, *Rog. Otery*, and *Walt. Brown* Parson of *St. Magnus* Church in *London*; and these again, after *Penbrigge's* A. D. 1369. Death, assign'd the said House to *William de Wickham* Bishop of *Winton*, and others, with another Tenement called by the Name of *Hospitia Trilleckiana*. *Wickham* being thus in Possession — — 1392. on hereof, and impower'd by a Royal Charter to this End, gave the said Houses, together June 8. with three Gardens lying on the West thereof, and also one other Messuage stiled *Roses-Hall*, bounded with a Garden, to the Warden and Fellows of *New-College*.

It is said, that these Houses were first dedicated to the Muses in *Trilleck's* Time; for then they began to be called Inns or Hostels, as appears from the Deed of Conveyance made by *Brown* and *Otery*, Clerks; and were then by the Convocation of Masters assign'd as Habitations — — 1455. for the *White* or *Bernardine* Monks, or any other Religious whatsoever. Afterwards they were filled with *Civilians*, till *Edw. VI's* Time, and produced many learned Professors in this Study; whereof most of them were *Welchmen*, who have been an Ornament to the University by their Lectures read there, when they sued for their Degrees. And thus much of this Hall.

St. MARY MAGDALEN HALL.

IT now follows that I should give some Account of *St. Mary Magdalen* Hall, among vulgar Writers acknowledged to be the Parent of *Magdalen-College* it self, which adjoins thereunto;

unto; but this is a Mistake, for it was built by *A. D.* 1480. *Wainfleet* after his College was finish'd, only for the Use and End of a *Grammar* School, with Chambers over it, and a Kitchen adjoining to it for the Reception of a School-master, and an Usher under him; who were to teach the Youth of his College and the whole Neighbourhood *gratis*, and free from any Burthen to their Friends. Some Years after *Wainfleet's* Death, who died in the Year 1486. there were other Rooms, Lodgings, &c. added hereunto for the Reception and Entertainment of Scholars; and then this House was stiled *Grammar-Hall*, and afterwards it was called by the Name of *Magdalen-Hall*, under the Government of one of the Fellows of the aforesaid College, till *Dr. Hussy's* ——— 1602. Time, who was Principal thereof.

Upon the Death of *Dr. Levet* there happen'd a Suit of Law about the Principallship of this Hall, on the Occasion of the Nomination of *Dr. Adams* by the Chancellor of the University, and *Dr. Hammond* thereunto by *Magdalen* College; but the Right of Nomination was adjudg'd in Favour of the Chancellor, and *Hammond* dispossess'd thereof.

Dr. Thomas White, formerly a Student in this Hall, bequeath'd an Estate for the Payment of Exhibitions in the Sum of 8 *l. per ann.* for the Use of five Students in Divinity of this Hall; and also for the Payment of 4 *l. per Ann.* to the Principal thereof: These Sums are payable out of an Estate devised for the Endowment of the *Moral Philosophy* Lecture in the University. ——— 1621. Also *John Meek*, another Student herein, gave an Estate of 100 *l. per Ann.* to be equally divided between ten Students there, &c. ——— 1665.

GLOUCESTER-HALL.

ON the West-side of *Stockwell-street*, in the Parish of *St. Nicolas*, alias *St. Thomas the Martyr*, there remains to this Day the greatest Part of an ancient House of the Muses, which was first stiled *Gloucester-College*, and afterwards *Gloucester-Hall*, from the *Benedictine Monks of Gloucester*, herein educated in *Academical Learning*. On the Suppression of Religious Houses in *Henry VIII's* Reign, it fell into the King's Hands, who granted the same to *Dr. Rob. King*, the first Bishop of *Oxford*, and his Successors, as a Palace for him and them. The Bishop was in Possession thereof as long as the See was at *Osney*; but when King *Henry* transferr'd the same to his new erected College, as was done *Nov. 4. 1546.* he departed this Life before he had compleatly settled the Change. Soon after, by an Indenture made between *K. Edw. VI.* on one Part, *Edward Duke of Somerset* on the second part, and the afore-said *Robert* (the Bishop) on the third Part, it was covenanted to endow this Bishoprick with certain Possessions and Estates, and to have the same ratify'd under the Great Seal of *England*: Yet in this Grant there is no Mention of this Hall; wherefore 'tis believed to be still in the King's Possession: But on the 28th of *July* following, the said *Robert*, by a Deed under his own Hand, and afterwards confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of *Christ-Church*, surrendered up all the Estates of this Bishoprick into the King's Hands. Many Years after this the said Hall came into the Tenure and Occupation of one *Doddington*, by a Grant from Queen *Elizabeth*,

beth, on the yearly Payment of 55 Shillings to her for the same: And on the 23d of *March*, anno 1559. *Doddington* convey'd the same to the President and Scholars of *St. John Baptist's College*, on the Founder's Purchase; who afterwards converted the same into a House for Scholars called *St. John Baptist Hall*, decreeing some Fellow of his new founded College to be Principal thereof, and to be elected by the other Fellows.

Of the BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

THE first publick Library in *Oxford* was set up in *Durham-Hall* (where *Trinity-College* now stands) by *Richard of Bury*, or *Richard Hungerville*, who was Lord Treasurer of *England* and Bishop of *Durham*, in the Time of King *Edward III.*

About the Year 1367. another Library erected by *Thomas Cobham*, Bishop of *Worcester*, upon the old *Congregation-House*, adjoining to *St. Mary's Church*, begun to be furnish'd with Desks and Books, and was mightily increas'd by the Bounty of the Founder, King *Henry IV.* all his Sons, and other of his Nobility both spiritual and temporal; till about the Year 1480. this Library was brought into a new one, which it pleased that most Noble Prince *Humphrey Duke of Gloucester* to build over the *Divinity-School*, which he had just before founded for the Use of the University, and furnished it with those Manuscripts, which he at any Rates had purchased from foreign Parts, (chiefly from *Italy*) and presented the University with, at two Donations; the Names of which Books together

gether with his Letters sent with them, are still extant in the Archives of the University. This Library was first open'd in 1480. but within 80 Years after was utterly destroy'd by the Commissioners appointed by K. *Edm.* VI. to visit the University, in order to purge it from the Corruptions of Popery, and to establish sound Learning and Truth in the Room thereof, and to encourage *Learned Men*, a thing much wanted at present; for the Soil is good, and well enough planted, if it were duly water'd, and blessed with good Husbandmen and benign Patrons.

This was the State of Things when Sir *Thomas Bodley* Knt. consider'd the Damage which Learning had sustain'd, and the great Use that a publick Library would be to the Students: For as yet, tho' Printing was grown common, yet Books were so dear and scarce, as that a Scholar of an ordinary Fortune could not pretend to have in his private Study any more than those that were necessary for the Performance of his Exercises. Sir *Thomas* had all the Qualities of a *Mæcenæ*, he was an excellent Scholar himself, a Lover of Learning in others, and the Proprietor of a very plentiful Estate. After a mature Deliberation, he desir'd Leave of the University to furnish Duke *Humphrey's* Library once more, with Desks, Seats, and Books, at his own Costs and Charges; which being gain'd, he acquitted himself beyond all Expectation. He procur'd Benefactions from very many of the Nobility and Gentry both in Books and Money: He sent over Men on purpose to buy Books in *France, Italy, Spain* and *Germany*; he perswaded his learned Friends to repose their ancient Manuscripts here, as in a Place of Safety, (at least) until another general Revolution; and thereupon the learned Society

ciety of *Merton* College, wherein he had his Education, and likewise the Dean and Chapter of *Exeter*, where he had his Birth, sent in great Parcels; another Parcel was given by Mr. *Tho. Allen*, who had saved all he could procure of the University and Abby Libraries. Other Manuscripts were given by that great Antiquary Sir *Rob. Cotton*, others by Sir *Henry Savill*, (who afterwards enlarged his Benefaction by his Manuscripts of *St. Chrysostome's* Works, from whence he publish'd his *Eaton* Edition) and others from many other Benefactors. This Library was open'd on *November* the 8th, 1602. the Vice-Chancellor and the whole University coming thither in their Formalities; and this Day still continues to be the Visitation Day, when the Curators (who are the Vice-Chancellor, the King's Professors in Divinity, Law and Physick, of the *Hebrew* and *Greek* Tongues, and the two Proctors of the University) do inspect the Library, and call over all the Books, and afterwards do receive a handsome Entertainment at the Vice-Chancellor's Lodgings, and in the Afternoon there is a Speech made by one of *Christ-Church* College.

Sir *Thomas* in a few Years found his Library to encrease so fast, that he erected another Building adjoining to it, which made it in the Shape of a *Roman* T, and this he furnish'd with all things necessary, and especially with Books; wherein he was so diligent that (as he wrote to Dr. *Tho. James* his first Library-Keeper) there was not 400 Pounds worth of Books in *England* fit for a Library, which were not actually placed therein, and that he would endeavour for them also.

Nor was his Care for the future State and Preservation of it less than it ought to be: For after

ter that the University had built the publick Schools juſt by the Library, up two Stories high, he himſelf at his own Charge raiſed a Gallery all round a Story higher, to the Intent that when the New Part of the Library ſhall be filled with Books, they might go on to furniſh theſe Galleries alſo. Beſides this, he made an Agreement with the *Stationers Company* in *London*, to give one Copy to the Library of every Book which they ſhould print from thence forward; which Agreement they very well obſerved till about the Year 1640. And laſtly, by his Will he left a conſiderable Eſtate to the University in Land and Money, for Salaries to the Officers for keeping this Fabrick in Repair, and for buying new Books: But this is now fallen miſerably ſhort; for by the Fraud of his Executor, by the Loan of a great Sum of Money to *Charles I.* in his Diſtreſs, and by the Fire of *London*, the Eſtate will now do little more than pay the Officers their old Salary, though their Trouble is much increas'd, which Salary is too ſcanty and narrow for a Man of eminent Learning, as the preſent Librarian is, and all who ſucceed him in that Office ought to be.

Sir Thomas Bodley died *Jan. 28. 1612.* after he had made fit Statutes for the Government of the Place, and they had been confirm'd in Convocation, and he declared by the University to be the Founder of the Library: But with him the Genius of the Place did not ſeem to fall, ſince there are now more than double or treble the Number of Books in it than were there at the Time of his Death.

A. D. 1629.

For ſoon after, the then *Earl of Pembroke* (through the Perſwaſion of *Archbiſhop Laud*) bought and gave almoſt all that Collection of *Greek Manuſcripts* which *Franciſco Baroccio*, a
Venetian

Venetian Gentleman, had with great Costs and Pains gathered together, esteem'd the most valuable Collection of Books that ever came into *England* at one Time. Those which that Peer kept for his own Use, being above 22 in Number, *Oliver Cromwell* afterwards bought and gave. Sir *Thomas Roe* also, who was the *English* Ambassador at *Constantinople*, at his Return home presented a Choice Parcel of *Greek* Manuscripts which he bought in *Turkey*.

Sir *Kenelm Digby* also presented a great Parcel of Manuscripts newly bound, which he had from Mr. *Allen* above-mention'd, or otherwise procur'd in his Travels. And all this while Archbishop *Laud* had sent into the East to buy up *Oriental* Manuscripts, as also into *Germany*, from whence many excellent Manuscripts were gotten from the *Sweedish* Soldiers, who had ravaged the Libraries there. And at his Instigation the University built up another Room contiguous to the End of Duke *Humphrey's* Library, which makes it in the Shape of a *Roman* H. This End of the Library is truly a noble Room, as well for the Goodness of the Wooden Work as for the Value of Books it is furnished with. They are placed thus; on the Gallery on the Right Hand are the *Baroccian* Manuscripts, *Digby's*, *Roe's*, *Cromwell's*, and those which were before disperfed over the Library, but now gathered together, and marked N. E. In the Gallery on the Left Hand are the Manuscripts given by Archbishop *Laud* at four or five Donations: they are about 1300 in Number, and written in above twenty Languages; all these well bound, except those he gave at his last Donation, which was in haste, by Reason of the great Troubles of those Times. The remaining Part of that new side of the Library is mostly

ly taken up with the excellent Study of the Learned *John Selden*, Esq; late of the *Inner Temple, London*: Tho' tis to be lamented that his whole Library was not given by his Executors, according to his Intention once; for the Fire of the *Temple* destroyed in one of their Chambers Eight Chests full of the *Registers* of *Abbeys*, and other Manuscripts relating to the History of *England*; tho' most of his Law-Books are still safe in *Lincolns Inn*.

It will be too tedious here to reckon up all the greater Benefactors to this Place, tho' one more I will not pass by, Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, afterwards Lord *Fairfax*, the General to the Parliament Forces, who amongst other Manuscripts presented 160, written by the Hand of Mr. *Rog. Dodsworth*, and relating to our *English* History, as may be guessed by the first Volume of the *Monasticon*, which was chiefly taken from them. These Books stand in one of the new Galleries, lately set up in the middle Part of the Library. Next to them on the Right Hand stands that noble Parcel of Oriental Manuscripts bought by the University of the late Dr. *Huntington*, who collected them in the East; and on the Left Hand stand the Manuscripts of the Lord *Hatton*, and those which the University bought of Mr. *Greaves*. In the other Gallery stand the Oriental Manuscripts brought from the East by Dr. *Pocock*, and purchas'd by the University, together with two other Parcels of Books, written and printed; those of Dr. *Marshall*, late Rector of *Lincoln* College, and those of Dr. *Tho. Barlow*, late Lord Bishop of *Lincoln*, who bequeathed to the Library all such Books of theirs after their Death, which were not in this Library before. This Method of giving to the Library, since it is now become so large, is approv'd

prov'd by many wise Men, and there are some now living, who have taken the same Course.

The World has had several printed Catalogues of the Books in the *Bodleian* Library. That of the printed Books, publish'd by Dr. *Hyde*, was in the Year 1674. since which Time there have come in so many Thousands more, that a new Catalogue is now composing by the Learned Dr. *Hudson*, the present Library-keeper, which will give the World full Satisfaction in this Point, and that as soon as may be. As to the Manuscripts, an Account of them was also publish'd above 20 Years ago, since which Time the University has bought all the Manuscripts of the deceased Dr. *Edward Bernard*, with such of his printed Books, as were fit for their Library.

Upon the whole, this Library is much larger than that of any University in *Europe*; nay, it exceeds those of all the Sovereigns in *Europe*, except the Emperor's and the *French* King's, which are both of them older by almost an hundred Years. These, as does the *Vatican* in *Rome*, the *Medicean* at *Florence*, and *Bessarion's* at *Venice*, exceed the *Bodleian* in *Greek* Manuscripts, which yet outdoes them all in *Oriental* ones: And for printed Books, no *Italian* Library is so celebrated as the *Ambrosian* at *Milan*, tho' it is much inferior to the *Bodleian*; as is that likewise at *Wolfenbuttel*, both in Manuscripts and printed Books, tho' we should even allow the Account given of it by *Conringius*.

Besides the *Bodleian*, there be some others vested in the University, as the *Savilian* by the Geometry School, and the *Ashmolean* by the *Museum*, both which are replenish'd with Manuscripts proper to their Places.

The

The studious Scholar has not only the Advantage of the abovemention'd Libraries, but also the Inspection of two large Collections of Coins and Medals, the one in the *Museum*, and the other in the Galleries of the *Bodleian* Library, which is the most considerable, and whereof great Part was given by Arch-Bishop *Laud*, and many since by Consul *Roe*. These Galleries are replenished with the Pictures of the Founders of Colleges, and of other Learned Men: And down below by the Theatre is a great Collection of antient Inscriptions and Marbles, most of them part of the *Arundelian* Collection, the rest of them being since given by Mr. *Selden* and Sir *George Wheeler*.

The Library-Keeper is elected and admitted to his Office after the same manner, as the Proctors are chosen and admitted to their Office, by delivering the Keys of the Library into his Custody; only the Candidates must submit themselves to the Examinations of the Curators. Both the Electors and the Person elected must take the proper Oaths directed in the *Bodleian* Statutes. This Library is open on all Days of the Year, besides Sundays, Christmas-Day and Holidays, from Eight a Clock in the Morning to Eleven, and from Two in the Afternoon to Five, from *Easter* to *Michaelmas*, and the other Part of the Year from One till Four a Clock, unless on Saturdays, when it is only open till Three a Clock in the Afternoon, for the sake of cleansing it.

Neither the Librarian, nor his Deputy, may on any Pretence whatsoever, carry in any Candle or Fire, on Pain of perpetual Amotion. And the Keeper ought not to be absent from thence above a Day and a half, on Pain of 20 Shillings to be lopped off from his Salary for the Increase of Books. Besides

Besides the yearly Salary of 20 Nobles arising out of the antient Benefaction of K. *Henry* the 4th, and to be paid by Proctors out of the University Treasury, the chief Librarian receives 33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* expressed in the Deed of *Bodley's* Gift, at the stated Feasts of the Annunciation and *Michaelmas*, or within 33 Days after, by equal Payments. There is moreover the Sum of 8 *l.* allowed to some honest poor Person, being a Servant to the chief Librarian, to sweep the Library, and to cleanse the Books, Desks, Seats, Windows, &c. and to ring the Bell and lock the Door, &c.

Herein is also kept an Iron Chest, with three Locks thereon, for the keeping of all such Money as shall be paid thereinto, which ought to be within three Days after the Receipt thereof; and the Keys are placed in the Custody of the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, and to be deliver'd up to their Successors on quitting their Office.

No one has the Privilege of studying herein, besides Doctors or Licentiates in some one of the three Faculties, Batchelors of Divinity, Masters of Arts, Batchelors of Law or Physick, Batchelors of Arts of two Years standing, and Students in the Civil Law after three Years standing in the University, if they be Fellows of any College, and attending the Law-Lecture, be approv'd of by the Professor; the Sons also of Barons in the Upper House of Parliament. But before any Person be admitted to study herein, he ought to take the Statutable Oath before the Vice-Chancellor: And if any one should be so impudent as to study or remain here without taking this Oath, he incurs one Day's Imprisonment, and a pecuniary Mulct; but the Congregation of Masters have Power, upon humble

Request made, to indulge this Privilege to any Foreigner coming hither for the sake of Study.

The Library-Keeper, in buying all Books, is to follow the Advice of the Curators; and no Book ought to be bought in any Faculty, without the Approbation of the Professors in each Faculty, to be had in Writing, either before or after such Purchase of Book or Books; and these Books so bought to be presented to the Curators at the next Visitation, with the Price thereof.

The *Librarian* moreover ought to take care, that if any Book or Books be desir'd by any Student, or recommended by him, the Titles thereof be immediately writ down in a Book kept for this End, that upon Advice with the respective Professors, the Book or Books be bought by the Vice-Chancellor's Consent, for the Use of Students. No Book ought to be deliver'd to any Person without an Entry of his Name, and the Place of his Abode, in a Paper-Book kept for this End by the Library-Keeper, who ought every Year to prepare a perfect Catalogue, and deliver it to the Curators on the Day of Visitation.

Of the PUBLICK SCHOOLS.

NO sooner had Sir *Thomas Bodley*, Knt. built the East side of the publick Library; but it came into the Minds of such Persons, who bear Rule in the University, to erect and add three other Sides thereunto, for the Use and Service of publick Schools in the several Faculties of Learning, hereby making an handsom Quadrangle in the midst thereof: And because they could not ask the famous *Bodley* to do this for

for them, for that he had already expended large Sums of Money in repairing the Library, they resolved to apply themselves to the more wealthy and eminent Personages, who had received their Education in this University, for the accomplishing of this grand Design; which was no sooner signified unto *Bodley*, but he wrote a Letter to the University, highly approving of their Resolution, and advised them to recommend this Affair unto *Sir John Bennet*, Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*, and also to communicate the same to as many of the Bishops as had been Students here. Whereupon *Sir John Bennet* was wrote to about this Matter, and the University receiv'd from him a *Latin* Letter, dated *January* the 21st, 1611. full of Affection and Promises of Kindness: and on the first of *April*, the Year following, he wrote another in *English*, in which he was of *Bodley's* Opinion about our soliciting of Contributions to this End, and of registering the same with their Benefactors Names; and herein he promised to be at the Tenth Part of the Expence in the Purchase of Ground for the East side thereof, which was made of the Inhabitants of *Cat-street* at a high Rate. Then Delegates were named by his Advice for to consider of this Matter, and to make a Report of their Opinion to the Convocation, which they did on the 2^d of *May*, A. D. 1611, by the means of certain Articles hereupon: And about this Time many of the Nobility and Bishops sent in their Benefactions, as also several of the Gentry and Clergy, amounting to the Sum of about Twelve Hundred Pounds: But this not being sufficient for the finishing of this laudable Design, the same was at a stand for some time; and in the mean while *Bodley* died, and left to the University all his Lands and Tenements,

nements, together with all his Real and Personal Estate, to be laid out on the Library, and on this Building, as already remember'd.

This Legacy of *Bodley's* gave so much Life and Spirit to the University, that we proceeded to the Foundation-stone on the North side of the Building, *March* the 30th, *Anno Domini* 1613. and in six Years Time finish'd the whole Structure; during which Time there came in 4500 *l.* as Benefactions hereunto, besides what was given by *Bodley* and others before we enter'd on the Building.

On the South side of the *Schools Court*, up one Story, you have the *Anatomy-School*, and contiguous thereunto the *Rhetorick-School*, on the same Floor, which was first appropriated to *Hebrew*, and then to *Musick*. Under the *Anatomy-School* is the *Natural Philosophy-School*, and under that of *Rhetorick* that of *Musick*, which gave way to that of *Rhetorick*. On the North side of this Court is placed the *Civil Law-School*, and under it the *Moral Philosophy-School*; and adjoining to the said *Law-School* is the *School of Languages*, heretofore only peculiar to the *Greek Tongue*; and under the *Linguist-School* lies that of *Grammar* and *History*. On the East side of the Court are built four Schools also; of the two upper, one is appropriated to *Geometry* and *Arithmetick*, and the other to *Astronomy*, and under these two lie the *Metaphysick* and *Logick-Schools*: And these Twelve Schools are called the *Schools of Arts*, wherein the Professors have their Chairs, and the Auditors Benches to sit on, whilst the proper Exercise in them is performing, by Disputations and Lectures.

The *Divinity-School* on the West side of this Court, was begun, according to some, in the Year 1390. and lay unfinish'd for 60 Years afterwards;

terwards; but this Assertion is contradicted by our Registers, which say, that when the Students of the University first apply'd themselves to the Building of this School in the Year 1477, they purchased of *Baliol-College* a void Space of Ground lying within the City-Wall, Westward of *Exeter College*, and on the East of *School-street*, having *Exeter-street* on the North, and some Houses belonging to the Convent of *Dorchester* on the South, where *Dorchester-School* stood, and some other Houses belonging to *Baliol-College*, and adjoining to *Mildred-street*. After the University had made this, with some other Purchases, they began to build this School, but could not advance therein for want of Money: Whereupon they were obliged to write to the *Benedictines* then assembled in a general Chapter at *Northampton*, for their Assistance herein, who gave 100 l. towards carrying on this Work, on condition this School shou'd be open to the Monks of their Order; to which we may also add the Munificence of the *Austin* Monks, as appears by a Letter written by the University to the Prelates of that Order then in a Council at *Northampton*: And Arch-Bishop *Chicheley* gave a good Sum of Money hereunto, as did also the Deans of *St. Paul's*, *Sarum*, *Wells*, *Exeter*, *Lincoln*, and many others, with their Chapters. But *Humphrey* Duke of *Glocester* gave so amply, that he is said to be the Founder of this School; on which when the University was about to raise another Story, it was signify'd unto the Duke, this was a convenient Place to build a Library on, as being remote from all Noise and Secular Employments; and then they offer'd him the Title: But 'tis not known, whether he accepted it; yet 'tis certain he was a great Benefactor to us, by

transmitting Money immediately hither for this End, and at the Time of his Death leaving 100 l. by Will for this Purpose, besides a great Number of Manuscripts for the furnishing of the same.

The old Schools were formerly distinguished into two Classes, called the *Secular Schools* and the *Claustral Schools*. Those were stiled *Secular Schools*, which the University hir'd of the Citizens and Burgeffes; and wherein the *Seculars* chiefly read and performed their Exercises: And those were the *Claustrals*, which lay within the Scite of every Religious House; and where not only the Junior Monks of the Convents, whether *Benedictines* or *Franciscans*, but also many others coming from the several Monasteries in *England*, according to their Orders, were instructed in Piety and sound Learning. But 'tis to be observed, that the Monks and Fryars of every Order were obliged to do some Exercises *pro Formâ*, i. e. such as were necessary to the taking of each Degree in the University. 1st, It was not heretofore lawful to convert Houses dedicated to any other Uses, provided the University was not in Arrears of Rent to the Citizens, or to the Convents, to which almost all the *Halls* and *Inns* did belong. 2^{dly}, If any School, being destitute of Students, returned to the Proprietors, and were appropriated to profane Uses, as then stiled, they were to be restor'd, if Occasion was, upon the Demand of any Master, unless the Proprietor, as Master of some Faculty, wou'd read therein himself. 3^{dly}, Most of the Schools were either in *Halls* or *Inns*, or in *School-street*, which reached from the North side of St. *Mary's* Church to the City Walls: All which Schools were scarce sufficient to receive the great Number of De-

termining

termining Batchelors in *Lent*, who were thereupon obliged to perform their Exercises in the Townsmens Shops, and in Places from the Concourse of Scholars. It will be too tedious to go over all the several antient Schools and their Names, with their proper Situations, &c. according to the Order of the various Faculties, as then distinguished; and therefore for the Knowledge hereof, if there be any so curious, I must refer him to Mr. *Wood*.

Of the THEATRE.

FROM the Schools I pass to the stupendous Fabrick of the Theatre, North-West of these Schools; a Work not unworthy of the great Soul of Arch-Bishop *Sheldon*, the Founder thereof, who hereby freed and exempted St. *Mary's* Church from the Profane Uses, whereunto it had sometimes been applied, in the way of Scholastick Exercises therein performed at the solemn Time of an Act. *Antiquitat. Oxon.*

At the Perswasion of some Reverend Persons, who had received their Education here, the University purchas'd several Houses of the Citizens, lying under the Town Walls; and about the end of the Year 1663, these Houses between the said Walls and the Divinity-School were pulled down, together with the Wall for this Building: And hereupon the next Year Arch-Bishop *Sheldon* giving 1000 *l.* the University soon began this Structure; and on the 26th of *July*, about Three a Clock in the Afternoon, the Vice-Chancellor, attended by the Heads of Colleges and Halls, together with the Doctors, Proctors, and Masters of Arts, went to the

Place, in their proper Habits, which was design'd for this Building; and after they had walked round the Ground, where the Foundation was to be laid, the publick Orator of the University mounted the *Rostrum*, and made an excellent Speech on that Occasion: When the same was ended, the Vice-Chancellor and Bishop *Morley* (then in the Visitation of his Colleges here) went and laid the Foundation-stone, with Gold and Silver thereon; and on their Return from thence, the Bishops of *Oxford* and *Glocester* did the like, as did the Doctors and Proctors; and the Day following a great Number of Workmen were employ'd, who brought the Work up to the Surface of the Ground before the approaching Winter.

The University had conceived Hopes, that other Benefactors wou'd have followed the Example of the munificent *Sheldon*, but were soon baulked in their Expectations; and truly peradventure this Edifice had never been easily finished, had not this good Arch-Bishop sustained the whole Expence thereof himself.

The Walls with the Covering were almost brought to Perfection *Anno* 1667, when other Houses in *Canditch* were bought of the City for the Enlargement of the *Theatre-Yard*, and to give an open View thereof: And about two Years afterwards it was finished by the Care of that Excellent Architect Sir *Christopher Wren*, and Dean *Fell*, Curators of the Expences. Under the Theatre were Presses and other necessary Conveniences for Printing: and under the Galleries, on the Plain or Area of this Room, were the Cells and Stalls for the Composers of Letters, and Boxes for the Types, with Studies for the Correctors of the Press. As to the Roof of this Building, it is adorned with fine Paintings;

ings; but what is most admirable therein, is the Contrivance of supporting the same without the Help of any Beam; it being entirely kept up with Braces and Screws, and is the Subject of an excellent Mathematical Treatise by that Learned Prodigy of the Age, Dr. *Wallis*; who has therein shewed and proved the Dependence of each *Tignetum* on the other.

Besides the Sum of Money expended on the Building hereof, which was about 15000 *l.* this liberal Arch-Bishop gave to the University the Sum of 2000 *l.* more for the Repairs and keeping in order of this sumptuous and magnificent Structure, which was laid out on an Estate, according to *Sheldon's* Command, for this End; and what remains yearly beyond this Expence, he apply'd to the Encouragement of Printing. The Curators of this Fabrick, who are stated Delegates to audit the Accounts, &c. are chosen by the Convocation.

The PHYSICK-GARDEN.

AMong the several other noble Structures, and great Conveniencies of Learning, wherewith this famous University is adorned, this of the *Physick-Garden*, commodiously situated by the River *Cherwell*, claims not the least Place; founded, built, and the Donation thereof made to the University in the Year 1632. by the munificent Benefaction of *Henry Danvers*, Earl of *Danby*, then living at his House at *Cornbury* in *Oxfordshire*, who purchasing five Acres of Ground South of *St. Mary Magdalene College*, thereon erected about the Square thereof, most magnificent Walls and Gates, which Walls are

14 Foot of the best squared and polished Stone, the like not to be elsewhere seen; and one Gate there of the *Composit* Order of Building, to the Expence of five or six hundred Pounds, on the Front of which is this Inscription to be seen, viz. *Gloria Dei Optimi Maximi, Honori Caroli Regis, in usum Academiae & Reipublicae, 1632. Henricus Comes Danby.* And he endowed the same with an annual Revenue for ever, for the Maintenance and Keeping of the same, and its great Variety of Plants, whereof it now contains many Thousands, for the Use and Honour of the University; serving not only for Ornament and Delight, and the pleasant Walking and Diversion of Academical Students, and of all Strangers and Travellers; but of great Use also, as is easily found, among all Persons willing to improve their Botanical Inclinations and Studies; and for the pleasant Contemplation and Experience of *Vegetative Philosophy*, for which is here supposed to be as good Convenience as in any Place of *Europe* (if not the best) as also for the Service of all *Medicinal Practitioners*, supplying the Physicians, Apothecaries, and who else shall have Occasion for things of that nature, with what is right and true, fresh and good, for the Service of Health and Life. The Care of this Garden is now committed to that skilful Botanist, Mr. *Jacob Bobart*, who has carried on the Universal Herbal, begun by the Learned Doctor *Morison* deceased. He has a very handsome House adjoining thereunto, lately built for his Use at the Expence of the University, where he attends Courses of Botany, if any Persons are so curious as to study and go thro' the same.

The MUSEUM ASHMOLEANUM.

THIS *Museum* is a large and stately Pile of squared Stone Building, erected at the Charge of the University, which found such a Building necessary, for the promoting and carrying on with greater Ease and Success, several Parts of useful and curious Learning in *Physick* and *Natural Philosophy*, for which it is excellently well contrived and designed. It borders upon the West End of the Theatre, having a very magnificent Portal on that side, sustained by Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order, with several Frizes and other artificial Embellishments. The Front Northward to the Street is about 60 Feet in Length, where there is this Inscription over the Entrance thereinto, in Gilt Characters, viz. *Museum Ashmoleanum, Schola Naturalis Historia, Officina Chymica.* The first Foundation was laid on the 14th of April, 1679. and it was happily finished on the 20th of March, 1683. at which time a rich and noble Collection of Curiosities was presented to the University by that excellent and publick-spirited Gentleman, *Elias Ashmole*, Esq; and the same Day there deposited, and afterwards digested and put into a just Series and Order by the great Care and Diligence of the Learned Dr. *Plot*, who at the Donor's Request was intrusted with the Custody of this *Museum*. Accessions are continually made hereunto by several worthy Persons, as Dr. *Robert Huntingdon*, who hath given *Hieroglyphicks* and other *Egyptian* Antiquities; Mr. *Aaron Godyear*, to whose generous Favour we owe there an entire Mummy; and Dr. *Martin Lister*, who has presented the University with a large Cabinet of

of natural Rarities of his own Collection, and of several *Roman Antiquities*, as Altars, Medals, Lamps, &c. found here in *England*; so that it is justly believed, that in a few Years it will be one of the most famous Repositories of curious Things in *Europe*. The Reverend Dr. *Pound* has also given hereunto many excellent Collections of Plants and Animals brought with him from *China*, and preserved in Spirits of Wine, &c. The present Keeper hereof is Mr. *David Parry* of *Jesus College*, appointed thereunto by the Vice-Chancellor.

The CLARENDON PRINTING-HOUSE.

THE last Pile of Building to be here remembered is that Curious and Celebrated Piece of Architecture, begun on the 22^d of *February*, 1711. at the entire Expence of the University, and in Honour of the Memory of the late *Edward Hyde*, Earl of *Clarendon*, and Lord High Chancellor, &c. called the *Clarendon Printing-house*, from a Sum of Money raised and accruing out of the Profits of this Earl's most excellent History, the perpetual Impression whereof he gave to this University, as I have already observed. The Plan or Model of this Structure was contrived by that ingenious Artist of a Mason, Mr. *Townsend* of *Oxford*, and approved of in the Vice-Chancellorship of that worthy Patron of Learning, Dr. *Lancaster*, and will be finished ('tis hoped) in the Office of the present Vice-Chancellor, who having a Soul peradventure as large as his Body, may go
tho-

thorough with the whole Work. This House is fronted North and South with Pillars of the *Dorick* Order in Building, and surrounded at the Top with a fine Cornish, Frize, &c. and is wholly built of very good squared Stone; for the erecting whereof there were many Tenements purchased by the University, and pulled down, the whole Area of Ground making a spacious Compass. One Side or End thereof, East, is leased to Mr. *John Basket*, a Stationer in *London*, for the Term of 21 Years, at the rate of 200 *l. per Annum*, who has the Grant of Printing Bibles, Psalters, &c. from the University into this Lease: And the other Side or End thereof, being the West, is now employed and made use of by the University, having many Rooms and Apartments proper to the Business of Printing. Altho' this Edifice be stately, sumptuous and beautiful, yet the Design thereof might as well have given way to the Convenience of an University-Church, which is much more wanted than a Printing-House, and yet never likely to be obtained, tho' we make so many Professions for the Church and the best of Religions.

King *Charles* the 1st, at the Instance of Arch-Bishop *Laud*, and thro' his own Affection to Learning, did in the 11th Year of his Reign, by a Charter then given, very much enlarge the Privileges of the University, in respect of Printing: And lest sordid Artificers should abuse this Royal Indulgence, it is provided by an University-Statute, That no Printer for the future shall enjoy these Privileges, or bear the Title of a Printer in this University, unless at the Time of his Admission he shall submit himself to observe all the Statutes and Ordinances made, or hereafter to be made, by the Convocation touching the State and Government of the Press

Prefs and of Printers. And because it is found by sad Experience, that these Mechanicks and Artificers, compendiously following their own Gain, oftentimes to the Damage of the Work, do cause very uncorrect Editions of Books to be published, it is provided by this Statute, That there be a Person set over these, who is well skill'd in the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues, and in *Philological Studies*, with the Title of *Architypographer*, whose Office it is to supervise and look after the Business of Printing, and to provide at the University Expence all Paper, Prefs, Types, &c. to prescribe the Module of the Letter, the Quality of the Paper, and the Size of the Margins, when any Book is printed at the Cost of the University, and also to correct the *Errata* of the Prefs. That this Office may be well and honestly performed (besides one Copy from the Impression of every Book) he has a Portion assign'd him by the Delegates or Curators of the Prefs, according to the Stock of Money paid into the University-Chest on the score of Printing, by way of Poundage. And since by this Statute, this Office is for ever hereafter to be annex'd to the Place of the Superior *Law-Beadle*, as having less Business than the rest, the Convocation ought to take great Care in the Choice of this Beadle, that a Person duly qualified be elected.

About the Year 1454. the Art of Printing came into this University, which God seems to have discover'd to the Minds of Men for the great Use and Service of Learning, then almost overshadowed through the thickest Clouds of Darknes, rising out of the *Romish* Church: And as Printing has given a large Increase and Advancement to all manner of Erudition, so must a Restraint on the Prefs of Consequence reduce

us in Proceſs of Time to the like State of Ignorance.

The *Germans* challenge the Invention of Printing, and ſay this Noble Art was invented at *Strasburgh* in 1440. by *John Gottenburg*, an Alderman of that City, and afterwards perfected by him at *Mentz*. In the publick Library at *Baſil* they ſhew ſeveral Books printed with the firſt Characters, invented by *Gottenburg*, ſuch as are now uſed, tho' not ſo exact. The ſtrongeſt Argument the *Germans* have, is from the Character in which the firſt *Latin* Books were printed, and much the ſame now uſed by the *Germans* in their ordinary Writing; for it is probable, ſay they, if any other People had invented this Art, they would have uſ'd the Characters of their own Country. The *Hollanders* diſpute this Invention with the *Germans*, and aſcribe it to one *Laur. Coſter*, a Citizen of *Haerlem*, who walking one Night in an adjacent Wood, cut ſome Pieces of the Bark of a Tree into Letters, and printing ſome Characters on Paper with them, taught his Grandchildren their Alphabet by this new Contrivance; but obſerving it to be capable of further Improvement, he advanced, and within a few Days printed off ſeveral Sentences from divers Authors. *Hadrian Junius* ſays, that he ſaw the firſt Book of *Coſter's* Printing, in which it was obſervable, that the Paper was not printed on both Sides, but two Leaves were glued together, to avoid the Deformity of vacant Pages: Then he changed his Beechen Letters to Leaden ones, and thoſe afterwards into Tin; and then he contrived the glutinous Ink made uſe of now in all Preſſes. The Houſe where he lived is ſtill to be ſeen near the Market-place at *Haerlem*; on the Front whereof was formerly engraven his Picture,

Picture, with some Verses in his Commendation, and the Magistrates have in their keeping a Specimen of his first Essay.

Angelus Rocha, who published an Account of the *Vatican Library* in the Days of *Sixtus Quintus*, tells us, that *Aldus jun.* a learned Antiquary, shew'd him a Copy of *Donatus's Grammar* printed on Vellum, in the first Page of which were these Words, *Johannes Faustus Civis Moguntinus, Avus maternus Johannis Scheffer, primus excogitavit artem Imprimendi Typis æreis, quos deinde plumbeos invenit, multaque ad poliendam artem adjecit filius ejus Petrus Scheffer: impressus autem hic Donatus, &c. A. D. 1450.* In which Words *Mariangelus* assures us (for the same Author says 'twas his Hand) that the first Printer in Germany with molten Types had the first Hint of it from *Holland*. The old Chronicle of *Cologne*, writ in the Year 1496. confirms this, that the first Hint was from *Holland*, where *Donatus* was printed before *Gottenburg* printed any at *Mentz*, and most of the German Historians grant that the first Printing with Wooden Cuts was by this *Coster*; but alledge, that Composing from different Letters was *Gottenburg's* Contrivance.

The *Dutch* farther say, that after *Coster* had improv'd his new Art so far as to print with Tin Letters, he took more Servants into the House; and one whom *Junius* thinks to be *Johannes Faustus* above-mentioned, who had the Mystery of this Art communicated to him, on his taking an Oath of Secrecy. This *John* applied himself so much to the Business, that he understood it as well as *Coster* himself; and on *Christmas-Eve*, when most of the Family were at a Procession, he carried with the Help of another, as many Cases of Letters as they were able; and going to *Amsterdam*, printed small Books

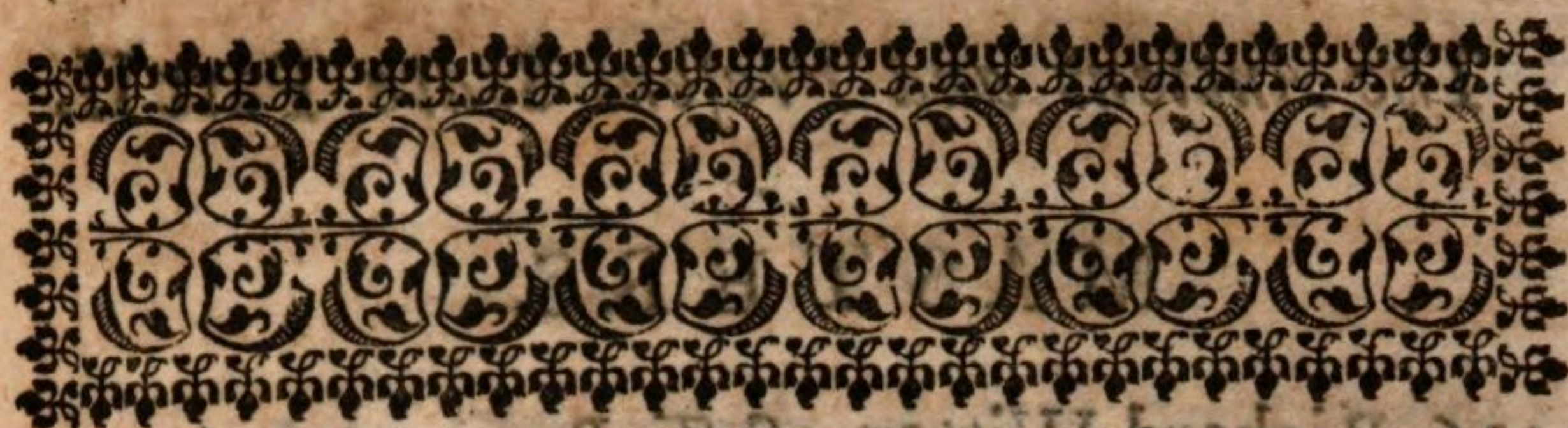
Books and Pamphlets privately ; and from thence they remov'd to *Strasburgh*, and communicated their Art to *Gottenburg*, who carrying on the Work at his own Charge, had the Honour of Being accounted the first Printer in the World : At length they settled at *Mentz*, where they kept open Shop, being out of Danger of a Prosecution from *Coster*. The first Book they printed in this City was *Alexander Gallus's* Grammar, with *Pet. Hispanus's* small Grammatical Tracts annex'd. There is in the *Bodleian* Library a Copy of *Tully's* Offices printed by this *Faustus* on Vellum, and at the End of it these Words in red Letters, *Præsens Marci Tullii clarissimum opus, Johannes Faust. Moguntinus Civis, non atramento, non plumali cannâ, neque arcâ, sed arte quâdam perpulcrâ. Petri manu pueri feliciter effeci finitum in 1465.* *Junius* says, that he has often heard his Master *Nicolas Gale* say, That an old Bookseller, Servant to *Coster*, and Chamber-Fellow with this *Faustus* who cheated him, told him the Story often with such Vehemency of Passion as commonly drew Tears from his Eyes ; and that he was resolved to undeceive the World, but did not live to perform his Promise. These are the Arguments on both sides, and the Reader may determine as he pleases.

The *French* likewise pretend to the Honour of this Invention ; but upon no better Foundation, as *Wimpheling* observes and informs us, than that this Art was first made publick at *Rome* by one *Uldarick Hahn*, a *German*, who by *Latin* Writers is called *Uldaricus Gallus*, *Hahn* being the *German* Name for a Cock, which gave the *French* Occasion to apply the Appellative *Gallus*, as if he had been one of their Country ; tho' if it were so, it will imply no more than that he was the first who publish'd that Art in *Italy*. *Bote-*

rus, follow'd by some modern Authors, alledges, that the *Chinefe* had this Art above 1000 Years before us in *Europe*, and communicated the same to one *Marcus Venetus*; but had it been so, that Gentleman in all Probability would have brought it into *Italy*, that his own Country might have the Honour of being the first Teachers of this Art in Christendom: But there is so little Foundation for this Story, that *Boterus* himself acknowledges, that this Invention as well as that of Guns and Clocks, is owing to the *Germans*.

This Art was brought over into *England* according to *Stow* in the Year 1471. by one *Caxton*, and Printing was first used in *Westminster-Abbey*; but it appears that it was practised before that Time, by a Copy of *St. Jerom's* Exposition of the Apostle's Creed, preserved among the Archives of the University of *Oxford*, and printed there anno 1468.

Mr. *Wood* in his Antiquities of this University informs us, that *Rob. Tournier*, Master of the Wardrobe to *K. Henry VI.* first brought over Printing into *England* from *Haerlem*; the King furnish'd him with Money, wherewith he bribed *Fred. Corfellis*, who wrought at the Press, to come over with him into *England*, which he did, and set up a Printing-Press at *Oxford*, where they guarded him, lest he should make his Escape before he had perform'd his Promise.



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University
College.

*A List or Catalogue of the several
HEADS of COLLEGES and HALLS
in the University of Oxford, from
the earliest Times of their Founda-
tion (so far as they may be had) to
the present Age, with an Account
of the BISHOPS, who have either
presided, or had an Education there-
in ; to which is added many of the
first FELLOWS and SCHOLARS
named in the Royal Charters of their
respective Institutions.*

UNIVERSITY-COLLEGE.

MASTERS.

1332 **R**oger Afwarby, *A. M.*
1362 John Pocklyngton, *A. M.*
William Kexby, *A. M.*

University
College.

Thomas Tofton, *A. M.*
1396 Thomas Duffield, *A. M.*
1399 Edmund Lacy, *A. M.*
1403 John de Appleton, *A. M.*
1413 John Castle, *A. M.*
1420 Robert Burton, *S. T. B.*
1426

University
College.

MASTERS.

- 1426 Richard Witten, *S. T. B.*
 1440 Thomas Benwell, *A. M.*
 1441 John Marten, *S. T. B.*
 1474 William Gregford, *A. M.*
 1488 John Rokesburgh, *A. M.*
 1509 Ralph Hamsterley, *A. M.*
 1518 Leonard Hutchinson, *A. M.*
 John Crayford, *A. M.*
 1547 Richard Salveyn, *A. M.*
 1551 George Ellison, *A. M.*
 1557 Anthony Salveyne, *S. T. B.*
 1558 James Dugdale, *A. M.*
 1561 Thomas Key, *A. M.*
 1572 William James, *S. T. B.*
 1584 Anthony Gate, *A. M.*
 1597 George Abbot, *S. T. P.*
 1609 John Bancroft, *S. T. P.*
 1632 Thomas Walker, *S. T. B.*
 1648 Joshua Hoyle, *S. T. P.*
 1655 Francis Johnson, *A. M.*
 * 1660 Thomas Walker, *S. T. P.*
 1665 Richard Clayton, *S. T. B.*
 1676 Obadiah Walker, *A. M.*
 1688 Edward Ferrar
 1690 Thomas Bennet, *S. T. B.*
 1692 Arthur Charlet, *S. T. P.*

BISHOPS.

- 687 St. John de Beverley *York*
 1234 St. Edmund *Canterbury*
 1245 Richard de la Wych *Chichester*
 1247 Richard Fitz-Ralph *Armagh*
 1420 Edmund Lacy *Exon*
 1420 Richard Flemming *Lincoln*

BISHOPS.

1452	John Chadworth	Lincoln
1476	William Dudley	Durham
1483	John Shirwood	Durham
1549	Nicholas Ridley	London
1611	Giles Thompson	Glocester
1634	George Webb	Limerick
1639	Henry Tilson	

BALIOI-COLLEGE.

PROCTORS.

Hugh Hertipoll
Will. de Menill

Baliol
College.

PRINCIPALS.

1282	Walter de Foderingay, A. M.
1296	Hugh de Warkenby, A. M.
1303	Stephen de Cornwall, A. M.
1309	Richard de Chikewell, A. M.
1323	Henry de Seton, A. M.
1327	Nicholas de Luceby, A. M.
1332	John de Pocklington, A. M.

MASTERS.

1343	Hugh de Corbrygge, A. M.
1360	John de Wickliffe, A. M.
1371	Thomas Tyrwhyte, A. M.
1406	William Lambert, A. M.
1412	Thomas Chace, A. M.
1423	Robert Burleigh, A. M.

Baliol
College.

MASTERS.

- 1429 Robert Stapylton, *A. M.*
 1432 William Brandon, *A. M.*
 1451 Robert Thwaites, *A. M.*
 1461 William Lambton, *A. M.*
 1472 John Segden, *S. T. P.*
 1477 Robert Abdy, *A. M.*
 1494 William Bell, *A. M.*
 1497 Richard Berningham, *S. T. B.*
 1511 Thomas Ciffon, *S. T. B.*
 1518 Richard Stubbs, *S. T. B.*
 1525 William Wryght, *A. M.*
 1539 George Cootes, *S. T. P.*
 1547 James Brooks, *S. T. P.*
 1555 William Wryght, *S. T. B.*
 1559 Francis Babington, *S. T. P.*
 1560 Anthony Garnet, *A. M.*
 1563 Robert Hooper, *A. M.*
 1570 John Piers, *S. T. P.*
 1571 Adam Squire, *S. T. P.*
 1590 Edmund Lilly, *S. T. P.*
 1609 Robert Abbot, *S. T. P.*
 1616 John Parkhurst, *S. T. P.*
 1637 Thomas Laurence, *S. T. P.*
 1646 George Bradshaw, *A. M.*
 1650 Henry Savage, *S. T. P.*
 1675 Thomas Good, *S. T. P.*
 1678 John Venn, *S. T. P.*
 1687 Roger Maunder, *S. T. P.*
 1705 John Baron, *S. T. P.*

BISHOPS.

- 1347 Richard Fitz-Ralph *Armagh*
 1454 William Grey *Ely*
 1419 Roger Wheldale *Carlisle*

BISHOPS.

1466	George Nevill	York
1530	Cuthbert Tonstall	Durham
1539	John Bell	Worcester
1554	George Cootes	Chester
1611	George Abbot	Canterbury
1615	Robert Abbot	Sarum
1638	George Singe	Cloner

MERTON-COLLEGE.

WARDENS.

Merton
College.

	P eter de Abendon, <i>alias</i> Laking.
1286	Richard de Werplyfdon
1295	John de la More
1299	John de Wanting
1328	Robert de Treng
1351	William de Durand
1375	John de Bloxham, <i>S. T. P.</i>
1387	John de Wendover, <i>S. T. P.</i>
1398	Edmund de Bekyngham, <i>S. T. P.</i>
1416	Thomas de Rodeburne
1417	Robert Gilbert, <i>S. T. P.</i>
1421	Henry de Abendon, <i>S. T. P.</i>
1438	Elias de Holcot, <i>S. T. B.</i>
1455	Henry Sever, <i>S. T. P.</i>
1471	John Gygur, <i>S. T. B.</i>
1482	Richard Fitz-James, <i>S. T. P.</i>
1507	Thomas Harpur, <i>S. T. P.</i>
1508	Richard Rawlins, <i>S. T. P.</i>
1521	Rowland Phipps, <i>A. M.</i>
1525	John Chambers, <i>M. D.</i>
1544	Henry Tyndall, <i>S. T. B.</i>

Merton
College.

WARDENS.

- 1545 Tho. Raynolds, *S. T. P.*
 1559 James Gervays, *LL.B.*
 1562 John Man, *A. M.*
 1569 Thomas Bickley, *S. T. P.*
 1585 Sir Henry Saville, *Knt.*
 1621 Nathaniel Brent, *LL.D.*
 1645 William Hervey, *M. D.*
 1646 Nathaniel Brent
 1651 Jonathan Goddard, *M. D.*
 1660 Edward Reynolds, *S. T. P.*
 1661 Sir Thomas Clayton, *Knt.*
 1693 Richard Lydall, *M. D.*
 1704 Edmund Marten, *M. D.*
 1709 John Holland, *S. T. P.*

BISHOPS.

- | | | |
|------|----------------------|------------|
| 1297 | William de Hothum | Dublin |
| 1348 | Thomas de Bradwardyn | Canterbury |
| 1349 | Simon de Islep | Canterbury |
| 1369 | William Read | Chichester |
| 1375 | Robert de Wickford | Dublin |
| 1420 | Thomas de Rodeburne | Chichester |
| 1452 | Thomas Kemp | Canterbury |
| 1452 | John Chadworth | Lincoln |
| 1478 | John Marshall | Landaffe |
| 1506 | Richard Fitz-James | London |
| 1523 | Richard Rawlins | St. Davids |
| 1541 | John Chambers | Peterbor. |
| 1559 | John Jewell | Sarum |
| 1560 | John Parkurst | Normich |
| 1619 | George Carleton | Chichester |
| 1660 | Edward Reynolds | Normich |
| 1663 | John Earle | Sarum |

EXETER.

EXETER-COLLEGE.

RECTORS.

- 1566 John Neale, *A. M.*
 1570 Robert Newton, *A. M.*
 1578 Thomas Glazier, *LL.D.*
 1592 Thomas Holland, *S. T. P.*
 1612 John Prideaux, *S. T. P.*
 1642 George Hakewell, *S. T. P.*
 1649 John Conant, *S. T. P.*
 1662 Joshua Maynard, *S. T. B.*
 1665 Arthur Bury, *S. T. P.*
 1689 William Paynter, *S. T. P.*

BISHOPS.

- | | | |
|------|------------------|------------------------|
| 1381 | William Courtney | Canterbury |
| 1369 | William Rede | Chichester |
| 1413 | Richard Courtney | Norwich |
| 1445 | Walter Hart | Norwich |
| 1449 | Nicholas Tregury | Dublin |
| 1449 | John Halse | Lichfield and Coventry |
| 1505 | John Arundell | Exon |
| 1553 | John Holyman | Bristol |
| 1596 | John Chardon | Down & Connor |
| 1616 | Lewis Bayly | Bangor |
| 1641 | John Prideaux | Worcester |
| 1641 | Thomas Winniffe | Lincoln |
| 1662 | Edward Hall | Chester |

Oriel-

ORIEL-COLLEGE.

PROVOSTS.

- 1325 **A** Dam de Brome
 1332 William de Leverton
 1347 William de Hawkesworth, *S. T. P.*
 1349 William de Daventry
 1373 John Colyntre
 1386 John Middleton, *S. T. P.*
 1394 John Maldon, *A. M.*
 1401 John Poffel
 William Corffe, *S. T. P.*
 1414 Thomas Leyntwarden
 Henry Kayle
 1425 Nicolas Herry
 John Carpenter
 Walter Lyhert *or* Le Hart
 1445 John Halse, *S. T. B.*
 1449 Henry Sampson
 Thomas Hawkins
 1478 John Taylour, *S. T. P.*
 Thomas Cornish
 1507 Edmund Wylford, *S. T. P.*
 1516 James More, *S. T. B.*
 1530 Thomas Ware, *S. T. P.*
 1538 Henry Mynne
 1540 William Haynes, *S. T. B.*
 1550 John Smyth, *A. M.*
 1564 Roger Marbeck
 1566 John Belly, *LL.D.*
 1572 Anthony Blencow, *LL.D.*
 1617 William Lewis, *A. M.*
 1621 John Tolson, *S. T. P.*
 1644 John Saunders
 1652 Robert Say, *S. T. P.*
 1691 George Royse, *S. T. P.*
 1708 George Carter, *S. T. P.*

BISHOPS.

1396	Thomas Arundell	Canterbury
1445	Richard Praty	Chichester
1443	John Carpenter	Worcester
1445	Walter Hart	Norwich
1450	Regin. Peacock	Chichester
1459	John Halse	L. & Cov.
1491	Thomas Cornish	
1660	Hugh Lloyd	Landaffe

QUEEN'S-COLLEGE.

PROVOSTS.

	R ichard de Retteford	
1343	John de Hotham	
1361	Henry de Whytfield	
	Thomas de Carlisle, <i>A. M.</i>	
	Roger Wheldale, <i>A. M.</i>	
1420	Walter Bell, <i>A. M.</i>	
1427	Rowland de Byrys, <i>A. M.</i>	
1439	Thomas Eglesfield, <i>A. M.</i>	
1442	William Spencer, <i>A. M.</i>	
1459	John Peyrson, <i>A. M.</i>	
1483	Henry Booft, <i>A. M.</i>	
1489	Thomas Langton, <i>LL. D.</i>	
1495	Christopher Bainbrigge, <i>A. M.</i>	
1508	Edward Rigge, <i>A. M.</i>	
	William Devenish or Denys, <i>A. M.</i>	
1559	Hugh Hodgson, <i>A. M.</i>	
1561	Thomas Francis, <i>M. D.</i>	
1563	Lancelot Shaw, <i>S. T. B.</i>	
1565	Alan Scot, <i>A. M.</i>	
1575	Bartholomew Bousfield, <i>A. M.</i>	

Queens
College.

PROVOSTS.

- 1581 Henry Robinson, S. T. P.
 1599 Henry Airay, S. T. B.
 1616 Barnaby Potter, S. T. P.
 1626 Christopher Potter, S. T. P.
 1645 Gerard Langbain, S. T. P.
 1657 Thomas Barlow, S. T. P.
 1677 Timothy Halton, S. T. P.
 1704 William Lancaster, S. T. P.

BISHOPS.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| 1419 Roger Wheldale | Carlisle |
| 1405 Henry Beaufort | Winton |
| 1493 Thomas Langton | Winton |
| 1508 Christopher Bainbrigge | York |
| 1598 Henry Robinson | Carlisle |
| 1629 Barn. Potter | Carlisle |
| 1671 Guy Carleton | Bristol |
| 1676 Thomas Barlow | Lincoln |
| 1671 Henry Compton | London |
| 1700 William Nicholson | Carlisle |

CHARTER-FELLOWS.

- William de Cundale
 William de Hawkesworth
 William de Palmorna
 William de Colynggham
 Thomas de Trumshagh
 John de Dumbleton
 William de Renham
 Robert de Hardley
 William de Heighelbury
 Regin. de Stratton
 William de Wantyng
 Hugh de Mollyngton

NEW-COLLEGE.

WARDENS.

Rich. Toneworth
Nic. Wickham

- 1393 Tho. Cranleigh, S. T. P.
1396 Rich. Malford, S. T. B.
1403 John Bouke, S. T. B.
1429 Will. Escot, S. T. B.
1435 Nic. Osylbury, S. T. B.
1453 Tho. Chaundler, S. T. P.
1475 Walter Hill, A. M.
1494 Will. Porter, S. T. B.
1520 John Reade, S. T. B.
1521 John Young, S. T. P.
1526 John London, L. L. D.
1542 Henry Cole, L. L. D.
1551 Ralph Skinner, A. M.
1553 Tho. White, L. L. D.
1573 Martin Culpepper, M. D.
1599 George Ryves, S. T. P.
1613 Arthur Lake, S. T. P.
1617 Rob. Pynke, S. T. P.
* 1647 Henry Stringer, S. T. P.
1648 George Marshal, S. T. B.
1658 Mich. Woodward, S. T. P.
1675 John Nicolas, S. T. P.
1679 Hen. Beeston, L. L. D.
1701 Rich. Traffles, L. L. D.
1703 Tho. Braithwait, L. L. D.
1712 John Cobb, L. L. D.

New
College.

BISHOPS.

1397	Tho. Cranleigh	Dublin
1414	Hen. Chichley	Cant.
1443	Tho. Bekington	B. & Wells
1447	Will. Waynfleet	Winton
1462	John Kingcote	Carlisle
1480	John Ruffell	Lincoln
1499	Tho. Jane	Norwich
1501	Hen. Deane	Cant.
1504	Will. Warham	Cant.
1504	Rich. Mayew	Hereford
1508	Rob. Sherbourne	Chichester
1517	John Younge	Callipolis
1522	Hugh Inge	Dublin
1541	Will. Knight	B. & Wells
1554	John Holyman	Bristol
1556	John Whyte	Winton
1556	James Turbeville	Exon.
1560	Tho. Younge	York
1589	John Underhill	Oxon.
1597	Tho. Bilson	Winton
1598	Hen. Rowlands	Bangor
1616	Arthur Lake	B. & Wells
1665	Alex. Hyde	Sarum
1679	Will. Beaw	Landaffe
1674	Ralph Bridecke	Chich.
1674	Peter Gunning	Ely
1684	Fran. Turner	Ely
1685	Tho. Kenn	B. & Wells
1708	Tho. Maningham	Chich.
1708	Charles Trimnel	Norwich
1710	Phillip Bisse	Hereford
	Will. Meyrick	Isle of Man
	Lewis Owen	Titular Bishop of Casa

LINCOLN.

LINCOLN-COLLEGE.

RECTORS.

	W illiam Chamberlain	
1435	John Beke, S. T. B.	
1460	John Tristroppe	
1479	George Strangeways, S. T. B.	
1488	William Bethome, S. T. P.	
1493	Thomas Banke, S. T. P.	
1503	Thomas Drax, S. T. P.	
1518	John Cottisford, S. T. P.	
1538	Hugh Weston, A. M.	
1555	Christopher Hargreve, A. M.	
1558	Hen. Henshaw, S. T. B.	
1560	Francis Babington, S. T. P.	
1563	John Bridgwater, A. M.	
1574	John Tatham, A. M.	
1572	John Underhill, S. T. P.	
1590	Richard Kilby, A. M.	
1620	Paul Hood, S. T. P.	
1668	Nath. Crew, LL.D.	
1672	Thomas Marshal, S. T. P.	
1685	Fitzherbert Adams, S. T. P.	

BISHOPS.

1495	William Smyth	Lincoln
1509	John Penny	Carlisle
1620	William Bishop	Chalcedon
1622	William Gifford	Rheims
1636	John Atherton	Waterford
1660	Robert Sanderfon	Lincoln
1660	Henry Hall	Down and Connor
1679	Nath. Crew	Durham

ALL-

All-Souls
College.

ALL-SOULS-COLLEGE.

WARDENS.

- 1437 **R**ichard Andrews, *LL.D.*
 Roger Keys, *LL.B.*
 1445 William Kele, *A. M.*
 1459 William Pötman, *LL.D.*
 1466 John Stokys, *A. M.*
 1494 Thomas Hobbys, *A. M.*
 1503 William Brook
 1524 John Coale, *A. M.*
 1527 Robert Woodward
 1533 Roger Stokely, *A. M.*
 1536 John Warner, *M.D.*
 1555 Seth Holland
 1558 John Pope, *LL.B.*
 Ditto Warner
 1565 Richard Barber, *LL.D.*
 1571 Robert Hoveden, *A. M.*
 1614 Richard Mocket, *S. T. P.*
 1618 Richard Aftley, *S. T. P.*
 * 1635 Gilbert Sheldon, *S. T. P.*
 1648 John Palmer
 1660 Ditto Sheldon
 1660 John Meredith, *LL.D.*
 1665 Thomas James, *S. T. P.*
 1686 Leopold William Finch
 1702 Bernard Gardiner, *LL.D.*

BISHOPS.

- 1465 Robert Stillington *Bath and Wells*
 1472 James Goldwell *Norwich*
 1554 Gilbert Bourne *Bath and Wells*
 1557 David Pole *Peterborough*

BISHOPS.

1570	Nicholas Bullingham	Worcester
1580	John Watfon	Winton
1611	Giles Thompson	Glocester
1622	John Hanmer	Asaph
1635	Roger Manwaring	St. Davids
1660	Brian Duppa	Winton
1664	Gilbert Sheldon	Canterbury
1660	Jeremy Taylour	D.& Connor
	William Johnson	Meath

MAGDALENE-COLLEGE.

PRESIDENTS.

	J ohn Horsley, S. T. B.	Magdalene College.
1458	William Tibbard, S. T. B.	
1480	Richard Mayew S. T. P.	
1504	John Claymond, S. T. B.	
1516	John Hygden, S. T. P.	
1525	Laurence Stubbes, S. T. P.	
1527	Thomas Knolles, S. T. P.	
1535	Owen Oglethorp	
1552	Walter Haddon, LL.D.	
1553	Ditto Oglethorp	
1555	Arthur Cole, S. T. B.	
1558	Thomas Coveney	
1561	Laurence Humphrey, S. T. P.	
1590	Nicholas Bond, S. T. P.	
1607	John Harding, S. T. P.	
1610	William Langton, S. T. P.	
1626	Acceptus Frewen, S. T. P.	
* 1644	John Oliver, S. T. P.	
1648	John Wilkinson, S. T. P.	

PRESIDENTS.

1649	Thomas Goodwin, S. T. P.
1660	John Oliver <i>restor'd</i>
1661	Thomas Pierce, S. T. P.
1671	Henry Clerk, M. D.
1687	John Hough, S. T. P.
1700	John Rogers, S. T. P.
1702	Thomas Bayly, S. T. P.
1706	Joseph Harwar, S. T. P.

BISHOPS.

1502	Richard Fox	Winton
1514	William Atwaker	Lincoln
1515	Thomas Woolsey	York
1520	John Voysey	Exon
1521	John Longland	Lincoln
1530	John Stokesley	London
1555	Reginald Pole	Cant.
1555	George Cootes	Chester
1556	Owen Oglethorp	Carlisle
1559	Thomas Bentham	L. & Cov.
1570	William Bradbridge	Exon
1573	William Overton	L. & Cov.
1581	John Bullingham	Glocester
1584	Thomas Godwyn	B. & Wells
1584	Thomas Cooper	Winton
1585	Thomas Bickley	Chich.
1588	John Piers	York
1591	Willam Downham	Chester
1598	Henry Cotton	Sarum
1604	William Pylsworth	Londonder.
1616	John Thornborough	Worcester
1635	George Andrews	
1637	John Warner	Rochester
1660	Acceptus Frewen	York

BISHOPS.

1660	William Nicholson	Glocester
1671	Ezech. Hopkins	Rapho
1700	John Hough	L. & Cov.

BRAZEN-NOSE-COLLEGE.

PRINCIPALS.

1510	Matthew Smyth	
1547	John Hawarden, S. T. B.	
	Thomas Blanchard, A. M.	
1573	Richard Harrys, A. M.	
1595	Alex. Nowell, A. M.	
1595	Thomas Singleton, S. T. B.	
* 1614	Samuel Radcliffe, S. T. P.	
* 1648	Thomas Yate, S. T. P.	
1648	Daniel Greenwood, S. T. P.	
1660	Ditto Yate,	
1681	John Mear, S. T. P.	
1710	Robert Shippen, S. T. P.	

Brazen-nose
College.

BISHOPS.

1577	Richard Barnes	Durham
1579	John Woulton	Exon
1612	Miles Smith	Glocester
1619	Lancelot Bulkley,	Dublin
1633	William Forster	Sodor
1635	Peter Parre	Sodor
1671	Henry Bridgman	Sodor
1618	Gerhard Maffey	Chester
	Who died before his Consecration	

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

PRESIDENTS.

- 1516 **J**ohn Claymund
 1537 **J** Robert Morwent
 1558 William Cheadsey
 1559 William Bocher *alias* Butcher
 1561 Thomas Greenway
 1568 William Cole
 1578 John Raynolds
 1578 John Spenser
 1614 Thomas Anyan
 1629 John Holt
 1630 Thomas Jackson
 * 1640 Robert Newlin
 1648 Edmund Staunton
 1660 Ditto Newlin
 1687 Thomas Turner

BISHOPS.

- | | | |
|------|----------------|------------|
| 1551 | Richard Pate | Worcester |
| 1553 | Nicholas Heath | York |
| 1554 | James Brooks | Glocester |
| 1555 | Reginald Pole | Canterbury |
| 1559 | John Jewell | Sarum |
| 1610 | Henry Parry | Worcester |
| 1634 | George Webb | Limerick |
| | Edward Fowler | Glocester |

CHRIST-CHURCH COLLEGE.

DEANS.

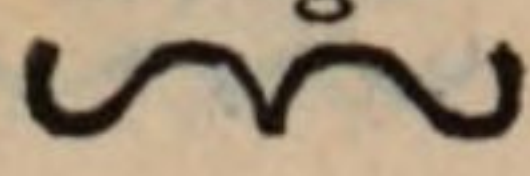
- J**ohn Hygden, *S. T. P.*
 John Oliver, *LL. D.*
 Richard Cox, *S. T. P.*
 Richard Martial, *A. M.*
 George Carew
 1561 Thomas Sampson
 1565 Thomas Godwin, *S. T. P.*
 1567 Thomas Cooper, *S. T. P.*
 1570 John Piers, *S. T. P.*
 1576 Tobias Matthews, *S. T. P.*
 1584 William James, *S. T. P.*
 1594 Thomas Ravis, *S. T. P.*
 1605 John Kyng, *S. T. P.*
 1611 William Goodwin, *S. T. P.*
 1620 Richard Corbet, *S. T. P.*
 1629 Brian Duppa, *S. T. P.*
 * 1638 Samuel Fell, *S. T. P.*
 1648 Edward Reynolds, *S. T. P.*
 1651 John Owen, *S. T. P.*
 1659 Ditto Reynolds
 1660 George Morley, *S. T. P.*
 1660 John Fell, *S. T. P.*
 1686 John Maffey
 1689 Henry Aldrich, *S. T. P.*
 1711 Francis Atterbury, *S. T. P.*
 1713 George Smalridge, *S. T. P.*

BISHOPS.

- | | | |
|------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1585 | Herbert Westphaling | <i>Hereford</i> |
| 1588 | John Piers | <i>York</i> |
| 1599 | Martin Heton | <i>Ely</i> |

Christ
Church
College.

BISHOPS.



1604	Richard Parry	<i>Asaph</i>
1606	Tob. Matthews	<i>York</i>
1606	William James	<i>Durham</i>
1607	Thomas Ravis	<i>London</i>
1611	John King	<i>London</i>
1612	Miles Smith	<i>Glocester</i>
1617	Francis Godwin	<i>Hereford</i>
1628	John Howson	<i>Durham</i>
1632	William Piers	<i>B. & Wells</i>
1632	Richard Corbet	<i>Norwich</i>
1632	John Bancroft	<i>Oxon.</i>
1641	Henry King	<i>Chick.</i>
1660	Brian Duppa	<i>Winton</i>
1660	George Griffith	<i>Asaph</i>
1660	Robert Price	
1661	Herbert Crofts	<i>Hereford</i>
1662	George Morley	<i>Winton</i>
1663	Michael Boyle	<i>Dublin</i>
1667	John Dolben	<i>Rocheſter</i>
1667	William Fuller	<i>Lincoln</i>
1667	John Parker	<i>Tuam</i>
1669	Thomas Bayly	
1671	Thomas Wood	<i>L. & Cov.</i>
1675	John Fell	<i>Oxon.</i>
	Robert Frampton	<i>Gloceſter</i>
1700	Charles Hickman	<i>Londonder.</i>
1703	George Hooper	<i>B. & Wells</i>
1713	Francis Atterbury	<i>Rocheſter</i>
1714	George Smalridge	<i>Bristol</i>
1714	Fran. Gaſtrell	<i>Cheſter</i>

TRINITY

TRINITY-COLLEGE.

PRESIDENTS.

1556 **T**homas Slythurst, S. T. B.1559 **A**rthur Yeldard, S. T. P.

1598 Ralph Kettle, S. T. P.

* 1643 Hannibal Potter, S. T. P.

1647 Robert Harris, A. M.

1658 William Hawes, A. M.

1659 Seth Ward, S. T. P.

1660 Ditto Potter

1664 Ralph Bathurst, M. D.

1704 Thomas Sykes, S. T. P.

1705 William Dobson, S. T. P.

BISHOPS.

1604 Bernard Adams *Limerick*1632 Robert Wright *L. & Cov.*1660 Gilbert Ironside *Bristol*1660 William Lucy *St. Davids*1663 Robert Skinner *Worcester*1664 Gilbert Sheldon *Canterbury*1667 Henry Glenham *Asaph*1624 Richard Smith *Chalcedon*1689 Nicholas Stratford *Chester*1686 Samuel Parker *Oxon.*

CHARTER-FELLOWS. Count.

Stephen Marks, A. M. *Cornwall*

Robert Newton

John Barwyke, A. B. *Devon*Jacob Bell, A. B. *Somerset*Roger Crispin, A. B. *Devon*John Richardson, A. B. *Cumberland*Thomas Scot, A. B. *Cumberland*George Sympson, A. B. *Cumberland*

Trinity
College.

SCHOLARS. Count.

John Ardern	Oxon.
John Comporte	Middlesex
John Pert	Warwick
John Lagafter	York

ST. JOHN BAPTIST'S COLLEGE.

PRESIDENTS.

St. John
Baptist's
College.

1555	A lexander Belfire, S. T. B.
1559	W illiam Elye, S. T. B.
1563	W illiam Stocker, S. T. B.
1564	J ohn Robinson, S. T. P.
1572	T obias Matthew, A. M.
1577	F rancis Willis, S. T. P.
1590	R alph Hutchinson, S. T. B.
1605	J ohn Buckridge, S. T. P.
1611	W illiam Laud, S. T. P.
1621	W illiam Juxon, LL. D.
* 1632	R ichard Baylie, S. T. B.
1648	F rancis Cheynell, S. T. P.
1650	G ratius Owen, A. M.
1660	D itto Richard Baylie
1667	P eter Mews, LL. D.
1673	W illiam Levinz, M. D.
1698	W illiam Delaune, S. T. P.

BISHOPS.

1606	T obias Matthews	York
1619	M ichael Boyle	Waterford
1619	R ow. Searchfield	Bristol
1627	J ohn Buckridge	Ely

1633

BISHOPS

1633	William Laud	Canterbury
1660	William Juxon	Canterbury
1660	George Wild	Kildare
1684	Peter Mews	Winton

JESUS-COLLEGE.

PRINCIPALS.

1571	David Lewes, LL.D.
1572	Griffith Lloyd
	Francis Bevans, LL.D.
1602	John Williams, S.T.P.
1613	Griffith Powell, LL.D.
1620	Francis Mancell, A.M.
1621	Sir Eubul. Thelwall, Knt.
* 1630	Francis Mancell, S.T.P.
1648	Mich. Roberts, S.T.P.
1657	Francis Howell
1660	Ditto Mancell
1660	Sir Leoline Jenkins
1673	John Lloyd, S.T.P.
1686	Jonathan Edwards, S.T.P.
1712	John Wynne, S.T.P.

Jesus
College.

BISHOPS.

1589	Richard Meredith	
1612	John Rider	
1639	Morgan Owen	Landaffe
1644	Thomas Howell	Bristol
	Hugh Lloyd	Landaffe
	Francis Davys	Landaffe
		John

*Jesus
College.*

BISHOPS.

	John Parry	<i>Offory</i>
	Hum. Humphreys	<i>Hereford</i>
1686	John Lloyd	<i>St. Davids</i>
	William Thomas	<i>Worcester</i>

WADHAM-COLLEGE.

WARDENS.

*Wadham
College.*

	R obert Wright, S. T. P.
1613	John Flemming, S. T. B.
1616	William Smyth, S. T. P.
1635	Daniel Escot, S. T. P.
* 1644	John Pit, S. T. B.
1648	John Wilkins, S. T. P.
1659	Walter Blandford, S. T. P.
	Gilbert Ironside, S. T. P.
1689	Thomas Dunster, S. T. P.

BISHOPS.

1660	Nicholas Monk	<i>Hereford</i>
1662	John Gauden	<i>Worcester</i>
1667	Seth Ward	<i>Sarum</i>
1671	Walter Blandford	<i>Worcester</i>
1684	Thomas Sprat	<i>Rochester</i>
1689	Gilbert Ironside	<i>Hereford</i>
1713	Thomas Lindefay	<i>Armagh</i>

CHARTER-FELLOWS.

William Smyth, A. M.
John Goodridge, A. M.
Edward Brunkard, A. M.

John

CHARTER-FELLOWS.

John Pit, *A.M.*
James Harrington, *A.M.*
Daniel Escot
Humphrey Sydenham
Richard Puleston
Francis Strode
Ralph Flexney
Thomas Harris
William Payton

CHARTER-SCHOLARS.

Nicholas Brewin
Robert Ellis
Amias Hext
John Wolley
William Arnold
Walter Stonehouse
William Boswell
John Willis
John Flavell
Richard Tapper
Alexander Huish
George Hill
William Potter

PEMBROKE-COLLEGE.

MASTERS.

1624 **T** Thomas Clayton, *M. D.*
* 1647 Henry Wightwick, *S. T. B.*
1647 Henry Langley, *S. T. P.*
1660 Wightwick *restor'd*
1664 John Hall, *S. T. P.*
1709 ——— Brickenden, *S. T. P.*

Pembroke
College.

*Jesus
College.*

BISHOPS.

	John Parry	<i>Offory</i>
	Hum. Humphreys	<i>Hereford</i>
1686	John Lloyd	<i>St. Davids</i>
	William Thomas	<i>Worcester</i>

WADHAM-COLLEGE.

WARDENS.

*Wadham
College.*

	R obert Wright, S. T. P.
1613	John Flemming, S. T. B.
1616	William Smyth, S. T. P.
1635	Daniel Escot, S. T. P.
* 1644	John Pit, S. T. B.
1648	John Wilkins, S. T. P.
1659	Walter Blandford, S. T. P.
	Gilbert Ironside, S. T. P.
1689	Thomas Dunster, S. T. P.

BISHOPS.

1660	Nicholas Monk	<i>Hereford</i>
1662	John Gauden	<i>Worcester</i>
1667	Seth Ward	<i>Sarum</i>
1671	Walter Blandford	<i>Worcester</i>
1684	Thomas Sprat	<i>Rochester</i>
1689	Gilbert Ironside	<i>Hereford</i>
1713	Thomas Lindefay	<i>Armagh</i>

CHARTER-FELLOWS.

William Smyth, A. M.
John Goodridge, A. M.
Edward Brunkard, A. M.

John

CHARTER-FELLOWS.

John Pit, *A.M.*
James Harrington, *A.M.*
Daniel Escot
Humphrey Sydenham
Richard Puleston
Francis Strode
Ralph Flexney
Thomas Harris
William Payton

CHARTER-SCHOLARS.

Nicholas Brewin
Robert Ellis
Amias Hext
John Wolley
William Arnold
Walter Stonehouse
William Boswell
John Willis
John Flavell
Richard Tapper
Alexander Huish
George Hill
William Potter

PEMBROKE-COLLEGE.

MASTERS.

1624 **T** Homas Clayton, *M. D.*
* 1647 **T** Henry Wightwick, *S. T. B.*
1647 Henry Langley, *S. T. P.*
1660 Wightwick *restor'd*
1664 John Hall, *S. T. P.*
1709 ——— Brickenden, *S. T. P.*

Pembroke
College.

BISHOPS.

1540	Edmund Bonner	London
1560	Thomas Young	York
1614	John Phillips	Isle of Man
1689	John Hall	Bristol

CHARTER-FELLOWS.

Thomas Godwin
Robert Payne
Christopher Tefdale
Nicholas Coxeter
Charles Sagar
Thomas Westley
Henry Wightwick
John Price
William Lyford
William Griffith

CHARTER-SCHOLARS.

John Lee
William Reade
Francis Dring
Richard Allen
John Bowles
John Grace
Thomas Millington
Humphrey Gwynne
Richard Kirfoate
George Griffith

ALBAN-HALL.

P R I N C I P A L S.

- 1437 **R**oger Martyn, *A. M.*
 1438 Robert Afhe, *A. M.*
 1444 John Gygur, *A. M.*
 1450 William Sbyrefe, *A. M.*
 1452 William Romfey, *A. M.*
 1468 Thomas Danet, *S. T. P.*
 Richard Fitz-James

 1501 Hugh Saunders, *S. T. P.*
 1503 John Forster, *A. M.*
 1507 John Beverstone, *A. M.*
 1507 William Byffe, *A. M.*
 1509 William Walker, *A. M.*
 1510 John Poxwell, *A. M.*
 1514 John Hoper, *A. M.*
 Simon Ball, *A. M.*
 1527 Walter Buckler, *A. M.*
 1530 Robert Taylour, *A. M.*
 1532 William Pedyll, *A. M.*
 1534 Robert Huyck, *M. D.*
 1536 Richard Smyth, *A. M.*
 1536 Humphry Burnford, *A. M.*
 1543 John Estwick, *A. M.*
 1547 William Marshal, *A. M.*
 1567 Arthur Atey, *A. M.*
 1581 Richard Radclyffe, *M. D.*
 Robert Masters, *LL. D.*
 Henry Masters, *A. M.*
 1614 Anthony Morgan, *A. M.*
 1620 Richard Parker, *S. T. P.*
 1624 Edward Chaloner
 1625 Richard Zouch, *LL. D.*
 1641 Sir Giles Sweit, *LL. D.*

Alban
Hall.

PRINCIPALS.

- 1664 Thomas Lamplugh, S. T. P.
1673 Narcissus Marsh, S. T. P.
1678 Thomas Bouchier, LL. D.

BISHOPS.

- | | | |
|------|--------------------|----------|
| 1506 | Richard Fitz-James | London |
| 1626 | Francis Gough | Limerick |
| | Narcissus Marsh | Armagh |

HART-HALL.

PRINCIPALS.

Hart-Hall.

- 1360 **N**icholas Hawe, A. M.
1378 Richard Tonworth, A. M.
1381 Nicholas Wickham, A. M.
1384 Thomas Cranleigh, A. M.
1387 John Walter, A. M.
1388 William Ware, A. M.
1391 John Wryngton, A. M.
1397 John Withnam, A. M.
1398 Thomas Tynkelden, A. M.
1399 Thomas Turke, A. M.
1400 John Whyte, A. M.
1405 Thomas Morant, A. M.
1407 John Stone, A. M.
1408 John Green, A. M.
1410 Simon le Wryter, A. M.
1411 William Andrews, A. M.
1411 Gilbert Kymer, A. M.
1414 William Payne, A. M.
1416 William More, A. M.

PRINCIPALS.

- 1420 William Prenty, *A. M.*
 1425 John Gorfich, *A. M.*
 1426 John Heyth, *A. M.*
 1426 Richard Here, *A. M.*
 1428 Ditto Heyth
 1436 Michael Trewynard, *A. M.*
 1438 John Westlake, *A. M.*
 1441 Robert Carew, *A. M.*
 1441 William Sende *A. M.*
 1445 John Andrews, *A. M.*
 1448 Walter Windfore, *A. M.*
 1451 John Treganfon, *A. M.*
 1463 William Summayster, *A. M.*
 1465 John Fermour, *A. M.*
 1468 Richard Mayoith
 1472 John Harrow, *A. M.*
 1478 Walter Cowse, *A. M.*
 1482 James Babbe, *A. M.*
 1486 Ditto Cowse
 1488 Richard Paynter, *A. M.*
 1495 — Trot, *A. M.*
 1496 William Glover, *A. M.*
 1501 John Rugge, *A. M.*
 1503 William Ewey, *A. M.*
 1506 John Parkhouse, *M. B.*
 1510 Thomas Mede, *A. M.*
 1514 Thomas Iryth, *A. M.*
 1522 John Moreman, *S. T. B.*
 1527 John Whyte, *A. M.*
 1535 John French, *A. M.*
 1541 Robert Bromhall, *A. M.*
 1544 William More, *A. M.*
 1545 Thomas Vivian, *A. M.*
 1549 Phil. Rondell, *M. B.*
 1599 John Eveleigh, *A. M.*

Hart Hall.

PRINCIPALS.

- 1604 Theodore Price, *A. M.*
 1621 Thomas Iles, *S. T. P.*
 1633 Philip Parsons, *M. D.*
 1653 Philip Stephens, *A. M.*
 1660 Timothy Baldwyn, *LL. D.*
 1663 John Lamphire, *M. D.*
 1688 William Thornton, *A. M.*
 1707 Thomas Smith, *S. T. P.*
 1710 Richard Newton, *S. T. P.*
-

EDMUND-HALL.

PRINCIPALS.

Edmund
Hall.

- 1317 **J**ohn de Cornwall
 1319 **J** Robert Luck
 1325 John de Bere
 1351 — Thorp
 1381 William Hamsterley
 1385 Edward Upton
 1390 William Taylour
 1397 Henry Circester
 1399 Henry Rumworth
 1408 Henry Bermingdon
 1410 Peter Clerk, *alias* Payne
 1414 John Darley, *S. T. B.*
 1434 William Briton
 1438 John Thamys
 1461 Thomas Leigh
 1478 Richard Brooke
 1499 Humphry Wistow, *S. T. P.*
 1501 Thomas Cawfe
 1502 William Patinson

P R I N C I P A L S.

- 1505 Christopher Fallowfield
 1507 John Pyttys
 1520 John Cuthbertson, *S. T. B.*
 1528 Miles Braithwait
 1530 William Robinson
 1537 Ottewell Topping
 1540 Thomas Peyrson, *A. M.*
 1546 Ralph Rudde, *A. M.*
 1569 Nicholas Cook, *A. M.*
 1569 Nicholas Pullen, *A. M.*
 1572 Phil. Johnson, *A. M.*
 1576 Henry Robinson, *A. M.*
 1581 Thomas Bowsfield, *A. M.*
 1601 John Aglionby, *S. T. P.*
 1610 John Rawlinson, *S. T. P.*
 1631 Adam Agray, *S. T. P.*
 1658 Thomas Tully, *S. T. P.*
 1675 Steph. Penton, *A. M.*
 1683 Thomas Crosthwait, *S. T. P.*
 1685 John Mills, *S. T. P.*
 1707 Thomas Peirson, *S. T. P.*

ST. MARY-HALL.

P R I N C I P A L S.

- 1436 **W**illiam Croten, *A. M.*
 1438 Henry Sampson, *A. M.*
 1445 Richard Wylcyer, *A. M.*
 1450 John Smith, *A. M.*

St. Mary-
Hall.

PRINCIPALS.

- 1452 Henry Popy, *A. M.*
 1458 Thomas Parys, *A. M.*
 1469 Thomas Sadler, *A. M.*

 1499 John Taylour, *A. M.*
 1502 Richard Vaughan, *A. M.*
 1502 Richard Dudley, *A. M.*
 1506 Tho. Heretage, *A. M.*
 1511 William Brooks, *A. M.*
 1521 Richard Lorgan, *S. T. P.*
 1530 Robert James, *A. M.*
 1537 William Pye, *A. M.*
 1532 John Rixman, *A. M.*
 1543 Anthony Albon, *A. M.*
 1546 Morgan Phillips, *A. M.*
 1550 William Northfolk, *A. M.*
 1553 William Wood, *A. M.*
 1556 William Allyn, *A. M.*
 1560 John Raw, *A. M.*
 1565 John Horlock, *A. M.*
 1570 Richard Piggot, *A. M.*
 Thomas Philipson, *A. M.*
 1587 George Dale, *LL. D.*
 1591 Ralph Bradwell, *A. M.*
 1632 John Saunders, *M. D.*
 1644 Nicholas Brooks, *A. M.*
 1656 Thomas Cole, *A. M.*
 1660 Martyn Lluellin, *M. D.*
 1664 Jos. Crowther, *S. T. P.*
 1689 William Wyat, *A. M.*
 1712 John Hudson, *S. T. P.*

NEW-INN-HALL.

P R I N C I P A L S.

- 1438 William Freeman
 1444 Griffin Eberlow
 1452 William Witney
 1457 Phil. Burgavenny, *Dec. B.*
 1460 Walter Pavy
 1462 Edward Hanington
 1468 Lau. Cocks, *Dec. D.*
 1469 Dennis Hogan
 1469 Phil. Welsh
 1484 John Lychfield, *LL.D.*
 1490 Rich. Carpenter, *LL.D.*
 1497 Powtrell, *LL.D.*
 1499 Rich. Bond, *Jur. Can. D.*
 1500 Christopher Wardhall, *LL.B.*
 1503 John Lacy, *LL.B.*
 1504 Richard Salter
 1510 William Balborow, *LL.B.*
 1514 John Worthiall
 1520 John Payne, *LL.D.*
 1528 Roger Carew, *LL.B.*
 1529 Thomas Barret, *LL.D.*
 1529 Henry Wyght, *Dec. D.*
 1530 William Roberts, *LL. B.*
 1534 Row. Merick, *LL. B.*
 1535 Ditto Roberts
 1542 Rich. Richard
 1545 David Lewes, *LL.B.*
 1548 John Gibbons
 1550 William Awbrey, *LL.B.*
 1561 John Griffith, *LL.B.*
 Robert Lougher, *LL.D.*
 1570 Richard Bray, *LL.B.*

New-Inn-
Hall.

P R I N C I P A L S.

- 1571 Felix Lewes, *LL.B.*
1575 Ditto Lougher
1580 Dan. Dunne, *LL.D.*
1581 Edm. Price, *LL.B.*
1584 John Estmund, *LL.B.*
1585 Fran. Bevans, *LL.D.*
1586 Robert Crane, *LL.B.*
1593 John Ferrar, *A. M.*
1609 John Budden, *LL.D.*
1618 Charles Twifden, *LL.B.*
1621 Robert Lodington, *A. M.*
1626 Christopher Rogers, *S. T. P.*
1643 Christopher Prior, *S. T. P.*
1646 Ditto Rogers
1662 John Lamphire, *M.D.*
1663 William Stone, *LL.B.*
1684 Thomas Baily, *S. T. P.*
1709 John Brabant, *S. T. P.*

B I S H O P S.

- | | | |
|------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1541 | Arthur Bulkley | <i>Bangor</i> |
| 1561 | Richard Davies | <i>St. Davids</i> |
| 1566 | Hugh Jones | <i>Landaff</i> |
| 1576 | William Blethin | <i>Landaff</i> |
| 1559 | Rowland Merick | <i>Bangor</i> |

MAGDA.

MAGDALENE-HALL.

PRINCIPALS.

- Richard Barnes
1499 Edward Grove
1502 John Stokesley
1505 John Longland
1507 William Azard
1509 Richard Stokes
1511 John Kaley, *A. M.*
1526 Henry Wytzyng
1528 Robert Parkhouse
1529 Christopher Rooks
1532 John Burges, *A. M.*
1535 John Green, *A. M.*
1537 Richard Engest
1541 Simon Parret, *A. M.*
1550 John Redman, *A. M.*
1553 Thomas Coveney, *A. M.*
1558 Adrian Hawthorn, *A. M.*
1570 Rob. Lyfter, *A. M. & LL. B.*
1602 James Hufsee, *LL. D.*
1605 John Wilkinson, *A. M.*
1643 Thomas Read, *LL. D.*
1646 Ditto Wilkinson
1648 Henry Wilkinson, *S. T. P.*
1662 James Hyde, *M. D.*
1681 William Levet, *S. T. P.*
1693 Richard Adams, *M. D.*

BISHOPS.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| John Stokesley | London |
| John Longland | Lincoln |
| 1663 Jos. Henshaw | Peterburgh |
| 1668 John Wilkins | Chester |

Glocester-
Hall.

GLOCESTER-HALL.

PRINCIPALS.

- 1560 **W**illiam Stocker, *S. T. B.*
 1563 Thomas Palmer, *A. M.*
 1564 Ditto Stocker
 1576 Henry Ruffel, *A. M.*
 1579 Christopher Bagshaw, *A. M.*
 1581 John Delabere, *M. D.*
 1593 John Hawley, *LL. D.*
 1626 Degory Whear, *A. M.*
 1647 Tobias Garbrand, *M. D.*
 1660 John Maplet, *M. D.*
 1662 Byrom Eaton, *S. T. P.*
 Ben. Woodroffe, *S. T. P.*
 1712 Rich. Blechinden, *LL. D.*

N.I.

BISHOPS.

Glocester
Chester
Peterburgh
Lincoln
London

John Stockley
John Longland
John Henlaw
John Williams



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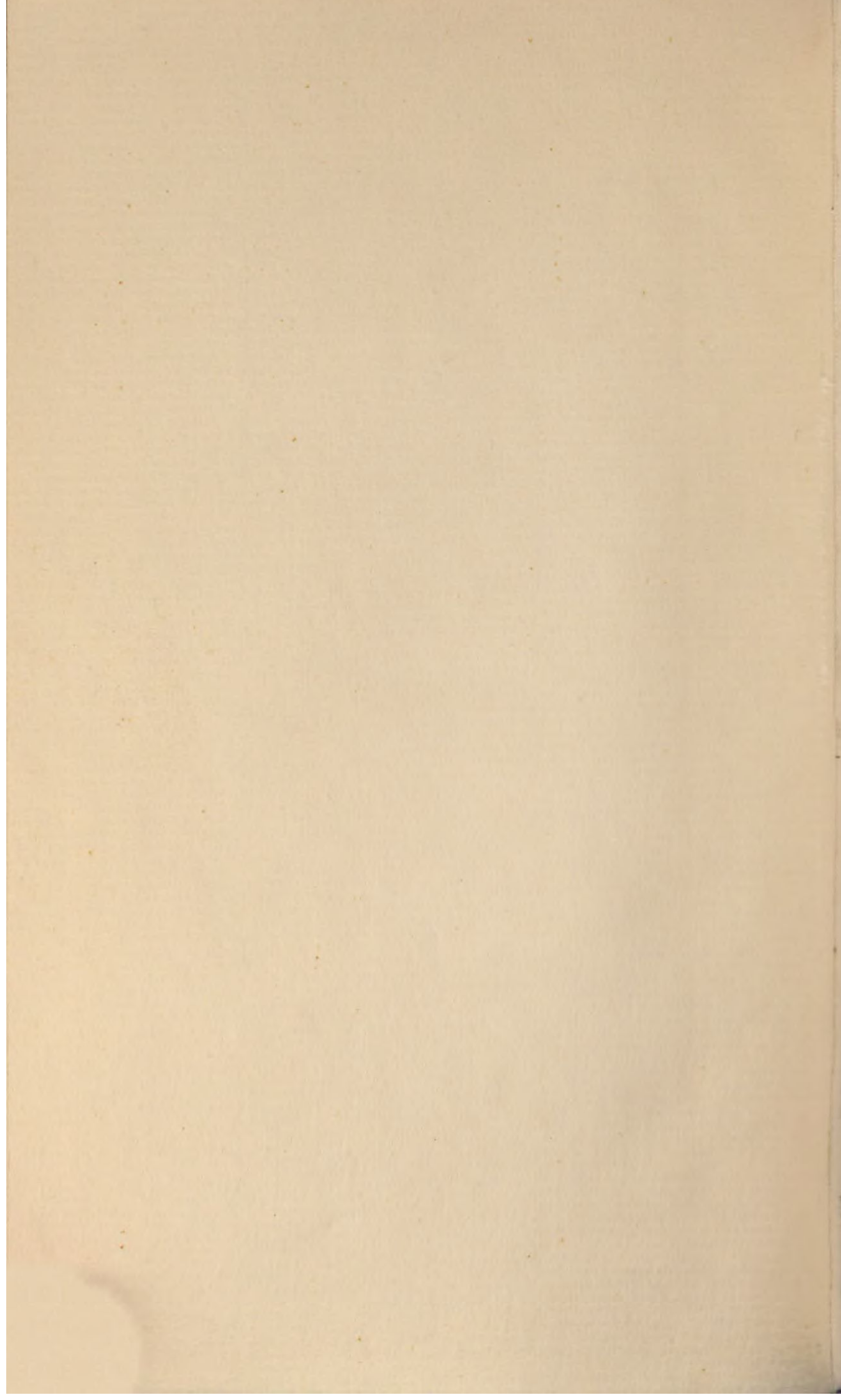
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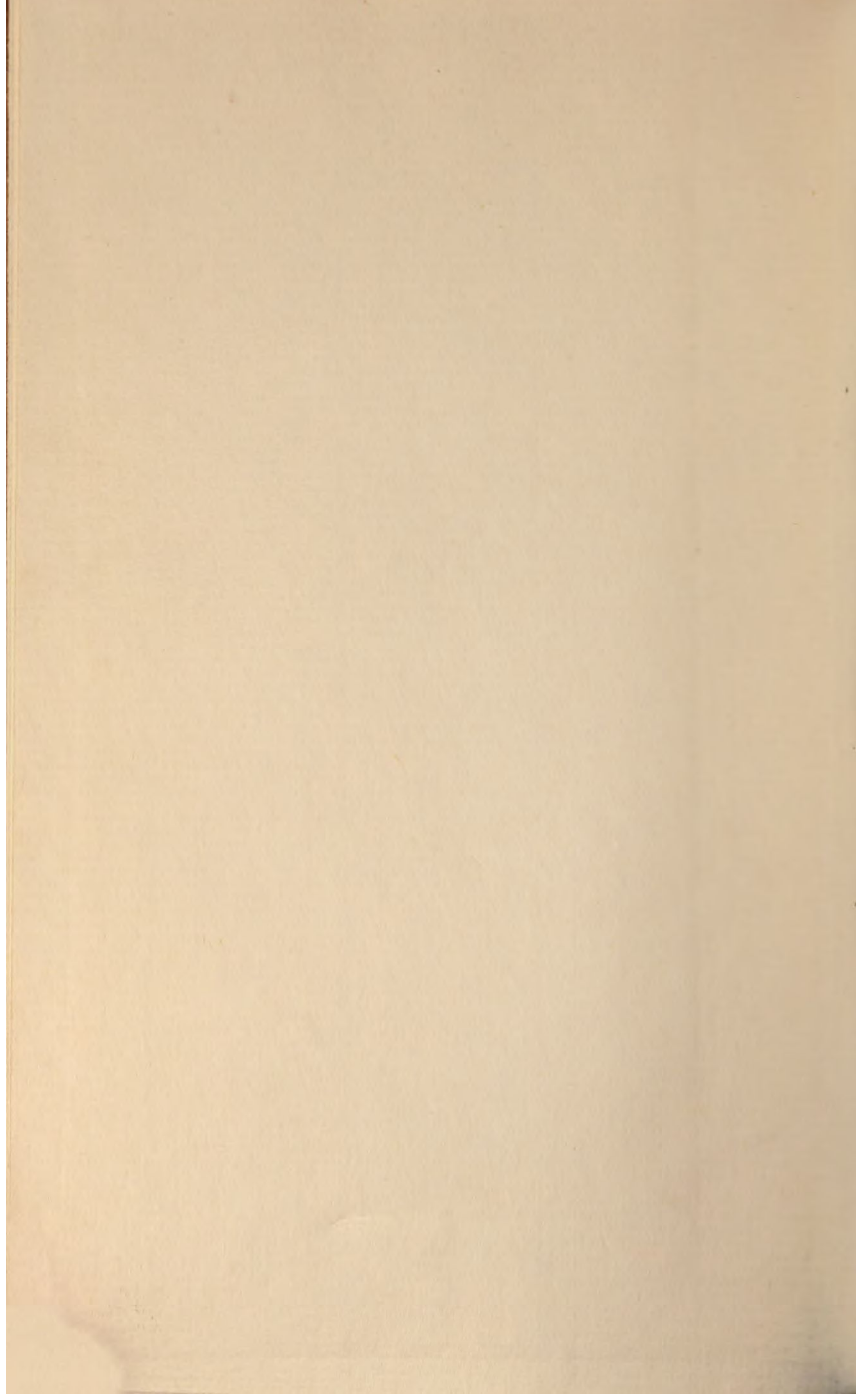
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